

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1826.

VOLUME XCVI.

(BEING THE NINETEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET ;

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AND SOLD BY JOHN HARRIS,

AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET ;

AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1826.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT. 1826.

Still URBAN blooms with every verdure gay,
And opes increasing beauties to the day.
Declare, my Muse, the treasures of his page,
And say what objects most the mind engage.

Behold the realms brave Cortes won for Spain—
The lands Pizarro stain'd with heaps of slain !
These, ripe for freedom, spurn Iberia's sway,
And victors, independent states display.
Mark too the shore the famous Cabral found,
With rich plantations cloth'd, and cities crown'd !
There Rio's stately towers in grandeur rise—
Braganza's empire meets the wond'ring eyes.

Beneath the fervid heat of Afric's beam
Lo ! souls undaunted seek the Niger's stream : *
And there they find a people, courteous, mild—
Unlike the tribes that roam the deserts wild.
Behold, in different climes (mid frosts most hoar,
Where driving snows descend, and tempests roar,)
Intrepid Franklin and his daring crew
Their Polar course thro' perils drear pursue.

The Burmese War proclaims Britannia's fame,
Where Campbell's troops ensur'd a lasting name.
'Tho' many a warrior on the field lay dead,
And the lamented hero Cursham bled,
Yet was proud Ava's King constrain'd to yield,
The treaty sign, and conquer'd quit the field.

Heard ye, alas ! the solemn knell of death ?
NICHOLS no more inhales the morning's breath ;
But still his works display an ample store
Of classic taste and antiquarian lore.
Long will the kindred sons of genius mourn,
And drop the tear of sorrow o'er his urn.

Still in the circle of the recent year,
Full many events of high import appear :
These to rehearse the willing Muse withholds—
For Urban's Work the varied whole unfolds.

Teversal Rectory, Dec. 30.

WILLIAM RAWLINS.

* Denham, Clapperton, &c.

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P R E F A C E.

ON closing the Ninety-sixth annual Volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, the Editors have to address their Readers with commingled feelings of gratitude and sorrow,—gratitude for the liberal patronage they continue to receive, and sorrow for the irretrievable loss of their late venerable coadjutor, Mr. Nichols. It is with reluctance they obtrude their private sympathies and regards on the public notice; but when it is considered that the object of them has been the master-spirit of this Miscellany for the space of nearly half a century, a sufficient apology may exist for that apparent obtrusion. His editorial labours have raised a tablet to his memory, more durable than brass or sculptured marble; these, corroded by the ravages of time, will perish; but his pages (*ære perennius*) will survive the revolutions of distant ages. His talents have there reared a monument that will transmit his honoured name to posterity; and his virtues will long remain embalmed in the grateful recollections of the literary world. His intellectual energies communicated a vivifying principle to the circle in which he moved; and the amiable qualities of his soul endeared him to his more immediate and social connexions. In the evening of his lengthened days, he might be compared to the setting sun;—though he dazzled less, the mild radiance of his social virtues pleased the more.

The merits of the venerable Mr. Nichols have been recorded by a Biographer, who has proved himself as willing as he was able to do justice to the subject; and it is with honest pride that the present Editors refer generally to the Memoir of their esteemed friend in the Number for December last. But there is one part of it so highly honourable to Mr. Nichols's conduct as Editor of this Magazine, and so apposite to the present Address, that they trust their Readers will excuse its repetition:

“In noticing the Gentleman's Magazine, while under Mr. Nichols' care, the present writer will not attempt that which Mr. Nichols would have disdained, any comparison between it and its rivals. This indeed becomes the less necessary, as they have all dropt into oblivion, with the exception of a few of recent date, in which no rivalry seems intended. It may be added, however, that his plan was calculated for permanence. It depended on none of the frivolous fashions of the age. Its general character was usefulness combined with rational entertainment. Its supporters were men of learning, who found in its pages an easy mode of communicating their doubts and their inquiries, with a certainty that their doubts would be resolved, and their inquiries answered by men equal to the task. The Miscellany was particularly recommended by the impartiality of the Editor, who admitted controversialists to the most equal welcome, and never interfered but when, out of respect to his numerous readers, it became his duty to check the rudeness of personal reflection. In the course of such controversies, he must not be suspected of acceding to every proposition advanced either in warmth or in calmness, and much was no doubt admitted of which he could not approve. But his own principles remained unshaken, principles early adopted, and favourable to piety and political happiness; and such he preserved and supported amidst the most alarming storms to which his country had ever been exposed. Whatever anomalies may be occasionally perceived in the effusions of some of his Correspondents, if the whole of his administration be examined, it will be found that the main object and tendency of the Magazine was to support our excellent Constitution in Church and State, especially when in some latter years both were in danger from violence without, and treachery within.”

Fortunate will the present Editors consider themselves, if they can succeed in following strictly the steps of so excellent an Exemplar; and to be found worthy, at the end of their career, of such an honest Chronicler of their endeavours for the public good. The character they are anxious the Magazine should still maintain, is "usefulness combined with rational entertainment." They rely with confidence on their numerous Correspondents and Contributors; and, thus powerfully supported, they doubt not of the continued success of their Publication.

Before concluding this part of their Address, they have to acknowledge, with the deepest gratitude, the sympathy of their Correspondents on the loss of the late Editor; and to apologize to some of their Poetical friends for the non-insertion of Tributes to his Memory;—had these all been printed, the circumstance might have appeared to some as a display of ostentatious vanity; but they cannot resist the temptation of here inserting the following elegiac stanzas, by G. D. of Islington:

Sovereign Parent! holy Earth!
To thy bosom we commend
Nichols, full of years and worth,
Johnson's last surviving friend!
He was of that glorious time,
Of that bright, transcendent age,
When immortal Truth sublime
Dropp'd like manna from the Sage.
Call'd to fill that honour'd chair
Johnson once so nobly grac'd,
He essay'd with pious care
Still to guide the public taste—
Attic wit, and sense profound,
'Mid the Muse's humble lay,
Truth divine, with Science crown'd,
All their various powers display.
Many a name, to Learning dear,
Bears his faithful, fond record—

Greet *his* mem'ry with a tear!
Give *his* name the like reward!
Rich in antiquarian lore,
Pageants quaint, and deeds of arms;
He from History's ample store
Drew its most romantic charms.
Blest with candour, liberal praise,
Years beheld his fame increase—
Cheerfulness, and length of days,
Friendship, competence, and peace!
To no quibbling sect a slave,
His religion was from Heaven;
And to want he freely gave
What to him was freely given.
Thoughts of *those* that once had been,
Sweet remembrance of the past,
Cheer'd him thro' life's closing scene—
Of those honor'd Names—the last!

The struggle of the Papists for political power, and for the abolition of the Tests which have hitherto happily protected our invaluable Constitution in Church and State, together with their zeal for making converts to their insidious and dangerous doctrines, have induced us to devote no small portion of the present Volume to their exposure. Let it always be remembered, however, that it is with the errors of Popery we contend, and not with individuals,—many of whom we respect in private life, and doubt not their honourable feelings in being attached to that faith which was delivered to them from their ancestors.

Liberal politics can only flourish pre-eminently in a Protestant Land; and we most sincerely wish success to the present struggle for Constitutional Principles in the Peninsula. Under the guidance of the highly-gifted Statesman, now at the helm of our Foreign affairs, we doubt not that this Country, as the strong palladium of rational liberty, will prove herself the able Protector of her antient Ally; and long may the Queen of the Ocean remain the exalted head of the civilized world!

Dec. 31, 1826.

Gloucester 2..Hants 2
 H..Hford 2..Hull 3
 Hants 2..Ipswich
 Kent 4..Lancaster
 Leeds 4..Leicester 2
 Lichfield..Liverpool6
 Macclesf..Maidst.
 Manchester 7
 Newcastle on Tyne 3
 Norfolk..Norwich
 N.Wales..Northamp
 Nottingham2..Ox 2
 Plymouth..Preston 2
 Reading..Rochester
 Rushbury..Sheffield 3
 Shrewsbury 2
 Sherborne..Stafford
 Staffordsh..Potters2
 Stamford2..Stockport
 Southampton
 Suff..Surrey..
 Taunton 1..Tyn
 Wakefield..Warwick
 West Briton (Turo)
 Western (Exeter)
 Westmorland 2
 W.ymouth
 Whitehaven..Winds
 Wolverhampton
 Worcester 2..York
 Man 2..Jersey 3
 Guernsey 3
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JULY, 1826.

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Also with a Representation of PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In reference to the Shirley family (see p. 400), A. B. observes :

"In 25 Hen. VI. W. Shirley was member for Ryegate in the Parliament then holden. Of the family of Shirley, the following have served the office of Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, when the two Counties were under one Sheriff*.

1503, Ralph Shirley†.

1513, 1525, Richard Shirley. In those days it appears that it was not uncommon for a gentleman to serve the office more than once.

1574, Francis Shirley. Died 1577, as in p. 400.

1578, Sir Thomas Shirley, of West Grinstead. Died 1606, *ibid*.

1617, Sir John Shirley.

In 1531 the manor of Burstone, near Ryegate in Surrey, was conveyed to Sir Thomas Shirley *the elder*, of Wiston in Sussex. Supposing him to have been son of Ralph, or Richard, he might have a son at that time, and it is probable that this son was the Sir Thomas who sold the manor of Burstow to one Quarles, but having been Treasurer at War under Queen Elizabeth, and become indebted to the Crown, this manor, and that of Cotesbach in Leicestershire, were extended and seized; but on 24th April, 44 Elizabeth, Quarles obtained a grant of these manors, in consideration of 800*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* paid by him.‡

By a monumental inscription in the church of Albury in Surrey, in memory of the family of George Duncomb, esq. it is stated, that John his eldest son, who died in 1640, had married to his second wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thos. Shirley of Sussex.§ This could not be a daughter of Sir Thos. who was called the elder in 1531, and proves a second Sir Thomas to have existed. Of Francis or Sir John I know no more than that they served the office of Sheriff."

We are happy to announce the publication of a Second Number of Mr. SKELTON'S Engraved Illustrations of Arms and Armour.

F. B. A. observes, in reference to the remarks of our Reviewer in p. 524 of our

June number, that though Sir John Astley, the Champion, was only second son of a Knight, he was grandson of a Baron of Parliament (Thomas third Lord Astley, under the writ of 23 Edw. I.) and lineally descended from Philip de Estley, a Baron by tenure temp. Hen. II.

MENTOR is informed that the price of which he inquires after, Jan. 21, 1799, was 54*½*.

The error in Lempriere's Dictionary (the word "Achilles" for Agamemnon) pointed out by Mr. PILGRIM in our last Volume, p. 386, requires no further elucidation, and is not disputed by C. W. p. 482; but can Mr. PILGRIM answer the queries put by the latter Correspondent?

S. H. remarks that "Curiosity is awakened by what is said in the Magazine for May, p. 401, of the Rev. Charles Joseph Douglas;—it should be gratified."

C. K. asks if there is any such place as Feathercock Hall in Yorkshire. Lodge states it to have been an ancient seat of the family of King.

M. H. observes "I shall feel obliged to any of your topographical Correspondents, who will inform me where I can find any satisfactory account of *Norwood* in Surrey,—to whom it belongs, and by whom it was planted. I have consulted *Lysons' Environs*, where it is merely observed, 'that a considerable part of *Norwood* is in the parish of Croydon. In a survey in 1646, it is described as being 830 acres, in which the inhabitants of Croydon have herbage for all manner of cattle and mastage for swine without stint.' Malcolm, in his *Agricult. Survey of Surrey*, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture in 1794, observes, 'The soil of *Norwood* is composed of a sandy loam upon clay or gravel, and is said to contain 600 acres, the greater part of which is in a neglected and uncultivated state—250 acres is called an enclosed wood: no trees are, however, suffered to grow for timber, because they are cut or lopped every 10 or 11 years,' &c. These are all the notices I have found."

ERRATA. PART I.

* Manning and Bray's Hist. Surrey, I. xxx. &c.

† Beatrice, daughter of this Ralph, was second wife of Sir Edward Bray, of Vachery, in Surrey, from which match the present representative of Sir Edward's family in Surrey is descended.

‡ Manning and Bray, II. p. 282.

§ *Id.* II. p. 129.

Page 386, for Earl of Annesley, read Earl Annesley; p. 397, read Viscount Bernard, eldest son of the Earl of Bandon, there being no such person as Bernard Viscount Bandon; p. 416, read Earl of Tyrconnel; p. 476, read Peter Thellusson (not Thelluson), esq. of Brodsworth Park, co. York, grandfather (not uncle) of the present Lord Reudlesham.

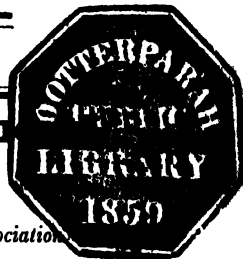
THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

POPERY UNMASKED.

Addressed to the British Roman Catholic Association.



GENTLEMEN, July 27.
AT your last Annual meeting, held on the 1st of June, you issued an Address, recommending to the notice of your Protestant fellow countrymen "a Declaration drawn up and signed by those Ecclesiastics, who, in this country, are the Expounders of your faith." The document alluded to was entitled, "a Declaration of the Catholic Bishops, the Vicars Apostolic, and their co-adjutors in Great Britain." Your Address was conspicuously placarded about the streets of London and other principal towns. You have also forwarded copies of both the Declaration and Address to the Royal Family, to all the Members of the Cabinet, to the Bench of Bishops, to the Members of the House of Commons, and to the Heads of the Universities in England and Scotland. "With the view also of extending the circulation of the above *valuable* document (says your Committee's Report of the 26th July) in quarters where it would probably excite attention, we have procured its distribution, attached to the various periodical publications that issue regularly from the public press; and the whole number distributed amounts to more than 80,000 copies." The Irish Bishops had previously given a Declaration similar in effect to the above.

The object in issuing these documents, immediately antecedent to the Parliamentary election, was evidently to influence the votes of the electors, by attempting to soften down the odious tenets of Popery, and reconcile them, in some measure, to the feelings and religious notions of Protestants. It was intended to represent the Roman Catholic religion as the mildest and most rational, but at the same time the most persecuted on the face of the earth. Protestants are held forth to the world as the most heartless oppres-

sors that ever disgraced society—whose unrelenting bigotry continues to deprive a *valuable* portion of the community of all their political and municipal rights!

Unfortunately for your cause, Gentlemen, many of your assertions are founded on falsehood or evasion. Your statements and opinions are contradicted by every page in history—by the passing events of the last century—and even by facts which have occurred subsequently to the concoction of these precious documents. Even your own papal Church, in the plenitude of her *eternal infallibility*, would condemn your compromising spirit as a 'damnable heresy,' did she not imagine that this apparent dereliction was intended for time-serving purposes; and that when its objects had been effected she could grant absolution for the deed, or disclaim any participation with a production so contrary to the immutable tenets of "holy mother church."

It is true that you have "pinned your faith" to the Declaration of those Ecclesiastics who are its "Expounders," (for who ever heard of such a circumstance as a papistical layman daring to expound his own faith?), but if you had not prostituted your understanding at the altar of papal devotion, or your principles at the shrine of temporal interest, you would have discovered that the Declaration to which you so obsequiously bow, would not be acknowledged by the Romish Church, which has declared itself immutable, infallible, universal, the depositor of kings, and the eternal enemy of heretics. In the reign of Louis XIV. a similar declaration was issued by the French Clergy, of which the most important article was the denial of all temporal authority by the Church of Rome. But did the Vatican assent to this? No. She fulminated her

anathemas against the authors, whom she branded with impiety, heresy, and rebellion. Now as the Romish religion is acknowledged by all good Catholics to be infallible and immutable, the same tyrannical principles, and the same intolerant and uncompromising spirit which have been manifested in all ages and in all nations, whenever the opportunity presented itself, must necessarily pervade her Church.

To your heathenish and idolatrous worship, politically speaking, we are indifferent;—you may worship the “Holy Virgin,” like another Juno, as the Queen of Heaven! *—you may offer “supreme adoration” to an inanimate thing of your own fashioning, and, as the untutored Indian exclaimed, you may, like cannibals, eat the god of your own creation;—you may continue to violate the express command of the Almighty, “thou shalt not bow down to any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing;”—all your besotted fooleries, which, in intelligent society, are “by children questioned, and by men despised,” may be freely practised in this free land:—but whilst you acknowledge the supremacy of a foreign despot, whose predecessors have assumed the indefeasible right of deposing kings, and British monarchs among the rest, by virtue of their *Catholic* or universal authority—no true Protestant, who values our national independence and glory, can ever think of investing you with political power and municipal authority, which, on the first opportunity, might be directed against the interests of Protestantism and the State. “If once you could be brought (says Judge Blackstone) to renounce the supremacy of the Pope, you might quietly enjoy your seven sacraments, your purgatory and auricular confession; your worship of relics and images; nay, even your transubstantiation; but while you acknowledge a foreign power

superior to the sovereignty of the kingdom, you cannot complain if the laws of that kingdom will not treat you on the footing of good subjects.”

It is true, Gentlemen, that in your Address you “disclaim the imputation of dividing the allegiance which is due to the King.” Your spiritual guides, the “Expounders of your faith,” have directed you so to do, without requiring you to offer any explanation. They, to be sure, have stated, among other plausible evasions, that “by rendering obedience in spiritual matters to the Pope, Catholics do not withhold any portion of their allegiance to the King, and that their allegiance is entire and undivided; the civil power of the state, and the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, being absolutely distinct.”—If it were not for the subterfuge, to which it is well known by the Vatican these reverend time-servers can resort—or for the fear of ridicule and contempt—the Holy Conclave would not hesitate to proclaim these sentiments as impious and rebellious; and the history of ancient and modern times will prove their fallacy. From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, the ecclesiastical and political interests of States have been one and undivided. “Church and State” have been considered as inseparable, both in Catholic and Protestant countries. A perpetual struggle has always existed between the Pope and the Sovereigns of Europe, which should have the ascendancy. Could the Pope and his reverend “Expounders” obtain political power in this country, their doctrines would soon appear to be the same as in times of papal glory, when the arguments of the priesthood, which none durst impugn, were to this effect:—“the laws of the Church and of ‘Christ’s Vicar on earth,’ are the infallible and immutable laws of God; the laws of the State are the mere laws of men; the laws of God are superior to those of man; ergo, the laws of man must subserve to the laws of God.” Thus the canon or papal law laid it down as an indisputable axiom, that priests were to be honoured, and not judged; “*sacerdotes a regibus honorandi sunt, non judicandi.*” The Romish priests, according to their canon law, always pretended to have received a power of being superior to and independent of all civil authority. One of their canons refers to a decision of

* The Reformers happily checked the zeal of the Fathers assembled at the Council of Trent, who were on the point of declaring the Virgin the fourth person of the Trinity! however, that they might not pass her over in silence, they decreed to her the titles of “Mother of God, and Queen of Heaven,” thus bestowing on her the title and attributes of pagan Juno. The ridiculous farce of addressing the *Queen of Heaven* was adopted by the late King John of Portugal.

Constantine in their favour, which states, that when "some petitions were brought to him, imploring the aid of his authority against certain of his Bishops, accused of oppression and injustice, he caused the petitions to be burnt in their presence, dismissing them with this valediction: *Ite, et inter vos causas vestras discutite, quia dignum non est, ut nos judicemus Deos.* Thus (*as gods!*) they claimed an exemption from civil law, when "accused of oppression and injustice."—The above tale, like many others of Popish invention, is probably untrue; but at all events, it proves the audacious and over-ruling spirit of the Catholic priesthood. Indeed we have only to refer to the History of the Canon Law, which, the priests have contended, originated with the above decree of Constantine. With what desperate efforts did the Pope and the priests of this country resist the introduction of the common and statute laws, because they were aware that those laws could not tolerate such a monstrous assumption of civil and political power as those reverend despots continually arrogated to themselves.

With such historic facts before us, it is in vain to contend that the ecclesiastical agents of Popery have not always been aspiring to political ascendancy, at the instigation of the Vatican; and we have no hesitation in saying, that if a fitting opportunity presented itself, the "Expounders of faith" for the Catholic Association would soon declare that their allegiance was "entire and undivided,"—not to an heretical King, but to their lord and master the Pope, because "the laws of Kings must subserve to the laws of God." The spirit and laws of an *infallible* church, say the Papal canons, must be immutable; therefore what has been done before must necessarily be attempted again. The principles of the *infallible* Church, the *good* Catholic contends, can never change.

The doctrine of deposing Kings, and absolving subjects from their allegiance, under the plea that the political interests of a State were subordinate to and dependent on the ecclesiastical authorities, was first enforced by Pope Hildebrand, commonly nicknamed *Saint* Gregory VII. who was elected in 1073. See his celebrated bull *In cœna Domini*. Never did Papal pride so truly manifest itself as in

the conduct pursued by Gregory towards the Emperor of Germany. Henry IV. when summoned to attend him at the castle of Conosa; he was forced to walk bare-foot, and exposed to the elements in the dead of winter, from morning till night, without any sustenance whatever; while this *sainted* pontiff was revelling in sensual enjoyments with the Countess Matilda. In the same intolerant spirit did Innocent III. excommunicate King John, and interdict this kingdom for six years. Julius II. also, in effecting his political objects, sacrificed the lives of more than 200,000 men during his pontificate.

You will say, Gentlemen, (in the words of your Address), "why are we to be punished for excesses in which we bore no part?—If the professors of the Catholic faith were even peculiarly distinguished, in times long past, for their mistaken zeal, the more deeply should we lament their errors." A Protestant, whose very creed is universal toleration, can have no wish to punish you;—his only object is to prevent you obtaining the means of punishing him. If you are the victims of intolerant bigotry, and a treasonable adherence to Papal despotism, we lament your condition. If you deny any adherence to the Pope, you have only to prove the truth of your assertions by taking the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance; but this you object to, notwithstanding your present disavowal of Popish supremacy, because you well know, that if you attested your asseverations *on oath*, which is all that is required, you would not be considered as *good* Catholics by your reverend "Expounders;" and your refusal to give such a proof of sincerity shows that you cannot be *good* subjects. To what dangers then would this country be exposed, on a war with Papal Europe, if her Prime Minister or her Admirals were bigoted adherents to Popish Supremacy. The influence or even mandates of the Holy See might compel them, "from the terrors of another world," to betray the trust reposed in them.

Besides, you contend for the *infallibility* of your Church; you do not deny the enormities and errors of her Professors "in times long past," because "facts are stubborn things;" now if she is supposed to be infallible, the torrents of blood which "Christ's Vicar

on earth" and his priests have shed, and the horrible persecutions which they have incited—must have been *infallibly* to promote the "cause of God;" therefore, as the spirit and doctrines of Popery are unchangeable, the same measures, for the deposition of Kings and the extirpation of heretics, must inevitably be pursued on every opportunity. The massacres of St. Bartholomew and the Sicilian Vespers—the fires of Smithfield—the relentless persecutions of a Bonner—and the demoniacal and assassinating spirit of a Raviliac, would be renewed, or at least attempted.

Though the Roman Catholic Association disclaim these deeds, as resulting from the intemperate zeal of "times long past," and even forego all pretensions to papal infallibility (which doctrine their "Expounders" have silently passed over, as being too ridiculous for the age), still the passing occurrences of the day falsify their asseverations, and display the malignant and ambitious spirit of Popery in its true colours. The recent Irish Elections have shown the Papal monster in its native deformity, and prove that the same deadly virus still flows through its system. Violence and assassination, for which Catholic bigots (and particularly the Irish, when instigated by their priesthood,) have always been notorious, annihilated every semblance of freedom in the late elections. The whole was under the direction of the priests, who have dissolved every tie between landlord and tenant. Their will has given law to the elections, and, regardless of human life and the destruction of private property, they have attained their political objects by means of their spiritual ascendancy. Yet the Catholic Association pretend most devoutly to believe that their *mild and unassuming* priesthood have no political objects in view! because their spiritual "Expounders" have told them so!

"During the contest which has just ended, (says Mr. Maxwell, in his Address to the County of Cavan,) you have witnessed proceedings hitherto unparalleled in the history of Elections. You have seen the spiritual powers of the Romish Church openly employed for the promotion of political objects. You have seen Priests converted into furious demagogues, inciting their flocks to quarrel with their fellow Christians, and ingratitude to their benefactors. What a scene did the first day of the Elec-

tion exhibit! You beheld the Roman Catholic pastors marching into the County Town at the head of their respective flocks. You heard them denouncing eternal damnation against every one who withheld their support from their favoured candidate. You saw upwards of forty of these Spiritual Crusaders mixing with the mob, and, by their inflammatory harangues, stimulating them to acts of violence and outrage."

"The conduct of the Romish Clergy, at this Election, has afforded a practical illustration of the fallacy of the testimony given by their Prelates before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament."

"The Romish Church has ever used, and ever will use, all its spiritual powers to effectuate its political objects—the most prominent of which is, (as has been openly and repeatedly avowed,) the subversion of the Established Church and the Protestant Constitution of these Realms. Let it not be said, that we who wish to withhold from it the power of effecting its mischievous purposes, are intolerant, or that we deny our Roman Catholic fellow subjects an increase of political power on account of their religious opinions. Such is not the fact. It is not their belief in abstract points of doctrine, that in our eyes forms the barrier between them and the full enjoyment of all the privileges of the Constitution; but it is the utter prostration of their intellect, their submission in temporal as well as spiritual matters to an intriguing, intolerant, and ambitious Priesthood that renders them unfit guardians of public liberty. Look back to history—look at the present times, and see if you can find a single instance in which the Church of Rome has favoured, or even tolerated, Civil and Religious Liberty."

Ye Members of the Roman Catholic Association, ask your spiritual guides for an explanation of the above. The county of Cavan is not a solitary instance; but similar outrageous conduct has been pursued at every contested election in that ill-fated kingdom. Lord G. Beresford, who lost his election through the intrigues and anathemas of the reverend despots of Ireland, in an address to the inhabitants of Waterford, says:

"I propose to petition the House of Commons against the return which has been made of members to serve in Parliament for this county; and I will expose to the Legislature, and to the Empire at large, the means by which that return has been effected. I will prove that the Roman Catholic Clergy have exerted the vast spiritual powers of their Church, to accomplish a temporal object—that they have applied the terrors of another world to the political concerns of this—and have employed all their influence

over a deluded multitude, for the establishment of a despotism which threatens to involve our laws and liberties in one common ruin."

A letter from Dundale, dated July 5, which describes the chairing of Mr. Dawson, the friend of Popery and the nominee of the priests, offers these forcible remarks :

"The sight of the mob and procession was most tremendous. The priests accompanied it, and the most dreadful yells filled the air. Some of the most wealthy and distinguished Roman Catholic landed proprietors walked in this procession; they had innumerable banners, with the *Harp divested of the Crown* inscribed upon them, exactly similar to the Rebel banner in 1798; they were all decorated with green ribbons, the Rebel colour at the same period. The people of this kingdom, who are the dupes of the priests, seem ready for any thing the clergy may urge them to, and with this power, *their* object is the establishment of Popery in our land. I see nothing but a struggle for it at last, and I think before long you will see it. The priests ought to be given to understand, that their duties do not consist in political tyranny, breaking those ties and affections between landlord and tenant which have existed for years, holding out threats to them, as Mr. Foster says in his farewell address, 'of all the terrors of another world.'"

Notwithstanding these outrageous proceedings, the Monthly Committee of the Catholic Association, which met on the 26th July, has the presumption to say, "In Ireland, the cause of humanity has been triumphant! and the hour is come when we are most imperatively called upon to exert ourselves, as one man, to accomplish our liberation. If we are true to ourselves at the present juncture, our success cannot be doubtful."—If their "liberation," as they term it, is to be obtained according to the modes just described, let the Protestants be true to themselves, and they have nothing to fear. The bludgeon and dagger of the assassinating Irish Papist will be feeble weapons against the cool bravery and superior intelligence of the English Protestant.

In your Address, Gentlemen, you ask, if we can "believe that you are joined in a perfidious league to deceive us." We cannot say, decidedly, that *you* misrepresent things with a perfidious intention; but this we most solemnly believe, that perfidy or hypocrisy somewhere exists; or statements,

so completely falsified by the history of ancient and modern times, would never have been issued. We suspect that you are the mere tools—the obsequious creatures of your perfidious "Expounders." But do not deceive yourselves. The late occurrences have torn away the mask; you cannot disguise the spirit which Papal bigotry displays on every occasion. It proves itself to be the reverse of what your spiritual guides pretend. They declare that "they reject and detest that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics;" that they "regard all the revenues and temporalities of the Church Establishment as the property of those on whom they are settled by the laws of the land;" that "no power in any Pope or Council, or in any individual or body of men, invested with authority in the Catholic Church, can dispense with any oath, by which a Catholic has confirmed his duty of allegiance to his Sovereign, or any obligation of duty or justice to a third person." &c. &c.

The Papistical doctrines against which you now protest, unfortunately for this "Declaration," are confirmed by every page of history, and by innumerable Bulls of the Romish Church. Not only have these diabolical tenets been maintained by Papists of the present and past ages, but frequently acted upon with relentless fury. Still you will perhaps attribute the horrible crimes of Popery to the "mistaken zeal of the professors of the Catholic faith in times long past," and "lament their errors;" thus renouncing the usual claims to infallibility. Be it so; let us then refer to modern times to prove the fallacy or perfidy of the above protestations. We will not advert to the black catalogue of crimes, of which the besotted Papists of Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. have been guilty, but confine ourselves to our more immediate connexions—the good Catholics of Ireland and their domineering priesthood. We shall revert to the transactions of the Rebellion of 1798, of which the priests were the moving springs. Here we have proofs, from incontestable evidence, of the infamous tenets of Popery, which were then broached and actually enforced by its own priesthood. Then there was no qualifying the business; no hypocrisy; all was straight forward work,

according to the canons of the *infallible* Church. It was not simply "No faith with heretics," but "Extirpation to heretics." On referring to Musgrave's "History of the Rebellion," we find, from the affidavit of James Farrel, that the following persons were the chief movers in the Rebellion:—James Butler, titular Archbishop of Cashel; Pierce Creagh, titular Bishop of Waterford; Dr. Butler, titular Bishop of Cork; Dr. Fitzsimmons, titular Bishop of Dublin; Heley, Popish priest of Cork; Doyle, Popish priest of Ardfinnan, and several others of the Romish clergy. Many were driven to engage in the Rebellion by the threats and representations of their priests. Father Meara swore in vast numbers, and among them many of his own brotherhood. The following oath was administered to the Papists by their priests. Printed copies of it were found upon numbers of the rebels who were slain, particularly at the battles of New Ross and Ballycarew:—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, by our Lord Jesus Christ, who suffered for us on the cross, and by the blessed Virgin Mary, that I will burn, destroy, and murder all heretics, up to my knees in blood! So help me God."

The Committee of Assassination had their priests, who regularly absolved them after the commission of fresh murders. Father Neil, a priest of Ballymacody, when taken up, confessed that he had advised and approved the murder of a Protestant, of the name of Murphy, who had been most inhumanly butchered. He also gave absolution to the persons who perpetrated it. Fathers O'Brien and Meara, parish priests of Nenagh and Doone, were most active in inciting the peasantry of their respective neighbourhoods to murder and rebellion. They were both transported for life. Many of the Popish clergy were either killed in battle, or hanged, during the insurrection.

In the pocket of Father Michael Murphy, who was killed at the battle of Arklow, was found a journal, in which he exultingly acknowledges himself to have been a party to numerous murders; a very extraordinary, but perfectly characteristic, document was also discovered on the person of this "estimable legate of the Pope." It was entitled "Articles of the Roman Catholic Faith," and these articles were thirty-five in number. We quote

the most forcible ones, as being the "most catholic." Perhaps the Catholic Association can append them as a supplementary leaf to their next Address:

"Article 3d. We acknowledge the supremacy of the Holy Father, the Lord God the Pope, and that he is Peter's successor in the chair.

"5th. We are bound to believe there can be no salvation out of our holy Church.

"6th. We are bound to believe that the late holy massacre was lawful, and justly put into execution against Protestants, and that we should continue the same as long as we can do it with safety to ourselves!

"7th. We are bound to curse, ring the bells, and put out the candles four times in each year on heretics.

"8th. We are bound to believe that heretics can never be saved, unless they partake of that holy sacrament, *extreme unction*.

"9th. We are bound to believe that those who elope from our holy religion are under the power of the Devil, whom heretics follow.

"10th. No faith is to be kept with heretics, though bound by the most sacred oaths; for, says our Holy Father, they have followed damnation, and Luther and Calvin!

"11th. We are not to believe their oaths, for their principles are damnation!—We are bound to drive heretics out of the land with fire, sword, faggot, and confusion; as our Holy Father says, if their heresy prevails, we are still to become their slaves. Oh! dear father, keep us from that. (Here the holy water is shaken, and they say—Hail Mary, three times.)

"13th. We are bound to absolve, without any reward, all those who imbrue their hands in the blood of heretics!

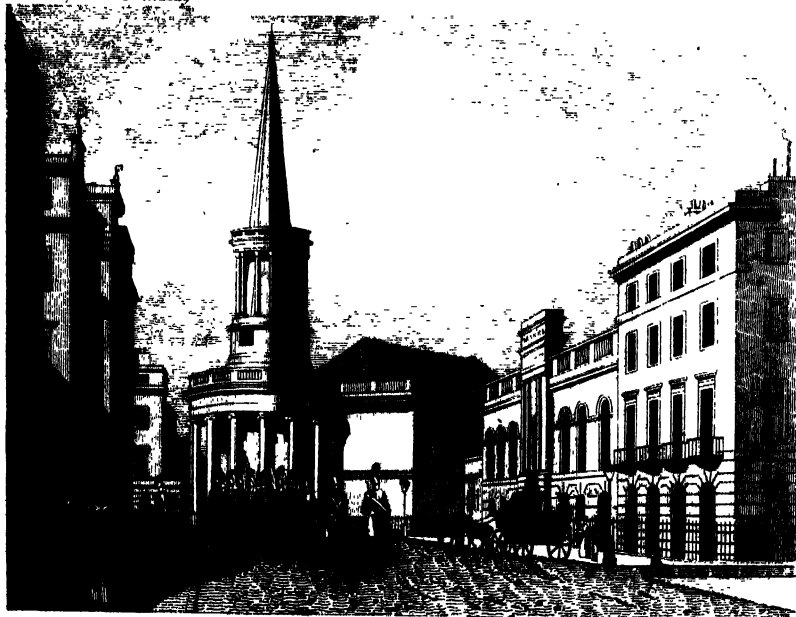
"31st. We believe that heretics eat their kind of sacrament to their eternal damnation."

Now Father Murphy was an honest and fearless son of "Holy Mother Church." He scorned treachery and hypocrisy. He believed in the precepts and canons of that *religion* of which he was a professor. He relied on the infallibility of his Church. He understood her tenets, and knew that it was expected from every priest and good Catholic to enforce them on every opportunity, according to the *infallible* rule of "times long past." This reverend father in God would have viewed with utter contempt the hypocritical and *uncatholic* "Declaration" of the "Expounders" of the Roman Catholic Association, as a compromise unworthy of Catholicism.

IIAN.

(To be continued.)

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ALL SOULS CHURCH, MARYLEBONE



ST PHILIP'S CHAPEL, REGENT STREET.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. VIII.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, LANGHAM PLACE.

Architect, Nash.

UPON this building so much has already been said in the way of criticism, that but little remains at this time beyond a mere description of the building, without reiterating strictures which would no longer possess the mark of originality.

As much censure perhaps as the architect has deserved has been poured upon him in prose and verse, in caricature and satire, in some instances as *pointed* as his steeple; in others severity of criticism has lost sight of candour and truth, and even the merits of the design have been overlooked. In the ensuing description a regard to truth compels the writer to point out the faults, at the same time that he endeavours to set the merits of the building in their proper light.

With the exception of the steeple and portico, the exterior shows a plain stone building, lighted by two tier of windows, and finished with a balustrated parapet. The former portions are, then, the only parts particularly to be described. The steeple consists of two portions, a circular tower and a cone; the first rests on a slight of steps, and is occupied to a considerable portion of its height by a peristyle of twelve Ionic columns, sustaining the entablature of the order. The capitals are highly enriched; from the volutes depend festoons of foliage, and between them, attached to the abacus, is a cherubim with expanded wings: the effect, however, is not pleasing, the exuberance of the ornament giving to the capital an appearance of clumsiness. Above the entablature of this peristyle the tower is continued plain to the remainder of its height, broken only by the dials. The base of the cone, which is situated within the circular tower, is surrounded with a peristyle of fourteen Corinthian columns sustaining an entablature and balustrades; the remainder of the cone is unbroken; the surface is fluted, and to render the point the more acute, it is finished with metal. It surely would have produced a better effect if the spire had terminated in the usual way with a cross: as it is, the whole structure has so novel an appearance, that to those

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who have been accustomed to the old style of church-towers, the present suffers greatly by comparison; its novelty surprises, but does not produce delight. The pointed spire transplanted from the country village, and made a finish to a shewy street of modern houses, is so out of character, that whatever may be the merit of originality displayed by Mr. Nash, his design is less pleasing than if it had assimilated more closely to the older style of church-spires, of the school of Sir C. Wren and his followers. The approaches are by two doorways in the principal front, and by another beneath the lower peristyle, which leads into a circular vestibule, lighted by two windows. The interior is very pleasing; it is formed more closely on the model of the older Churches in the Italian style than the generality of the new ones are. The West, North, and South sides, and a portion of the East end, have galleries attached to them, resting on octagonal piers; the residue of the East end is occupied by the altar. Above the fronts of the galleries rises a colonnade of Corinthian columns sustaining an architrave and cornice, on the latter of which rests the ceiling of the Church. The South and North sides have each eight columns; two others are situated on the Eastern gallery, and two more to correspond on the Western. The ceiling of the centre division of the Church is elliptical, flattened in the centre, the whole surface of the cove being enriched with octagonal sunk panels. The fronts of the galleries are panelled, and are broken at intervals by the plinths of the columns, on which are sculptured chaplets in relief.

The altar is very handsomely ornamented. An extensive crimson curtain, tastefully arranged in festoons, is drawn up sufficiently to display Mr. Westall's painting of "Christ crowned with Thorns," exhibited at Somerset House in 1822. Immediately beneath this is the altar-table, the whole composition being far superior to the general arrangement of the altar in Churches. The pulpit and desk are placed against the piers sustaining the extreme ends of the galleries at the East; the former is bracket-shaped, but is not remarkable for beauty or ornament. The font is situated, contrary to custom, near the altar-rails; it

consists of a circular basin of marble, sustained on a pillar of the same form and material. At the West end is a semicircular recess, which contains the organ and its gallery. The instrument is contained in a handsome case, the design of which consists of a pediment between two circular towers, finishing in cupolas; on the apex of the former a gilt cross. The ceiling of this portion is fluted and radiated. Whatever may be the faults resulting from the liberties which have been taken with the general style of ecclesiastical building on the exterior, they are fully atoned for by the light and elegant arrangement of the inside, and the church-like appearance which is given to it by the adherence to the old fashioned arrangement. The superior grandeur which results from the division of the interior by colonnades into nave and aisles is so apparent, that it is almost to be wished that such an arrangement was enforced in all the new Churches, by the same authority which in other respects has controlled the formation of them.

The estimated expense of the Church is 19,514*l.* 5*s.* *. It accommodates 1761 persons. The first stone was laid on the 18th Nov. 1822, and it was consecrated on the 25th Nov. 1824, an ecclesiastical district in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone having been assigned to it.

ST. PHILIP'S CHAPEL, REGENT ST.

Architect, Repton.

THE principal front of this structure, which is situated on the Western side of Regent-street, is all that can be seen of the exterior. It is taken from a design of Sir William Chambers; the order is the Roman Doric. The portico consists of four fluted columns of iron, sustaining an entablature and pediment. The metopes are charged with ox-sculls and paturæ, alternating with each other. The portico is flanked by two wings of brick stuccoed; in each are two windows, the lower covered with circular pediments; the cornice is continued from the pediment along each of the wings; and on the attic is an ox-scull between festoons of flowers hanging from the horns. Within the portico are three entrances

and two windows on the ground-floor, also covered with circular pediments, and three other windows above, of a square form: behind the pediment is a tower also constructed either wholly or in part of iron. This structure is a copy of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, better known as the Lantern of Demosthenes. The façade, as will be seen from this description, is liable to many objections. The Grecian tower placed above an Italian portico, reminds the spectator of the freaks of the modern Gothic school; it appears much out of place, and speaks too plainly that it is an addition to the original design; the most objectionable ornaments however for a Christian Church are the symbols of pagan sacrifice which accompany the architecture of this edifice. To say the least, such decorations are unmeaning, and are on that account absurd. Was an ancient Roman to be set down in Regent-street, how would he be deceived, on entering the supposed temple, when he should learn, that the Deity to whom it was erected, had declared, that his sacrifice was not the blood of bulls, as the frieze of the portico had led him to expect.

The interior of the Chapel is of the Corinthian order, and displays some of the richer features of the Italian school. The galleries, which are attached to the East, South, and North sides, rest on square plinths, and the fronts are panelled in oak; the same work is continued along the Western end, dividing the building into two stories. From the fronts of the North and South galleries rise four Corinthian columns of scagliola; the shafts in imitation of Sienna, the capitals and bases of statuary marble, sustaining a highly enriched entablature, continued round the whole of the interior. These elegant colonnades are flanked at their ends, towards the East and West, by arches and piers; the latter ornamented with pilasters to correspond with the columns, and the key-stones formed into consoles. The architrave and frieze of the entablature are discontinued above each of these arches. Additional galleries are constructed above the aisles, and are fronted with ballustrades, forming a finish to the entablature. The ceiling of the area of the Chapel is in three portions; those above the arches just described, and which conse-

* Vide 2d Report of the Commissioners for building additional Churches.

quently form the extreme Eastern and Western divisions, are elliptically curved, and the coes filled with oblong panels. The remainder of the ceiling is entirely composed of a dome, supported by four elliptical arches rising from the internal piers of the arches; in the centre of the dome is a circular skylight. The ceilings of the lower galleries are divided into large square panels, each containing an expanded flower. The West end, against which is placed the altar*, is the plainest portion of the building; it has a mean and unfinished appearance. The altar-screen is oak, and consists of four pilasters of the Doric order, with an entablature, the intervals filled with panelling; above is a large arched window, the head of which is divided from the other portion by the continued entablature; the jambs are flanked by pilasters, and the portion beneath the entablature is made into three divisions by two Corinthian columns, corresponding with those already described. The arched head of this window is filled with stained glass, representing a splendid irradiation surrounding the Hebrew name of the Deity; the rest of the glazing is filled up with diapered glass. The remainder of the wall at this end of the building is plain, and contains four other windows, which add nothing to the grandeur or beauty of the design, and when contrasted with the other parts of the building, the meanness of this portion cannot fail to strike any observer.

The Eastern end of the Church is occupied by a gallery corresponding with the lower galleries at the sides of the Church, and an additional one above contains the organ and seats for the charity children. On the front of the lower gallery is inscribed a list of the benefactors to the building, which was erected in the year 1821, and is estimated to contain 1500 persons.

From the foregoing observations it will appear, that the merit given to this as well as to the Church last described, results from the adherence to the old arrangement. The writer of this article

in visiting the various new Churches, has been led into a comparison between those, in which the colonnades or arcades of our older Churches have been retained, and those in which the Meeting House of the Sectarian has been adopted as the model of the architects; the comparison has been favourable to the former; and, if his strictures in the pages of Mr. Urban should have any influence in supporting the purer taste, it will be a satisfaction to reflect, that he has not bestowed his labour in vain. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July 3.*
THE subject of Preaching is of great importance both to the performers and the hearers, to priest and people; for the event is alike interesting and of equal consequence to both. But in all important concerns of life, and particularly in those which may be so eventful as to affect our future state, it is of the utmost consequence to fix upon a rule or standard, the adherence to which, or aberration from it, may at once point out whether we are wrong or right.

Now, for our present subject we have a rule that must be correct, *viz.* our blessed Lord's Sermon on the Mount. Whoever will diligently peruse and analyze that discourse, will find its prominent features to be Purity of Doctrine—Simplicity of Speech, but yet an appropriate freedom without respect of persons, and a zealous exhibition of the true interests of the auditors.


In whatever discourse we perceive an union of these particulars, we may pronounce such discourse to be good and to be correct, because it accords with the mode of preaching of Him, who could not err. How then is this best to be done, by a written or by an extemporal discourse? The advocates for the latter may perhaps plead our Saviour's example, whose discourses were certainly not written. But we must consider that our blessed Lord was *God* as well as *man*, and, though we are taught that "Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an *example* that we should follow his steps," our imitation must be with all *humility*. In some parts of his character we certainly cannot follow him. Destructive would be the temerity to attempt the walking upon the "waves of the sea," and blasphemous would be our injunction to those waves, "peace, be still."

* It is to be noted, that in this Chapel the relative situations of the altar and tower are reversed, the former being at the West end, and the latter above the Eastern front.

The extemporal preaching of our Divine prototype may surpass, therefore, human intellect, and the best yet deficient powers of mere man.

We have stated the first feature in the Sermon from the Mount to be a purity of doctrine. And a very important branch of preaching is this; for if the doctrine delivered be erroneous, worse than vain will be the efforts of the preacher, they will be destructive to the souls of his hearers as well as his own. Now in extemporal preaching the speaker may be led along by the ardency of zeal to utter what cannot be retracted, but which consideration might have placed in a new light, for he is not God but man. And this is most likely to happen when he is treating upon the most important subjects, such as Predestination, Election, and Justification. A misplaced sentence, or even an injudicious word, may give a wrong bias to his unlearned though docile audience. If the error be even unintentional, the mischief having been effected, the "guilt" certainly then "lies at his door." In a written discourse the slip of the pen may be amended, and the writer may correct the inaccuracy, to which as man he must be liable. Before he presumes to employ his pen or his thoughts he should indeed supplicate the Throne of Grace, and heavenly aid will be afforded, *in union with his own exertions*. And it is only in such union it will be granted to the preacher of a written or extemporal discourse. A greater portion of the Spirit was certainly accorded to the first preachers of Christianity, because it was then necessary. When the Israelites wandered in the desert, the winds of Heaven were winged with flesh for them, and the clouds dropped down upon them food; but such unusual assistance ceased when they arrived at a land where their own exertions, blessed by the permission of Heaven, enabled them to have food by the culture of the earth. In like manner the abundant aids of the Spirit granted to the Apostles are withheld from us, their successors, because no longer necessary. We have now the advantage of their instruction, and, with the Gospel before us, we are to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest;" then and then only will be vouchsafed unto us the grace and light of the Holy Spirit. In the vineyard of

our Lord our work is appointed us at his command and by his direction, but we must be *labourers*. The Extemporary Preacher cannot, then, with safety apply to himself what was said to the Apostles, "Take ye no thought what ye shall answer or what ye shall say, for the Holy Ghost shall teach you in the same hour what ye ought to say."

A second observation on our Lord's sermon was, that it contained a simplicity of speech, but yet an appropriate freedom without respect of persons. The true Minister of Christ will be no respecter of persons. In his estimation the souls of the poor will be of equal value with those of the rich. The awful parable will present itself to his view, and he will steadily believe that the soul of many a humble Lazarus may hereafter be glorified, while those of such as Dives are tormented and punished. Such considerations indeed will have their due weight with every conscientious Minister, whether his discourse is premeditated or extemporal. His address, also, whether preconceived or not, may be couched in simplicity of language, such as may be  and intelligible to every one of his audience. The anxious teacher, who justly feels that his own soul is concerned in the matter, will not be satisfied with mere sound. No glittering periods will play around the heads of his audience without reaching their hearts. "His preaching will not be with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power." Such a desirable mode may be adopted in a discourse premeditated or unpremeditated. But a material difficulty arises whether, after all, the Preacher's teaching be *appropriate*, be adapted for his present peculiar audience. The diligent Pastor, who the Sabbath but for every day, consults for feels his duty bound upon him not only through the week the spiritual wants of his parishioners. He, in the composition of his discourse, like an experienced and wise physician, is careful to apply the proper medicine to the peculiar ailment. Now in extemporal preaching this cannot be the case, because the speaker necessarily deals in what is general. Whatever zeal may actuate him, or with whatever fluency of speech he may be gifted, the extemporal preacher is too apt

to speak to principles only; he knows not, for he has not *thought upon*, the peculiar deficiencies of his congregation; "they may be such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat." There may be a peculiar besetting sin of the place, as well as of individuals, which should be adverted to in the Preacher's discourse.

A third observation made on our Lord's Sermon was, that it contained a zealous exhibition of the true interests of the auditors. Every Christian Pastor will endeavour to do this. It is the duty he has bound himself to, it is the ministry to which he is called. The warrant of his office, the Holy Gospel, has reference to this in every branch and particular of it, and "woe unto him if he preach not the Gospel." Still such is the wayward deficiency of human nature, and such is the proneness to deviation in the human mind, that the best intentioned extemporary preacher is liable to err in this respect. When he ascends the pulpit his heart and intention may be good, he may begin and he may proceed aright so far as he has *thought*. After this he will be forced to wander; the fault of his head, not of his heart. It is a general defect attaching itself to him in common with other fallen men. Very superior abilities indeed are requisite to prevent this, and give to the *whole* of an extemporary harangue the system and order so attainable in a written discourse. But what is the event of such wandering, or wherein is its peculiar impropriety? Instead of exhibiting the true interests of his audience; instead of removing their besetting sins and particular obstacles out of their way to eternal salvation, he deviates in his own sensations, talks familiarly of his own feelings and hopes, and appeals to his own state as a proof and example. But then, however harsh the assertion may seem, he preaches himself and not "Jesus Christ and him crucified." To avoid this error, it is usual on the Continent for the Clergy to deliver their discourses *memoriter*. They learn them first, and then utter them.

As far as we have hitherto gone the advantages may not seem to be with extemporary preaching. There are, however, other considerations which not inaptly arise from the discussion of the subject. Not only the *matter* but

the *manner* of the Preacher may be adverted to. We sometimes see the Extemporary Preacher ascend the pulpit, and, *horresco referens*, open it much in the same manner a tradesman would his large ledger, smack his hand on the page containing the account of reference, and assume the attitude of a creditor speaking to his debtor. By degrees he warms to an unbecoming heat, his arms are then thrown about in every direction, and the gestures of the performer degenerate to pantomimical. During the celebrated Sermon on the Mount what were our Saviour's gestures we know not, as we are not told. But we do know, that in the case of the woman taken in adultery "he stooped down and wrote on the ground as though he heard them not;" and when he was under the necessity of addressing her accusers, he simply raised himself up and delivered his opinion. When too the zealous but failing Peter had fulfilled his Lord's prediction, that "this night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice," his Lord merely turned and *looked* upon Peter. In either case there seems to have been no gesture with the hand. Where indeed the Preacher is in earnest, and is master of his subject, his *eye* will be sufficient. With that member he may single out, not rudely, but imperceptibly by the other part of the congregation, the sinning auditor to whom it may be necessary to apply what is said.

What has hitherto been stated, has been so under the idea that the Preacher, in adopting the extemporary mode, has been actuated by the best motive, that of zeal only. It is however to be apprehended, that popular applause operates upon some, united with the vanity of thinking they would attempt what their brethren *cannot*. These should have recollected, that in their classical school they learned that popular applause was, in the Latin language, *popularis aura*, a *breath* of the people, no sooner come than it is gone. What folly then is it to rely upon it, or strive after it? On this subject the good Bishop Taylor gives the following excellent advice: "Let no man preach for the praise of men; but if you meet it, instantly watch and stand upon your guard, and pray against your own vanity; and by an express act of

acknowledgment and admiration, return the praise to God."

At a celebrated watering-place I once heard an extemporary Preacher. It is hoped the judgment was not erroneous, but he certainly seemed to preach, not to edify, but to please his people. He had on a *silk* gown and fashionable *kid-gloves*; the right arm was extended, with the fingers of the hand closed, except the fore one and the thumb, which were extended also, being deemed perhaps a gesture both impressive and elegant. His subject was death. He might have shewn the true division of this into *temporal*, *spiritual*, and *eternal*. He might have shewn the *temporal* death to be the separation of the soul from the body on account of Adam's transgression. He might have shewn the *spiritual* death to be a separation of the soul and body from God's favour in this life, the case of unregenerate and unrenewed persons, who are without the light of knowledge and the quickening power of grace. And he might have held out to us the terrors of *eternal* death—the perpetual separation of the whole man from God's heavenly presence and glory, to be tormented for ever with the devil and his angels. He then might have brightened the prospect with a view, through faith, of the triumphant Conqueror of death—the powerful and gracious Saviour, who alone can relieve us from what is the just dread of all nature. But our extemporary Preacher began by saying, "Let us take a walk together in the cypress-grove;" death was then adverted to as being painful to the body and sorrowful to friends. Then, I know not how, for the rustling of his silk gown prevented my distinctly hearing, he got much engaged with the pleasure and cares of life, and only drew us back to the subject by repeating frequently "let us take a walk in the cypress-grove." This tautology seemed to be the most impressive feature of his discourse.

Another extemporary harangue is still recollected from its inefficiency and impropriety. The Preacher (a self-appointed one indeed) wished to impress us with the necessity of grace. But however he might have "read," he had not "digested." He seemed to be fully crammed, and wished us to be so also, detaining us a long time

to no purpose. From the grace of God he fell to the sin of man: "Live as ye list, get drunk when you please," were his plain words. He then got to the place of torment, and from thence suddenly to heaven, and even ventured on the hazardous ground of predestination and election. In fine, he kept building up his materials one on the other without any good system or purpose, like those infatuated builders, we read of, after the flood. It was impossible to follow him in his vagaries and flight; but at last his Babel-mass, as heretofore, became involved in and was terminated by a like confusion, and we were released.

Now to avoid such inefficiency and impropriety of harangue, "to expel and drive away all erroneous and poisoned doctrines, and that the Word of God should be preached according to the mind of the Holy Ghost, expressed in the Scriptures," a book of Homilies was even printed, and ordered to be read or preached in the Churches. This adherence to a preconceived form, began in the reign of Edward the Sixth, was renewed in that of his sister Elizabeth, and so continued till the unhappy times of the first Charles. Then a set of innovating spirits, disdaining the trammels of system and order, must needs set themselves up as priests, as enlightened men. They professed to be gifted people, and in their zeal not only abrogated the form and order established in the Church, but overturned all order and government, and, Titans-like, even attempted to scale heaven. The consequence was a disruption of all law, which bound man to man in justice and equity. Villainy and Hypocrisy saw their opportunity, seized it, and usurped a dominion over these unhappy kingdoms; and fair freedom and just rule was exchanged for the very worst species of tyranny—democratical rage and faction. Even the agitators in these wild scenes saw their wicked errors, when on the scaffold acknowledged them, and in the eloquent language of the prophet said, "we looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry."

May we, Mr. Urban, never live to see such times. The considerate mind cannot, however, but reflect, that the same causes may produce the same

effects. "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water."

Another reflection on the subject in hand is, that in the Church-worship too large a share of importance is attached to the sermon. Now this is but an address to man, the prayers are an address to God. But how often does it happen to the advocates for extemporary preaching, that their whole thoughts and heart are given to the sermon, to the desecration even of the other part of the service. This is evidenced by their unbecoming gesture of body; they "come to worship, but they will not bow down and *kneel* before the Lord their Maker."

I ought to apologize to you, Mr. Urban, for the extent of this epistle, and will hasten to conclude it, lest it reach the interminable length of an Extemporary Sermon. I will only observe, in conclusion, that whenever we enter a Church we should think "how dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." We should endeavour to deport ourselves accordingly, offer up a sincere and therefore acceptable sacrifice; and, whether we hear an extemporary or premeditated discourse, endeavour to apply to ourselves the good contained therein, because it is our duty.

Yours, &c. HEN. WINTLE.

ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. URBAN, July 8.

THERE is nothing strikes an inquisitive traveller sooner upon his arrival in a strange country, or makes upon his mind a stronger impression of the civilization and taste of a people, than the regularity of the streets, the elegance and uniformity of the buildings, both public and private, in great towns and cities. Thus, when Eneas visited Queen Dido, Carthage being at that period in an infant state, the city planned in a barbarous style, and the habitations unfinished, are told by Virgil, that he found them "A people rude in peace, and rough in war."

In making this quotation, I have not the most remote idea that it is applicable to our situation, as I am inclined to think that we are at present more forward in refinement and civilization than our neighbours, with much more of the milk of human kindness in our

dispositions; but John Bull, for want of a Gallic-polish, does not exhibit it like them in an ostentatious point of view, and his ideas being directed to commercial pursuits, he prefers the calculations of profit and loss, and the contemplation of the gains exhibited upon the face of his ledger in the counting-house when winding up a heavy account, to studying the graceful attitudes of a Venus de Medici, or discriminating the contour of a cartoon. A well-informed traveller illustrates this observation, and says, that the meanest citizen of Rome is a more competent connoisseur than an Alderman of London*. This indifference to the study of the fine arts has obtained for us from the courtesy or rather polite contempt of our volatile neighbours, the epithet of a nation of shopkeepers.

There is nothing can be deduced as a stronger proof of the declension of Architecture, and indifference to the beauties of uniformity, than the unfinished state of some of our public buildings, particularly Somerset House; the Western extremity of that building displays more the appearance of magnificent ruins than a structure in a state of completion.

The depraved taste exhibited in the erection of altars, screens, &c. as well as in the general outline and finishing, with the internal ornaments that decorate many of our ancient churches in the Metropolis, must be evident to every person who has a taste to discriminate between the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic styles. This innovation commenced in the reign of Elizabeth; as we perceive in the construction of her monument, and many others erected at that period, a feeble attempt to unite the sublimity of the Egyptian with the magnificence of the Greek and Roman orders, by a mixture of obelisks, pyramids, Corinthian and Tuscan columns, embellished with a profusion of gingerbread work, in painting and gilding; and from the erection of monuments, this fantastical style was gradually extended to the repairs and ornaments of the fabric.

This Vandal rage for innovation has been very justly denounced and stigmatized. For want of a chaste and

* I dissent from this opinion, and except the late worthy Alderman Boydell.

true style of Gothic, a system fixed by sober and settled rules, succeeding builders had recourse to the paltry expedient of borrowing or stealing ornaments from the mutilated and scattered fragments of the Greek and Roman orders, to "give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Hence the style of Gothic Architecture from the reign of Henry VII. like the tongue of our ancestors, is now nearly forgotten, if not totally obsolete, and an incongruous medley introduced, a non-descript composition partaking of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Gothic, and Fantastical; in fact, it is the style of no age or country, but merely the crude conceit of some contracting stone-masons or house carpenters.

The Saracenic, Gothic, or Moorish style, that prevailed amongst that people in Spain previous to their expulsion, appears to be the most pure, elegant, and refined of all the different methods that prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages. The bold and lofty sweep, the expanded curvature of its pointed arches, and the lightness, uniformity, and elegance of its slender shafted columns, its pinnacles, minarets, and turrets, are truly admirable, and the decorations of curving and tracery that adorn its component parts, are calculated to strike the most inattentive traveller with admiration. Such was the Alhambra, a noble specimen of the sublime conception and bold execution of a people stigmatized as barbarians. The Spaniards are as unconscious of the beauty and antiquity of those ruins, as the Turks are of the ruins of Athens, Balbec, or Palmyra, and equally as prone to dilapidate and destroy, from indolence and ignorance. We have many noble specimens of the Gothic in this country, all of which were no doubt originally derived from the Moorish style. The Saxon Gothic, which prevailed before the Norman Conquest, has very little of elegance; it is remarkable for the thickness of its walls, its solidity, and clumsiness, its misshapen buttresses, and a general want of uniformity in its component parts: in fact, their fabrics may be considered as typical of their rudeness*and barbarity. After the Conquest our ancestors progressively improved, as they began to acquire a tincture of polite literature by the introduction of Learning from the

Continent; the fine arts were more generally diffused amongst the nobility, their habits became more polished, and the internal comforts, as well as the external ornaments of their habitations, studied with more attention than at any former period. Still the great mass of the people were in a comparative state of rudeness and ignorance, and the Learning of the times confined to the Gothic hall of the feudal Chief, or immured in the monastery; and it was only from the period of the discovery of Printing, that the British community began to have a remote conception of the utility of the Fine Arts, to polish the taste, and refine the manners. The adoption of the magnet in the invention of the compass, to facilitate the pursuit of Navigation, and its extension throughout Europe, contributed much to the researches, industry, and civilization of maritime nations; and we kept pace with our neighbours, although continually involved in civil discord and intestine commotions to nearly the period of the Reformation, which in a great measure broke the chain of civil and religious intolerance, and ameliorated all classes of the community. It was about this time that the innovation on the Gothic style commenced, as it is a well known fact that the first reformers extended their rage and animosity not only to the Monks and prelates of the Church of Rome, but to the temples where they officiated. Thus in Scotland, the barbarous fury of Knox and his followers defaced, dilapidated, and destroyed many beautiful edifices, dedicated by our ancestors to the worship of the Deity; and this species of religious phrenzy or fanaticism, like a political mania, had in its outset and career many of the prominent, destructive, and levelling, as well as the sanguinary features that also distinguished the French Revolution, by the mutilation, defacement, and prostration of the venerable remains of the pure Gothic; and even after this ebullition had subsided, it left behind it some of its distinguishing and characteristic features, namely, a rage for innovation in the repairs of churches, to deviate as much as possible from the ancient style. Hence it was disused, and a grotesque medley introduced.

Yours, &c.

A. S.



NEWNHAM, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE village of Newnham, co. Northampton, is situated between two and three miles from Daventry. By the late census of Population, 1821, it contained 121 houses, and 574 inhabitants.

The name, says Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, is evidently derived from its being a hamlet to the parish of Badby; signifying in Saxon, *new ham*; or new home and habitation. Its situation is picturesque, at the Southern base of a long steep declivity.

The Church or Parochial Chapel is represented in the annexed view (*see Plate II.*)* It is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of an embattled tower, with a low octagonal spire, North and South aisles, South porch and chancel. The tower originally stood on four open arches, flanked by buttresses, which are now filled up with rubble. The roof inside is groined, spreading from a corbel head in each spandril. The tower is 19 feet 6 inches by 14 f. 6 in.; the nave and aisles 51 f. 2 in. long; the North aisle 11 f. 10 in.; the nave 16 f. 5 in.; and South aisle 12 f. 5 in. wide; and the chancel 51 f. 7 in. long by 16 f. 7 in. wide. It is partially pewed, and some of the old parallel benches remain. The nave is divided from the pointed arches, resting on three pillars.

The arms of Newnham, between the words *Thomas Newnham*, remain in painted glass, in the Eastern window of the North aisle; and in most of the windows are fragments of painted glass. At the East end of the South wall are two stone seats and a piscina.

Thomas Randolph the poet and dramatist was born in the village of Newnham, in 1605. The house in which he was born, we copied from Mr. Baker's work, in vol. xcii. Part ii. p. 529.†

* For this View we are obliged to Mr. Baker. It forms a pleasing specimen of the vignette embellishments in his elaborate and very excellent History, of which we are happy to announce, this month, a second Portion. See our Review, p. 41.

† It is there erroneously said that the house is at Badby; but it is at Newnham, in the parish of Badby.

GENT. MAG. July, 1826.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE XIth ODE OF THE THIRD BOOK OF HORACE.

HORACE addresses this Ode to Mercury as his tutelary deity, for he was supposed to have been the inventor of the lyre and its seven strings, and he intreats him that he may, in the same manner that he instructed Amphion, enable him to address his mistress Lyde, in words to which she might give a favourable reception. Mercury either derives his name *a mercibus*, because he was the god of merchandize, or from a contraction of the words *medius* and *currentes*, because he was the messenger between gods and men, and besides being the patron of poets, he was worshipped as the god of orators, merchants, travellers, and also shepherds. From some early proofs which he gave of his craftiness and dexterity, Jupiter appointed him as his ambassador, interpreter, and cup-bearer, which latter office he discharged till the promotion of Ganymede. He was presented by Jupiter with a winged cup called *petasus*, with wings for his feet called *talaria*, and a short sword called *herpe*, and the lyre which he invented he exchanged with Apollo for the *caduceus*, which is mentioned by the poet in the first book.

virgâque levem coerces
Aurêâ turbam

[*Movit Amphion lapides canendo.*]

Amphion was the first who raised an altar to Mercury; he made so great a proficiency in music, that he is said to have built the walls of Thebes at the sound of his lyre, of which Horace takes notice in the *Ars Poetica*,

Dictus et Amphion Thebæ conditor arcis
Saxa movere sono testudinis, et prece blandâ
Ducere quo vellet.

This fable is explained by supposing that he persuaded by his eloquence a wild and uncivilized people to unite together, and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies.

[*Nec loquax olim.*] The *olim* here relates to the days before the birth of Mercury, and is in itself a very elegant and well-turned compliment. Formerly, he says, the sound of the lyre was unknown, but now, since you have introduced it, it has come into general use, and is even a welcome

companion at the table and the altars of the gods themselves.

Quæ velut latis.] Lyde; who it appears was *nuptiarum expers*, was scarcely of an age to regard the addresses of a man, in consequence of which the poet compares her to a colt who frisks about the meadow, as yet unused to the bit, and who cannot endure to be confined, or even touched. In a former Ode, contrary to his present doctrine, he probates the desire of tasting the unripe grape, and recommends us to wait till Autumn shall tinge it with a purple hue: the idea, *velut equa campis*, is to be found in the Ode alluded to,

Circa virentes est animus tuæ
Campos juvenæ;

Terence says, *Animus est in putinis*; and Anacreon,

Πωλε Θρηικην, π' δημε

Νηλεως φευγεις

Νυν δε λειμνας τε βοσκειαι,
Κεφα τε σκιρωσα παιζεις, &c.

Tu potes tigris comitesque silvas ducere.] This relates to the well-known story of Orpheus's going to the infernal regions in quest of Eurydice, who was restored to him in consequence of the impression his melodious strains made on the breast of Pluto: he received her on condition that he should not look behind him till he reached the extremest borders of Hell; but Orpheus unfortunately forgetting this injunction, when he arrived almost in sight of upper air, turned back to behold his long-lost Eurydice! He saw her, but she instantly vanished from his eager eyes! thus verifying the words of Virgil:

Sed revocare gradum, superasq; evadere ad
auras

Hoc opus, hic labor est.

The story of Orpheus is mentioned again and again by the poets. Horace has somewhere in the first book—

Unde vocalem temerè insecutæ
Orpheæ sylvæ
rapidos morantem
Fluminum lapsus.

And Virgil, *Æneid vi.*—

—Potuit manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
Threiciæ fretus citharæ, fidibusq; canoris.

Cessit immanis tibi.] The monster

Cerberus is well known as the door-keeper of Hell, and so vigilant was he at his post, that it was impossible for any person unassisted by a divinity to re-pass the Tartarean boundary. Virgil thus mentions him in the VIth *Æneid*, and the manner in which *Æneas* overcame him:

Cerberus hæc ingens latratu segna trifuaci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro;
Cui vates horrere videns jam colla colubris,
Melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus offam
Injecit; atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi.

Ocupat *Æneas* aditum.

Quin et Ixion] The poet here describes the charms of music to have been so great as to have caused a momentary cessation of the torments of the infernal regions. Ixion was condemned in consequence of his seduction of Juno, to be tied to a wheel, which being in perpetual motion, allowed him no respite. Pope beautifully says, in allusion to this passage: "Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands still, Ixion rests upon his wheel, And the pale spectres dance!"

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas Virginum penas.] The poet artfully reminds Lyde of the punishments in Hell, which the daughters of Danaus endured for their cruelty, and admonishes her to profit by their example, as the gods never fail to punish those who are cruel to their lovers.

The story of the Danaides, so elegantly and strikingly told here by Horace, is briefly this.—The fifty daughters of Danaus made a promise to their father to murder their husbands on the night of their wedding. They all but one, who is described as *splendide mendax*, kept their promise, and the punishment inflicted on them for their treachery was, to pour water perpetually through a vessel which was perforated at the bottom, and which consequently could never be filled.

S. H. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

YOUR Correspondent, D. A. Britton (Part i. p. 499), having observed that he could not find Cople, in Bedfordshire, in Domesday Book, I take the liberty of sending you what I trust is a literal translation of the account given in that work of Cople, under the names of *Cockepol* and *Chochepol*.

(Fol. 212 b. and 213 b.) In Cople, Robert holds of Hugh de Bello Campo (Beauchamp) four hides of land for one manor. There is land for four ploughs. In the demesne are two ploughs, and six *villanes* having two ploughs. There is one bordar and one cottager. Meadow for one plough. Pannage, in all Cople, for one hundred hogs. It is worth sixty shillings; when received twenty shillings; in King Edward's time sixty shillings. This land was held by three Sochmen, who might have sold it.

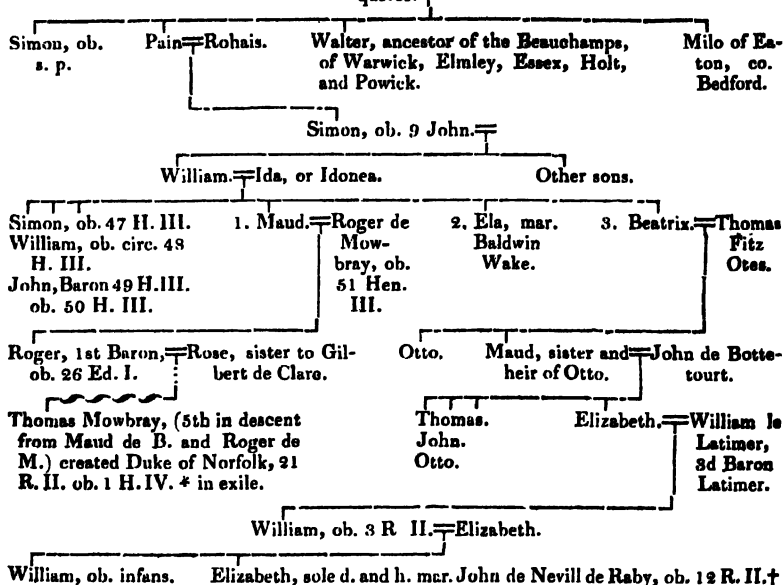
(Fol. 217, and 217 b.) In Cople, Hugh holds of the Countess Judith one virgate of land. This land is and was always worth thirty pence.—*Wluuin*, a vassal of King Edward, held this land, and could sell it to whom he pleased.

These lands of Hugh de Bello Campo in Cople, formed a part of the Barony of Bedford, and descended to his

right heirs through many generations. Thus part of the estate at Cople came to John de Nevill de Raby, in right of his wife, who was grand-daughter of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Maud, sister and heir of Otto, son of Beatrix de Beauchamp; which Beatrix was one of the three sisters and coheires of John de Beauchamp, the last Baron of Bedford of that name, who was slain at Evesham in 1265. Other part of these lands at Cople descended to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, whose ancestor Roger de Mowbray married Maud, one of the three sisters and coheires of the above-mentioned John de Beauchamp.

But their descent from the original possessor of the lands at Cople, at the period when the Domesday Book was compiled, will be more clearly shown by stating their pedigrees.

Hugh de Bello Campo, or de Beauchamps, who came to England with William the Conqueror.



The *eldest sons* of Thomas Duke of Norfolk and John de Nevill, claimed to be Lord Almoners at the Corona-

tion of Henry IV. as descendants of Maud and Beatrix de Beauchamp, and their claims were allowed. H.H.G.

* Each. 1 H. IV. No. 71 a. Thomas Duk Norfolk.—Bedeford Castr' per servic' essendi elemos' Regis die Coronationis sue.—Coupill, &c. Reddit.

† Each. 12 R. II. No. 40.—Joh'es de Nevill de Raby Ch'r et Eliz' uxor ejus.—Coupell, &c. Feoda.



PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY.

MT. URBAN, *Coventry, May 29.*
I NCLOSE you a connected history I have lately formed, relative to Lady Godiva and her far-famed *Pageant*, which was exhibited on Friday last, May 26, at Trinity Great Fair in this City;—and also a drawing of *Peeping Tom*, in the exact state in which he is carved, but divested of all paint and superfluous ornaments.

Yours, &c. W. READER.

In the early part of the reign of Edward the Confessor, Earl Leofric was Lord of a large feudal territory in the middle of England, called Mercia, of which Coventry formed a part. It contained the present Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, Leicester, Stafford, Northampton, Worcester, Gloucester, Derby, Cheshire, Shropshire, and Oxford. By King Canute, Leofric was made Captain General of the Royal forces.—After the death of Canute, he was chiefly instrumental in advancing to the throne Harold I. the son of that King.

Edward the Confessor was principally indebted to Leofric for his elevation to the throne, and was subsequently protected, by his wisdom and power, from many of the turbulent machinations of Earl Godwyn. The Countess Godiva was sister to Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, a man much imbued with the piety prevalent in that age, as appears by his founding the Abbey of Spalding. She is said, by Ingulphus, to have been a most beautiful and devout lady.

Leofric, in conjunction with his Countess *Godiva* (called also Godeva, Godina, and Goditha), founded a Monastery in Coventry, in 1044, near the ruins of a Saxon Nunnery, for an Abbot and 24 Benedictine Monks.—Leofric bestowed on it one-half of the town in which it was situated, and 24 Lordships in this and other counties. The King and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a long train of mitred Churchmen, and powerful nobles, were witnesses to the act of endowment.

Leofric died in 1057, at an advanced age, at his house, at Bromley, in Staffordshire, and was buried in a porch of the Monastery Church at Coventry. The time of the death of Godiva is not precisely known, but it is remarked by Dugdale that she was buried in the same Monastery.

The tale of Godiva* is related by an ancient historian, Matthew of Westminster.

Whether it was owing to Leofric or not, does not appear; but Coventry was subject to a very severe tollage, which was paid to this feudal Lord. The people complained grievously of the severity of the taxes, and applied to Godiva to intercede in their behalf. The great Lords, to whom the towns belonged under the Anglo-Saxons, had the privilege of imposing taxes, which can now only be exercised by the Representatives of the people in Parliament. The Countess entreated her Lord to give up his claim; but in vain. At last, wishing to put an end to her importunities, he told her, either in a spirit of bitter jesting, or with a playful raillery, that he would give up his tax, provided she rode through Coventry naked, in the *sight* of all the people. She took him at his word; and said she would. It is probable, that as he could not prevail upon her to give up her design, he had sworn some religious oath when he made his promise: but be this as it may, he took every possible precaution to secure her modesty from insult. The people of Coventry were ordered to keep within doors, to close up all their windows and outlets, and not to give a glance into the streets upon pain of death. The day came; and Coventry, it may be imagined, was as silent as death. The Lady went out at the door of her castle, was set on horseback, and at the same time divested of her wrapping garment, as if she had been going into a bath: then taking the fillet

from her head, she let down her long and lovely tresses, which poured around her body like a veil: and thus, with only her white legs remaining conspicuous, took her gentle way through the streets. We may suppose the scene taking place in the warm noon; the doors all shut, the windows closed; the Earl and his Court serious and wondering; the other inhabitants reverently listening to hear the footsteps of the horse; and, lastly, the Lady herself, with a downcast, but not a shamefaced eye, looking towards the earth through her flowing locks, and riding through the silent and deserted streets, like an angelic spirit.

The Countess having performed her journey, returned with joy to her husband, who consequently granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom from servitude, evil customs, and exactions. The history was preserved in a picture of the Earl and Countess, in a South window of Trinity Church, about the time of Richard II. He held a charter of freedom in his right hand, on which was the following inscription:

“I Luriche (Leofric) for the love of thee,
Doe make Coventre tol-free.”

Mutilated figures of these personages still exist in a window in this Church.

It has been already mentioned that previous to her riding through the City, all the inhabitants were ordered, on pain of death, to shut themselves up in their houses; but the curiosity of a certain *tailor*, it should seem, overcoming his fear, he ventured to take a single *peep*; and as a punishment for violating the injunction of the noble Lady, was struck blind. It is also said, that her horse neighed at the time, on which account horses were not afterwards toll-free, although the town was franchised in every other respect.

This circumstance is commemorated to the present day, by a grotesque figure called *Peeping Tom*, which appears looking out of a corner window or opening in a wall, in Smithford-street. It is about six feet in height, and is an ancient full-length statue of a man in plate armour, with skirts. It is carved with the pedestal, from a single block of oak, and the back is hollowed out, in order to render it less ponderous. The crest of the helmet is nearly destroyed, and the arms were cut off at the elbows, in order to fa-

* The reader is referred to Gough's Additions to Camden, for further enquiries respecting the traditionary legend of the fair Godiva's public exhibition.—Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, observes “that the privilege of cutting wood in the Herdnolls, by the parishioners of St. Briavel's Castle, Gloucestershire, is locally said to have been procured by some Earl of Hereford, then Lord of Dean Forest, on the same terms that Lady Godiva obtained the privileges for the inhabitants of Coventry.

your its present position of leaning out of the window. The latter were formed of separate pieces of wood, and fastened to the upper part of the arms by means of pegs, the remains of which are still visible. From the attitude in which the body was carved, and the right leg and foot armed, being in advance, there is reason to believe that the figure was in a posture of attack; and probably might be intended to represent St. George with a shield on his left arm, and a sword or ancient spear in his right hand, transfixing a dragon. Or it might represent some other warlike chieftain exhibited in the Pageants, when our Monarchs occasionally visited the City.

It is absurd to suppose that the figure thus accounted was intended, in the eleventh century, viz. at the period when Godiva flourished, to resemble a mechanic. The long wig and cravat or neckcloth, its usual habiliments (until lately), are characteristic of the reign of Charles II.; at which period it is certain that the present form of the procession had its origin. The effigy is also usually decorated with a cocked hat, and with the addition of paint, to represent clothing, is so metamorphosed, that he who carved it would scarcely now be able to recognize the work of his dexterity. The early historians (as has been previously mentioned) give a lengthened detail of Godiva riding through the public streets, yet not one, including the late Sir W. Dugdale, even hint at the circumstance in question. We may safely, therefore, appropriate it to the reign of Charles II.

In the reign of Henry III. (1217), Ranulph Earl of Chester, procured from that Monarch a charter for an annual Fair, to begin on the Friday in Trinity week, and to continue for the space of eight days.

From an early period, the Mayor and his brethren, with their armed guard, minstrels, and other attendants, were accustomed to proclaim this Fair on the first day through the City, and the different trading Companies sent men cased in black armour to join the cavalcade, which from the colour were denominated *black guards*. In times of danger, detachments of these men were sent to aid the national armies. Some faint resemblance of this custom is still apparent at the present day. The necessity of an armed force to

keep peace and order during this Fair, which lasted eight days, is not improbable; and it is well known that formerly each Company possessed several suits of armour.

In 1677 (shortly after the lamentable civil war, which doubtless materially injured every description of trade, and during the licentious reign of Charles II.) the Procession at the great Fair was *first* instituted. At that period a female intended to represent the benevolent patroness of the City, was procured to ride in the cavalcade. That singular figure called *Peeping Tom* (the Coventry Palladium, as he is aptly termed), was placed in an exalted situation in the High-street, to the admiration of the spectators; and there are many who even at the present day, have a high opinion of his *sagacity* and *discernment*!

The City Companies also very materially assisted in the new Procession; they provided new flags and streamers, on which were painted their different arms, and attired the attendants on the Followers in various antique frocks and caps, to which those now in use are similar. Boys, fancifully dressed, were likewise set out by the Companies; which custom is supposed to have received its origin from naked children being exhibited in the religious pageants, intended to represent angels, or other celestial attendants.

The following is a list of the Followers that rode at this Institution:—Company of Drapers 2 boys; Mercers 2; Blacksmiths 1; Clothiers 1; Fellmongers 1; Bakers 1; Tylers 1; the Mayor 2; the Sheriffs 2; Shearmen and Taylors 1; Feltmakers 1; Shoemakers 1; Butchers 1; and the City 2.

The Show (although not depending on any charter) was an annual occurrence until within these few years, but it is now only occasionally presented. The inhabitants of the City are always found to contribute liberally to the support of this popular exhibition; and a committee is generally appointed to superintend the ulterior arrangements. For some previous weeks the greatest preparations are made in the City—the houses are newly painted and white-washed; and ribbons and cockades are distributed in profusion to those who are to be employed in the Procession. The morning of the Festival is ushered in by the ringing of bells—every species of vehicle, from

the humble cart to the splendid carriage, is observed moving to the attractive scene—and the streets, houses, and battlements of the churches, are thronged with spectators.

Prior to the movement of the grand Cavalcade through the principal streets, the Mayor, Magistrates, and Charter Officers, regularly attend divine service at Trinity Church.

At twelve o'clock the Procession moves forward from the County Hall, and having passed through all the principal streets of the City, terminates at the same place, about half-past three. The boys belonging to the Bablake School occasionally sing the national anthem in different parts of the City; which intermingled with the ringing of bells, and the melodious sounds arising from successive bands of martial music, form altogether a scene beyond the power of language to describe.

At the head of the Procession, walking two and two, are the City Guards attired in suits of black armour of the make of the 17th century, which have lately been repaired and painted; viz. corslets, back pieces, skirts, with morions on their heads, and bills of different shapes in their hands. Then immediately follows, on a charger, the patron of England, *St. George*, in full black armour. *St. George* is the patron saint of the Taylors' Company in Coventry. He is represented by the author of the Seven Champions of Christendom to have been born, and afterwards to have resided, in the town; and an ancient building called *St. George's Chapel* was lately taken down in Gosford-street.

Two large City streamers are next brought to view, beautifully gilded and painted with various devices, on which are depicted the City arms, viz. an elephant with a triple-towered castle on his back; with a cat-a-mountain forming the crest; and three ostrich feathers, given to Coventry by Edward Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince.

The High Constable then advances, followed by a Female to represent *LADY GODIVA*, who rides on a grey horse, not literally like the good Countess, with her own dishevelled hair, but in white linen closely fitted to her limbs. She is sometimes habited in a slight drapery, which reaches nearly to her knees, and which is tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers.

Her long tresses are also beautifully curled and adorned with a fillet of flowers, the whole being surmounted by a handsome plume of white ostrich feathers. On each side, are the *City-Cryer* and *Beadle*, with pink cockades in their hats: they are also distinguished by wearing the elephant and castle (in silver) on their left arms—the left side of this dress is green, the right, scarlet, agreeing with the field of the City arms.

Every person conversant in the history of England will recollect that the red rose was the peculiar mark of distinction of the House of Lancaster and its adherents. Henry VI. made Coventry a county, conferring on it many privileges and immunities. The colour universally adopted by the Citizens of Coventry was consequently red or pink, and it has thus passed through succeeding ages to the present day.

The persons who lead the horses, and otherwise attend the Corporation, are dressed in waistcoats; and ribbons of this colour are tied round the arms and knees.

Then follow the Mayor's Cryer, who occasionally proclaims the Fair; and persons carrying the ancient and costly insignia of office belonging to the Corporation, viz. the sword and large mace, and crimson velvet hat and cap of maintenance.

We next view the Mayor and ten Aldermen, in their scarlet gowns lined with fur, and cocked hats, with wands in their hands. Then follow the two Sheriffs, Common Council, two Chamberlains (who have the management of the common and lammas grounds), and two Wardens, all dressed in black gowns, and bearing wands.

The Mayor, Charter Officers, the Masters of Companies, and the Stewards of the Societies, are attended by little boys, beautifully and splendidly dressed in various coloured clothes, trimmed with silver or gold fringe; their hats adorned with plumes of feathers, their horses gaily dressed with rosettes of ribbon, and saddle cloths trimmed in a tasteful and superior manner.—These children are called *Followers*, although they sometimes precede the persons to whom they belong.

The Masters of the different Companies, with their followers and streamers, add considerably to the splendour of the Cavalcade. Each Company has

a characteristic flag, on which is painted the arms; and the Follower carries a symbol of the respective trade. The ancient dresses of the attendants are also highly deserving of attention.

The loyal independent order of *Odd Fellows*, and the Benefit Societies, attended by their followers and flags, are next observed. Then follow the Woolcombers' Company, attired in large jersey wigs and habits, dyed of different colours, and a singular woollen flag, which add considerably to the novelty of the scene. After the Master and Follower, is a beautiful boy and girl, representing a *shepherd* and *shepherdess*, holding crooks, sitting under a spacious arbour composed of boughs and flowers, erected on a carriage drawn by horses; the boy carrying a dog, and the girl, elegantly dressed, carrying a lamb upon her lap, and holding a bouquet of flowers, made of wool. Until lately they were accustomed to ride separately on horses, with the above attributes.

We then notice *Jason*, with a golden fleece in his left hand, and a drawn sword in his right, as the champion and protector of the Fleece.

The last prominent figure in the Procession is the venerable *Bishop Blaze*, with his black mitre of wool, and lawn sleeves, carrying a Bible in

his left hand, and a wool-comb in the right. Over his white shirt, two broad black belts of jersey are crossed, which considerably add to the singular appearance of this character. The bridle is held on each side by a page; and his attendants are dressed in white, with sashes, scarfs, and high caps, all made of wool, and wands. *Blaze* suffered martyrdom, by decapitation, in the year 269, after being cruelly whipped with scourges, and his flesh lacerated with iron combs (whence his symbol). The woolcombers call *Bishop Blaze* their patron Saint; and they attribute to him, erroneously, the invention of their useful art.

It only remains for us to remark, that this popular Procession is unequalled for its novelty and variety. Worcester, Chester, and other towns, have occasionally public exhibitions, but they are generally on a confined scale, and by no means possess those splendid attractions which are to be seen in the Grand Procession at Coventry. We therefore anxiously trust that this ancient Pageant will ever meet with public encouragement, and that it may descend to future generations with the same degree of splendour in which it is exhibited at the present day.

Yours, &c.

W. READER.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

East Riding.

“ Although I be but weak
To those two former parts, yet what I seem to want
In largeness, for that I am in my compass scant,
Yet for my scite I know, that I them both excell,
For mark me how I lie.”
DRAYTON.

Boundaries, North, Hertford and Derwent: East, German Ocean: South, Humber: West, Ouse.

Greatest length 55; *greatest breadth* 33; *circ.* 175; *square* 1040.

Province, York. *Circuit* Northern.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Parisi.

Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Petuaria, Brough; Delgovitia, Londesburgh: Præsidium, Ravenspurne (a town long since swallowed up by the sea): Ocellum Promontorium, Spurnhead: Derventio, Stanford bridge or Aldby.

Saxon Octarchy, Deira.

Antiquities. *Roman Encampments* at Swine. *Saxon Temple*, Goodmanham (on the site of the Church). *Danish Earthwork*, Dane's Dike near Hamboorough. *Roman Enc.* at Hemboorough. *Abbey of Meux or Melsa* (founded in 1150 by W. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holderness). *Priories* of Beverley (founded by St. John de Beverly, Abp. of York); Bridlington (founded by

Walter de Gaunt, temp. Henry I.); Burstall (founded in 1115 by Stephen Earl of Albemarle); Cottingham (founded in 1322 by Thomas Lord Wake of Lyddel); Ellerton (founded by William Fitz-Peter about 1221); North Ferriby (founded in 1200 by Lord Eustace Broomfleet de Vesci); Haltemprice (founded about 1324 by Thomas Lord Wake of Lyddel, removed from Cottingham); Hull (founded in 1378 by Sir Michael de la Pole, having been begun by his father Sir William); Kirkham (founded in 1121-2 by Sir Walter D'Espeac and his wife Adeline); Nunkeeling (founded by Agnes de Arches, temp. Stephen); and Warter (founded in 1132 by Geoffrey Fitz-Pain). *Nunneries* of Nunburnholme (founded by Roger de Morlay, lord of the barony of Morpeth); Swine (founded by Robert de Verli, temp. Stephen); Thickett (founded temp. Richard I. by Roger Fitz-Roger); Watton (founded ante 686), and another (founded in 1150 by Eustace Fitz John); Wilberfoss (founded in 1153 by Helias de Catton); Yeddingham (founded ante 1169 by Roger le Clerc). *Churches* of Aldborough (a mixture of the Norman and early pointed styles); Flamborough; Goodmanham (exquisite specimen of Anglo-Saxon); Great Driffield (part Norman); Henningborough (with a beautiful spire); Howden (beautiful chapter-house); North Newbald (some exquisite remains of Saxon architecture); Swine. *Chapels* of Dunnington (some of the foundations remain); Great Hatfield (wholly dilapidated); Holme-on-Spalding Moor (erected before the fourteenth century); and Skirlaugh (one of the most perfect minor specimens of parochial architecture in the kingdom, erected in the fourteenth century). *Fonts* at Everingham (Saxon, removed from the church); Goodmanham (in which Coifi was baptized). *Castles* of Aldborough (belonged to the Saxon nobleman Ulf, and subsequently to Wm. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, 1138); Aughton; Cave; Cottingham (fortified about 1202); Flamborough; Hull (erected in 1378 by the Mayor, &c.), another (built by Henry VIII.); Hunmanby; Leckonfield; Skipssea (built by Drogo de Bruer, a Fleming, first Lord of Holderness); Wressle (built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, temp. Ric. II.) *Mansions.* Barmston Hall (used as a farm-house); Garton Blue-hall (converted into a farm-house). *Caves.* Dove-cote; Kirk-hole; Robin Lyth's-hole.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Eminences and Views. Bessingby; Bridlington Quay, a delightful view of Flamborough head and the bay; from Burton Agnes an extensive view of the level country at the foot of the Wolds; Filey bay, beautiful and picturesque; Flamborough head, 300 feet high, in moderate weather covered with sea-birds; from Patrington Churchyard are delightful views of the Humber; Sledmere, the *coup-d'ail*, novel and striking; from Sewerby House a magnificent view of the bay; the views from Swanland and Brantinghamthorpe greatly admired for their grandeur and variety; the Wolds, a magnificent assemblage of chalky hills, originating near Hunmanby, about 600 feet high, afford delightful prospects, particularly from the Southern edge.

Natural Curiosities. Bridlington quay chalybeate spring; Flamborough head, the cliffs from 100 to 150 yards perpendicular; Harpham St. John's well, commemorative of St. John of Beverley.

Public Edifices. BEVERLEY Grammar School; Hospital, founded by Wm. Temperon in 1723; another founded in 1636 by Fox Thwaites, esq.; House of Correction. Eastrington Free School, founded in 1727 by Mr. Joseph Hewsley. North Ferriby School, founded in 1778 by Luke Lillington, esq. Flamborough Lighthouse. Gate-Fulford, Quaker's Retreat; York Barracks. Halsham Free School, founded by Sir John Constable, knt. in 1579. Hull Charity Hall; Charter House, or Maison Dieu, founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384, erected 1780; equestrian statue of William III. erected 1734; Female Penitentiary, opened in 1811; Grammar School, founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1486; New Gaol, erected 1783; Infirmary, established 1781; Marine School, established 1786; Trinity House, a spacious building, erected 1753. Skipwith School, founded by the will of Dorothy Wilson, dated Jan. 20, 1710. Spurnhead Lighthouse, built in 1677 by Mr. Justinian Angel, of London.

GENT. MAG. July, 1826.

Seats.

- Anlaby, William Vause, esq.
 Bessingby House, Harrington Hudson, esq.
 Birdsall, Lord Middleton.
 Bolton Hall, John Preston, esq.
 Boynton Hall, Sir Wm. Strickland, bart.
 Burton Agnes, Sir Francis Boynton, bart.
 Bishop Burton, Francis Watt, esq.
 ——— Hall, Richard Watt, esq.
 Cave Castle, Henry Gee Barnard, esq.
 Chettry Burton, David Foulis, esq.
 Con-stable Burton, Sir Clifford Constable, bt.
 Cottingham Castle, Thomas Thompson, esq.
 Dalton House, Lord Hotham.
 Eserick Hall, Beilby Thompson, esq.
 Everingham Park, Wm. Constable Maxwell, esq.
 Firby, Rev. Thomas Harrison.
 Ganton Hall, Sir Thomas Legard, bart.
 Garrowby, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bt.
 Gate Fulford, Thomas Wilson, esq.
 Grimston Gaith, Charles Grimston, esq.
 Heslington, Henry Yarburgh, esq.
 Hessele Wood House, Jos. Robinson Pease, esq.
 Hessele Mount, Jas. Kiero Watson, esq.
 High Paull, Hugh Blaydes, esq.
 Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Hon. Charles Langdale.
 Houghton, Hon. Charles Langdale.
 Howden, Richard Arthur Worsop, esq.
 Howtham Hall, George Cholmley, esq.
 Hull-bank, Benj. Blades Haworth, esq.
 Hunmanby, H. B. Osbaldeston, esq.
 ——— Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham.
 Kilnwick, Percy Robert Denison, esq.
 ——— Charles Grimston, esq.
 Kirkella, Mrs. John Sykes.
 Langton, Mrs. Norcliffe.
Peerage. Beverley, Earldom to Percy; Settrington Barony to the Duke of Richmond.
Members to Parliament. Beverley 2; Hedon 2; Kingston-upon-Hull 2; total 6.
Produce. Best road horses in England.
Manufactures. Soap, carpets.

POPULATION.

Wapentakes 6; *Market towns* 6; *Whole Parishes* 184; *Parts of Parishes* 5; *Inhabitants*, males, 82,214, *Females*, 86,448, total 168,662. *Families* employed in agriculture, 15,192; in trade 13,304; in neither, 7,591; total 36,087.

Baptisms. Males, 25,810; females, 23,704; total, 49,514.

Marriages, 13,329.

Burials. Males, 14,935; females, 14,223; total, 29,158.

Places having not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	5,893	31,425	Swine	278	1604
Sculcoates	2147	10,449	Bubwith	214	1455
BEVERLEY	1672	7503	Drypool	338	1409
Bridlington	953	4275	Holme-on-Spalding Moor	185	1318
Sutton and Stoneferry	813	3658	Nafferton	255	1261
Great Driffield	509	2303	Pattrington	260	1244
Cottingham	547	2479	North Cave	230	1091
Howden	407	2080	Bolton Percy	207	1054
Pocklington	466	1962	Hunmanby	213	1018
Hemingborough	352	1855	Norton	237	1017
Market Weighton and Arras	228	1724	Hutton Cranswick	141	1000
Eastrington	322	1649			S. T.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.
IN the last *Quarterly Review*, p. 297, the following important information to Historians and Antiquaries occurs; and as it is, I presume, new to most of your readers, and cannot be too soon or too widely diffused throughout the Antiquarian world, I have copied it for insertion in your pages, as the channel which will convey it in the most extensive and satisfactory manner. It is to be lamented that no *proof* of the fact is adduced, but the reputation and peculiar duties of the individual to whom the article containing the statement may be safely attributed, are full security for its being well founded.

"In all Regal Tables and Histories of England, the years of the reign of John are made to begin with the 6th April, 1199, the day of the death of Richard I. But John, notwithstanding the acknowledgment of his inchoate right, was only Duke of Normandy until he was crowned as King of England, with the assent of the Baronage. In the period which elapsed between the death of Richard and the Coronation, John had not the style of King, he exercised no acts of royal authority, nor did he become entitled to receive the Royal revenue. His reign began with his coronation, which took place on the Ascension-day, 27th May, 1199; and he was then let into the receipt of the revenue. The years of his reign are calculated from Ascension-day to Ascension-day, and as the date changes with the moveable feast, each year of his reign is of different length, and begins on a different day. Consequently all the documents whose dates fall between the 6th April, and Ascension-day in each year, have been referred to the wrong year of the reign by those writers who have not noticed the ancient mode of calculation."

To render this information of practical use, I have compiled the annexed table from those given in pp. 86 and 96, of *Notitia Historica*, and which will, I flatter myself, be deemed an acceptable addition to that work.

TABLE SHEWING THE COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION OF EVERY YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN, CALCULATED FROM ASCENSION-DAY TO ASCENSION-DAY IN EACH YEAR.

From May 27, 1199, to May 17, 1200....1
 May 18, 1200, to May 2, 1201.....2
 May 3, 1201, to May 22, 1202.....3
 May 23, 1202, to May 14, 1203....4
 May 15, 1203, to June 2, 1204....5
 June 3, 1204, to May 18, 1205....6
 May 19, 1205, to May 10, 1206....7
 May 11, 1206, to May 30, 1207....8

May 31, 1207, to May 14, 1208....9
 May 15, 1208, to May 6, 1209....10
 May 7, 1209, to May 26, 1210....11
 May 27, 1210, to May 11, 1211....12
 May 12, 1211, to May 2, 1212....13
 May 3, 1212, to May 22, 1213....14
 May 23, 1213, to May 7, 1214....15
 May 8, 1214, to May 27, 1215....16
 May 28, 1215, to May 18, 1216....17
 May 19, 1216, to Oct. 19, 1216....18

The same writer in the *Quarterly Review* has likewise pointed out the following error relative to the reign of Edward the First:

"A mistake of the same description has been made with respect to the reign of Edward the First, which is usually calculated from the 16th November, 1272, the day of the death of Henry III. Edward's reign really commenced from the 20th Nov. 1272, when he was proclaimed at the New Temple, and upon that day the date of the year of his reign was changed. Full proof is afforded of this assertion, by the date of the charter of Homage, executed by John Baliol, "apud Norham die Jovis in festo Sancti Eadmundi Regis et Martiris (20 Nov.) anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo secundo, et regni ipsius domini nostri Edwardi vicesimo finiente et vicesimo primo incipiente." FEDERA, now edit. vol. i. p. 781.

The proof cited, appears to be indisputable; but it is not necessary in this place to insert a table similar to the above, as it is merely required to substitute the 20th for the 16th of November, in the usual tables of the reign of Edward the First, and the one in *Notitia Historica*, p. 15, should be altered throughout, in the following manner. Instead of

From Nov. 16, to Nov. 15, of each year, from 1272 to 1306, i. e. 1st to 34 Edw. I., it should stand thus:

From Nov. 20, to Nov. 19, as above; whilst the last year of that monarch's reign should be thus written:

From Nov. 20, 1306, to July 7, 1307....35.

Before I conclude this letter, I beg also to notice a circumstance not, I believe, generally known respecting Edward the First, and for several examples of which I am indebted to one of the most able historians of the present day—Francis Madden, Esq. namely, that that monarch is frequently styled by contemporary writers, Edward the Third, which is explained by their including the two Saxon Kings, Edward the Martyr, and Edward the Confessor, in their list of English sove-

reigns. Evidence of this fact occurs in many early Chronicles, but I will adduce an instance from a poet of the period, and which first attracted my attention to the subject. The contemporary copy of the "Siege of Kar-laverock," in Cottonian MSS. Caligula, A. xviii. commences with these words,

"A cronicles de granz moustiers
Tru et len ke rois Edewars li ters," &c.

After so very dry a dissertation upon points which, however valuable or important, possess but little general interest, it is pleasing to be able to extract from such a subject any thing of an amusing character; and fortunately the manner in which the writer in the *Quarterly Review* has concluded his observations upon the anomalies he has pointed out, is sufficiently ludicrous to enliven a subject even more dull than the present. Dreading that some vile whig, or viler "radical," might adduce these circumstances as evidence that the ancient constitution of this country was of a more popular nature than it suits the politics of the *Quarterly Review* to countenance or promulgate, and constrained nevertheless to anticipate an inference which they might be supposed to admit "that this practice shows, that according to the theory of the constitution, the title of the heir [to the throne] required the recognition of the Baronage;" he cautiously, and with a gravity which is irresistible, prefaces the remark by observing, that "*there is not the slightest pretence for asserting that the English monarchy was elective!*" God forbid, Mr. Urban, that there should be a man in this kingdom so utterly destitute of understanding as to suspect that so absurd a doctrine should find a place in the *Quarterly Review!!!* The very idea is a species of literary profanation, and scarcely required so solemn a denial.

At the same time that I notice the scrupulous care which the Reviewer displays for the political character of the work containing his lucubrations, I must be allowed to express my entire dissent from his opinion, that the facts in question prove "that the title of the heir to the crown *required* the recognition of the Baronage," and for the following reasons.

Whatever may be the case with respect to Edward the First, the circumstance of the reign of John having been considered to have commenced

from his coronation, instead of from the demise of the preceding monarch, can by no means be adduced in support of such a theory; for upon the death of Richard, John was *not* the *legal heir to the throne*; and notwithstanding his plausible argument that he was next of kin to the late king, being his surviving brother, whilst his nephew Arthur, the son of his deceased elder brother Geoffrey, was one degree farther removed from the succession, he possessed but "a flimsy title*" to the Royal dignity until he was acknowledged by the nation. It is admitted that the question was not then free from difficulties †, but there can be no doubt that John was an usurper, and that his sole right to the crown was derived from "the assent of the Baronage at his Coronation." Thus then it was not until that occasion that John became *de jure* King of England; and the circumstance of that day being deemed the first of his reign, was the natural consequence of the manner in which he attained the Crown, and therefore cannot be held to establish the point urged by the Reviewer.

Edward the First was the undoubted heir to the throne, and if we consider, upon the authority of the document cited, that his reign commenced upon the 20th Nov. 1272, when he was proclaimed, instead of upon the 16th, when his father died, it proves nothing more than that in *this instance* the king's reign was considered to have commenced from the day of his *proclamation* instead of his *accession*, and which may in some degree be accounted for by Edward's being at the time out of the kingdom. However curious the fact may be, it is but a solitary example (for that of King John, I have endeavoured to shew is by no means its point), and stands upon the authority of the date of a single instrument, executed in Scotland, and probably drawn up by a native of that kingdom. But even admitting that the reign of Edward the First did not commence until the assent of the Baronage to his succession had been obtained, does it follow that such assent was indispensable? Or in the absence of any record of the consent of the Barons to the

* *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. i. p. 201.

† See some remarks on the question in the work just quoted.

accession of Henry III. Richard I. or the other predecessors of Edward the First, or to that of either of his successors, can a mere inference drawn from a single example be allowed to prove a case of so much importance in the history of the constitution of this country?

Entertaining as I do the greatest respect for the historical information displayed by the able Reviewer on this occasion upon other points, I regret that I cannot agree in the inference he has drawn in the instance alluded to; and I must consequently present the extraordinary phenomenon of accusing the *Quarterly Review* of attempting to establish upon such slight and untenable grounds, a theory with respect to the English Constitution which the boldest Reformer has never even dared to imagine.

Yours, &c.

CLONAS.

CHARING CROSS, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IN the course of a very few years the neighbourhood of Charing Cross and the Strand will, in all probability, be completely metamorphosed; and if we are to judge from the plans laid before the public, its present site will scarcely be recognized by the future visitor. The appearance of the neighbourhood may be so entirely changed, that the very names of the streets, courts, and alleys, will only be learnt by referring to the pages of the topographer or historian. The following notices, relative to the ancient state of this now populous and wealthy portion of the Metropolis, will doubtless prove interesting to the general reader, as well as to the Antiquary and Topographer.

At a period coeval with, or rather before the erection of its Cross, John Mugge, rector of St. Clement's, owned all the site of the present Pall Mall East, and for a considerable space beyond, Northward, which he gave to St. Giles's Hospital; and which is described as being then "a garden walled in, situate next *les Mews*, and containing twenty-seven acres," together with "another garden" (the extent not mentioned) "at Cherryng," &c.

Better than a century later we find this site, and the whole of the ground behind the Mews, changed to a Common, and known by the name of "The Down" (*Le Doune*), as appears by a

deed of Richard II., wherein mention is made of one acre, and three roods of land, "*apud le Doune in St. Martini Campis*," granted to a Stephen Chise.

In this state it seems to have continued until the reign of Henry VIII. when it is described in the Deed of Exchange alluded to between that Monarch and the Abbot of Westminster, as Charing-cross Field. "Two acres of lande in Charing-crosse Felde, in the parysshe of Seynt Martyn-in-the-Felde." At this period it partly belonged to St. Giles's Hospital, as mentioned (which owned the North-west part), the Abbey of Abingdon, and the Abbey of Westminster; the latter foundation being proprietors of the part abutting on St. Martin's-lane, together with the adjoining Covent-garden.

On coming to the Crown at the Dissolution, Henry VIII. granted the right of commoning on this land to the parishioners of St. Margaret's and St. Martin's, who held such right until the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth. It is shown in the state mentioned quite open, with cattle grazing, a female spreading clothes on it to dry, &c. in the large Plan of London by Aggas, first engraved about that period, together with Hedge-lane, a country bye-way bounded by *hedges* (and from which it probably derived its name); the Haymarket, more anciently Hay-hill, and all the Northern part open fields as far as to Hampstead and Highgate. Elizabeth, some time after her accession, leased the greater part to a person named Dawson, who having divided and enclosed it with fences and ditches, thereby deprived the parishioners before named of their right of common. This, in the year 1592, occasioned a violent commotion, the particulars of which, Strype, the editor of Stowe, has given from papers of Lord Burghley, in his possession. The inhabitants determined to resist the encroachment, came with pickaxes and spades, destroyed the fences, filled up the ditches, and made the whole level as it had formerly been, and it was not until some time after, and the matter having been represented to the Queen, that an amicable arrangement between the parties was concluded on. Upon the occasion alluded to, to show the very small value of the site at that period, it was asserted in evidence that the ground in question did not produce the Queen eight

pence an acre; that the same was held on lease from her Majesty, but had in times past been commons and erruble, but was then divided, hedged, and ditched, for meadow and pasture, and ought to be common at Lammas. It was proved at the same time, that the annual rent of the whole Crown land in this neighbourhood, reaching beyond Knightsbridge and Chelsea Westward, and comprehending Tothill-fields and the ground unbuilt on Southwards, as far as to the Thames, did not amount to fifty pounds. Much of this land was then occupied in farms, as Eubery Farm, St. James's farm, and others, but in the reign of Henry VIII. had been fields. Among them at that reign are mentioned, the "North Felde," or site of St. James's-square, containing 96 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land; and beyond the gate called Knights'-bridge, Thames Mead, Chelsea Mead, and a meadow at Fulham of two acres.

It was a few years after this contention, that the ground abutting on St. Martin's-lane began to be built on. This we may infer from the letters patent of Charles I. which gave to St. Martin's parish, for a burial ground, "one acre of land on the West side of St. Martin's-lane," nearly opposite the church, with the rents of the *houses* standing thereon; and which latter were to be applied to the use of the poor. Other parts of the site were covered soon after, and both sides of St. Martin's-lane built for a considerable way Northward towards St. Giles's.

The first houses mentioned had decayed by the year 1701, and it was found necessary to take them down. Hemmings-row was at this time so narrow, that carriages could not pass each other, upon which Parliament was applied to for leave to take part of the land granted for widening the passage, and for the confirmation of the Free School and Library at its back, which had then recently been founded by Archbishop Tension.

The first traces of the history of St. Martin's Church are to be found in a dispute which occurred in the year 1222, concerning an exemption claimed by Westminster Abbey from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, when it was decreed that the Abbey and St. Margaret's parish were exempted, which parish of St. Margaret's probably then included the church, cha-

pel, or oratory of St. Martin, built, perhaps, by the Abbot and Convent for particular religious service, when they visited their garden, now corruptly called Covent-garden.

The old church of St. Martin was in a state of ruin in the reign of Henry VIII. and remained so till James I. when he rebuilt it. Prince Henry and the nobility added a church in 1607, but the building and tower, according to Vertue's print of them, were in his time wretched and ruinous. Divine service was performed in it, for the last time, June 11, 1721, when the morning sermon was preached by the celebrated Bishop Gibson.

The present fabric of St. Martin, so justly admired for its beauty (and to the magnificent portico of which a road has just been opened from Pall Mall East), was begun March 19, 1722, when the first stone was laid by the Bishop of Salisbury, the King's Almoner, on the behalf of his Majesty. It cost nearly 37,000*l.* exclusively of some of its internal decorations. The funds and contributions for its building were so abundant, that the newspapers of the year 1724 mention the refusal of 500*l.* from a lady, who would have given that sum towards enriching the altar-piece. The Prince of Wales, they observe, intended to give a peal of bells. It was finished in little better than two years, the last stone of the steeple being placed in Dec. 1724. The architect was James Gibbs, and it is not only the finest of his works, but without doubt the most perfect Grecian church in England, excepting St. Paul's.

The whole of the ground Eastward of St. Martin's Church, or behind the buildings on the South side of the Strand from that to Drury-lane end, appears in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign to have formed gardens to the respective houses to which it was attached, which reached as far back as to the wall of Covent-garden, and were divided from each other by hedges. The site of St. Martin's Churchyard is also shown in old plans, laid out as a garden, but extends further back Northward than the others, as though occupying a part of the Covent-garden. This circumstance seems to justify the conjecture that the church was originally only an oratory for the Abbots of Westminster when visiting the latter, as just observed. Covent-garden itself

appears, in the same plan, merely a large enclosed field, not confined to its present small limits, but occupying the entire site from the back of the Strand to Long-acre on the North, and from St. Martin's-lane to Drury-lane on the West and East.

The first building on this site began towards the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth. About or soon after this period the Earls of Bedford, to whom the Covent-garden and Long-acre were given by Edward VI. on the execution of the Protector Somerset, erected on that part of it next Tavistock-street the town mansion, afterwards called Bedford House, and whose existence is still commemorated, together with the family name and titles, in the several streets standing near the spot, as Bedford-street, Tavistock-street, Russell-street, &c. By this noble family, which yet owns all the ground hereabouts, was caused the first division of St. Martin's parish, which had before extended from St. Mary-le-Strand, opposite Somerset House to Hyde Park, and from St. James's Park to Saint Giles in the Fields. In a lease from Francis Earl of Bedford, to John Powell and others, of part of the site of Henrietta-street to build on, it is described as being then part of the said Earl's pasture, called Covent Garden and Long Acre. Exeter House, to the Eastward of Bedford House, had previously been built by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, from whom it was at first called Burleigh House, and from his successor, afterwards created Earl of Exeter, Exeter House.

The more Western part of the Strand, on this side, some years after the period alluded to, acquired celebrity from a foundation which stood nearly opposite Durham-yard, and which was afterwards known by the name of the New Exchange. It was built under the auspices of James I. in 1608, out of the rubbish (as we are told by Wilson) of the stables of Durham House, and its opening was honoured by the King, Queen, and Royal Family, by the former of whom it was christened "Britain's Bourse*." Penant describes it as built somewhat on the model of the Royal Exchange, with cellars beneath, a walk above, and rows of shops over that, filled chiefly with milliners, sempstresses, &c.

* See the Progresses of James I. vol. II. pp. 200, 248, 836.

It was near this time, that the Strand beginning to be esteemed an elegant situation, all the ground on this, as well as on the Thames side, came to be built on, and to grow more and more valuable. Hence Ben Jonson, in his comedy of "Epicene; or, the Silent Woman," Act 1, Scene 4, introduces *Sir Amorous la Foole* as commending Clerimont's lodging, by telling him it would be as delicate a lodging as his own, if it were but in the Strand. And Wilson, before mentioned, in his Life of James I. speaking of Gondamar, the Spanish Ambassador, tells us, that Drury-lane and the Strand were the places where most of the gentry lived, the Covent-garden being then an enclosed field. The whole was completely built on in the reign of Charles II.

Mr. URBAN, *July 10.*

TO many of your readers, I doubt not, the antiquity of Saving Banks and Benefit Societies was unknown, until your Correspondent favoured us with his quotations from Suetonius and Vegetius. It is not my intention to confirm the truth of the old saying, that there is nothing new under the Sun, by any such interesting examples, but I shall add something to the argument, by proving that the *Exquisite Dandy* of our day is not an original, in spite of the adoration paid to one, who, labouring under the effects of a cold, has immortalized himself by saying, "I caught it yesterday at dinner; I sat next to a damp man;" and of whom we have heard, that he sometimes eats a pea, and always leaves London when the porters feed upon asparagus.

One of the suitors of Agarista, according to Herodotus, had gone to the extreme of daintiness and luxury, of whom Seneca reports, that when he saw a man digging, and raising his spade or pick-axe to a considerable height, he complained that the sight fatigued him, and bade the labourer to work no more in his presence; also, that he very often murmured at his bed of roses, because the leaves were doubled! But I give the passage from the original, that I may not mislead any one by an inadequate translation.

"Mindrydem aiunt fuisse ex Sybaritarum civitate, qui cum vidisset fodientem, et altius rastrum allevantem, lassum se fieri questus, vetuit illum opus in conspectu suo facere. Idem sæpius questus est, quod foliis

rose duplicatis incubuisset." Senec. de Irâ, lib. 2, c. 25.

Athenæus, on the authority of Timæus, tells the first anecdote of the Sybarite in a more forcible and ridiculous manner:

Ἄνθρωπος Συβαριτῆς εἰς ἄγρον ποτε πορευόμενος εἶπεν ἰδὼν τῆς ἐργατῆς σκαπτομένης αὐτοῦ ῥήγμα λαβεῖν· πρὸς ὃν ἀποκρινασθαι τινα τῶν ἀκυσάντων, αὐτὸς δὲ σὺ διηγμένην ἀκὴν πεποινηκεῖναι τὴν πλεῖραν.

By this it appears, that one of his countrymen, a rival in affection, had a pain in his side from hearing the sad effects of watching indefatigable labourers. Ælian, in his chapter upon the luxury of the same Smindyrides, directs us how to apply the complaint respecting the rose-leaves.

Σμινδυριδὴς Φυλλοὺς ῥόδων γούν ἐπαναπῶσιν καὶ κοιμηθεὶς ἐπ' αὐτῶν, ἔξανιστήσκει, φλυκταίνας ἐκ τῆς εὐνῆς ἔχων.

—Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. ix. c. 24.

Yours, &c. T. V. B.

Classical Conjecture.

MR. URBAN, *West-square, July 18.*
IN Albinovanus's "*Verba suprema* *Mæcenatis*," we find the following passage (vv. 33, 34):

Cum deus in terris, divis insignis avitis,
Te Venus in patrio collocet alma sinu—
in which I recollect to have once heard a critic propose, as an amendment,

divos insignis avitos,

meaning that Augustus was an honor to the Gods, instead of the Gods reflecting honor upon him; which amended reading he maintained to be by far the more "*exquisite*."

Unfortunately, however, for his emendation, I observed that the prosodial quantity presented an insuperable bar to its admission; the final syllable of *insignis* being *long* in the *verb*, though *short* in the *adjective*.

But, independently of that circumstance, the passage is otherwise imperfect, and wants at least two verses, omitted by some careless copyist, and probably expressing something to the following effect—

Cum deus in terris, divis insignis avitis,
Mundi sceptrâ diu rexeris arte Jovis,
Cæticolum repetas cætus, astrisque receptum
Te Venus in patrio collocet alma sinu.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

MR. URBAN,

June 25.

LADY Mary Shelton, enquired after by your Correspondent, "T. H. L." p. 386, of your last Volume, was daughter of Sir William Woodhouse, of Waxham, co. Norfolk, knt. a family to be distinguished from that of Kimberly in the same county, with which it is by some confounded; but the Waxham family always bear different arms from those of Kimberley, namely, quarterly Ermine and Azure; in the second and third quarters, a leopard's face Or. She married, in 1551, Sir Ralph Shelton, of Shelton, in the county of Norfolk, knt. who was High Sheriff for that county in 1571, and died before 1585. She was his first wife; his second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Barrow, of Barningham, in Suffolk, knt. from which marriage descended the Sheltons of that place: after Sir Ralph's death she married Sir Chas. Cornwallis, knt. and died in 1603.

Sir Ralph Shelton, by his first wife, Mary Wodehouse, had four sons, and two daughters:

1. Thomas S. of Shelton, esq. born in 1558, married 1. Anne, daughter of . . . Appleyard, by whom he had no issue; 2. Elizabeth, daughter to Baron Flowerden, by whom (who afterwards married Sir Henry Clere, of Stanfield, knt. and died in 1608) he had one son, Ralph, who died s. p.

2. Sir John Shelton, who married a daughter of the Lord Cromwell, but died s. p. He was most probably the eldest son.

3. Ralph Shelton, died s. p.

4. Edward Shelton, died s. p.

1. Margaret, married Anthony Southwell, 2d son of Richard Southwell, of Horsham St. Faith's, co. Norfolk, and had issue.

2. Audry, married . . . Walsingham, of Kent.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

A. Z. is informed that the best accounts of Leith Hill will be found in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. II. p. 145 et seq. and Timb's Promenade round Dorking, 2d edition. We shall thank any of our Correspondents for a more perfect account of the place, with the derivation of its name *Leith Hill*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton.* By George Baker. Part II. *Fawsley Hundred, and Wardon Hundred.* Folio, pp. 267—540. *Nine Plates, eight Vignettes, and numerous Wood-cuts.* Nichols and Son.

THE reputation which Mr. Baker so justly acquired, as an able Antiquary, and a correct and perspicuous writer, by Part I. of his Northamptonshire History, is fully sustained in the Portion now before us: and it is gratifying to observe not only an increasing list of Subscribers, but that the chief persons of the County are vying with each other in their patronage of the Work, by presenting Engravings to embellish it. The Author's accomplished sister,—his “second self,”—also continues to employ her etching-needle to his advantage; and, especially in the department of Natural History, we can still trace her “due feet” accompanying his progress through the fields of scientific investigation.

The district described in Part II. viz. the Hundreds of *Fawsley* and *Wardon*, is very rich in objects of interest to the Antiquary and Naturalist: the latter may feast to satiety on almost a complete series of rocks at Braunston, with an endless variety of organic remains, there and at other places; whilst the former may revel in the enjoyment of two Roman Stations, two Priors, and an abundance of inferior articles suited to his taste.

We shall take a bird's-eye view of what is contained in the present portion, and leave our readers to say whether we have at all over-rated its value in these introductory observations. It is hardly necessary to remark that the particulars of every Parish and Manor are treated, *seriatim*, in the same convenient arrangement which distinguished the previous part of the Work, or that the numerous Pedigrees exhibit the same features of laborious minuteness.

The foundation of *Catesby Priory*, p. 277, a Convent of Benedictine Nuns, is ascribed to Robert, son of Philip de Esseby, in the twelfth century, and its various possessions are

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stated in a concise but satisfactory manner. A roll of the receipts and expenditure of the Prioress, for a year ending Michaelmas, 3 Hen. V, A.D. 1415, communicated by Mr. Caley, from the stores of the Augmentation Office, is very interesting, and almost re-animates the venerable superiour and her devout sisters, seated round their Hall-table, for which a new cloth was bought at the expense of xxij*d*.* *Catesby House*, belonging to J. G. Parkhurst, esq. occupies the site, but retains little of the characteristic features of the former Priory. We regret to find that the family portraits and other pictures remaining in the house are suffering from damp and neglect, in consequence of the owner's non-residence. Mr. Baker describes a fine portrait of the Duchess of Feria, æt. 35, A.D. 1572, a Lady who was daughter of Sir William Dormer, became Maid of Honour to Queen Mary, and married the Count of Feria, a Spanish nobleman, who came over with King Philip, and was afterwards advanced to a Dukedom. Wickliff, A.D. 1384, Bucer A.D. 1551, and other “shadows of the past,” adorn the staircase. The lock of one of the rooms, called the *nun's lock*, is so curious as to deserve a beautiful etching by Blore, from a drawing by Miss Baker: a figure of St. John the Apostle, standing under a tabernacle of pointed work, conceals the key-hole; and, though it escaped the notice of the author, the flowered finial on each of the side compartments is formed into the resemblance of a Gothic M, the initial of the Virgin-mother, to whom the Priory was dedicated.

The borough-town of *Daventry* is treated of very copiously, p. 304. The feudal obligation of the tenants to grind at the lord's mill, and bake at his common oven, still continues here. The *Priory*, an establishment of the Cluniac order, was a place of consequence in former days. A few reliques of its buildings, preserved by a wood-cut,

* We suspect some error in the translation, where it is said that certain Hides were applied “to make Collars and Pipes, and other necessary Cart Gear.”

remained till last year; when being deemed useless and incapable of repair, though probably more likely to have stood than many of their junior neighbours, they were devoted to destruction. Ample justice is, however, done to the History of the Monastery; and the labours of the press may defy axes and hammers. Passing over the charter of incorporation, and lists of municipal officers, we come to the *annals* of this ancient town, p. 323, which may reasonably date its origin from the decline of a neighbouring British or Roman station, or both, at Borough-Hill. It had risen to a considerable degree of local importance in the fourteenth century.

An anecdote of Richard the Second is told with almost dramatic spirit, from Thomas Walsingham, as follows:

"Henry Spencer, the warlike bishop of Norwich, having been appointed by pope Urban the 6th to the command of a crusade against the antipope Clement the 7th, landed in Flanders in 7 Ric. 2 (1383), and overrun the country; till, being opposed by the whole force of the king of France, he retreated to Gravelines, concluded a truce for a month, and dispatched a letter to the king, representing his perilous situation, and urging instant succour. Never were Richard's characteristic hastiness, irresolution, and procrastination, more strikingly displayed. The messenger found him at supper at Daventry, probably in the priory, as he was then making a progress to various religious houses. He spurned the table from him in a rage, started up, and, breathing vengeance against the French king, called for his horse, and rode furiously towards London. It was midnight when he reached St. Alban's, and finding no change of horse there, he borrowed a palfrey of the abbot to relieve his jaded steed. Fatigued with his journey, he retired to rest on his arrival in town; but when he rose, his ardour had cooled, he hesitated, and eventually shrunk from the exertion or danger of a personal enterprise. The duke of Lancaster was then delegated to the service, but so tardy were the preparations, that the truce had expired before he set sail, and the bishop was compelled to submit to the terms of the enemy, and embark for England with the wreck of his army."

In the Oliverian times, Daventry had its full share of trouble amongst the contending parties, and "it is not a little remarkable that the battle which decided the fate of the first Charles, and the last struggle of the interregnum, which terminated in the resto-

ration of the second Charles, both took place in this county, and within a few miles of Daventry."

Borough-Hill, the *BENAVENTA* of the Britons, and *ISANNAVARIA* of the Romans, is about half a mile south-east from the town, and its military intrenchments are the largest perhaps in the kingdom, the outer circumference of the ramparts being rather more than two miles and a quarter. Mr. Baker enters fully into its history, and scrutinizes the accounts of former writers with great judgment; adding the result of his own personal investigations in 1823, when, with a troop of labourers at command, he laid bare the site of the *Prætorium*, and discovered the ground-plan of an extensive building, delineated p. 345, besides opening a range of sepulchral tumuli, which disclosed some urns and other remains of the British and Romanized-British æra. These, with a plan of the encampment, are represented in the embellishments.

Quite at home in "untwisting all the chains that tie" the involved subject of ancient legal proceedings, Mr. Baker gives us, at p. 352, a specimen of *tact* in detailing a very curious litigation, concerning the manor of *Dodford*, which we may confidently recommend to our professional readers as a *bonne bouche*. This recommendation may be also applied to the masterly deductions of the manors of *Stowe*, p. 441, *Boddington*, p. 474, *Ryfield*, p. 484, *Gretworth*, p. 507, and *Sulgrave*, p. 513, where the circumstances of a disputed purchase are recorded in a very singular and interesting manner; nor should the descent of the *Barony of Wardon*, p. 521, be less an object of attention to the lovers of jurisprudence. These difficult subjects are treated with precision and clearness; and even the general reader may excuse the author's dilating upon them, as they are free from unnecessary prolixity, and do not encroach on the other branches of his undertaking.

Fawsley, p. 377, rather *fancifully* derived from the Saxon *Falewe*, the colour of the fallow deer, though agreeing with the colour of the soil, belongs to Sir Charles Knightley, bart. and has been the residence of his family since the time of Henry the Fifth. The well-known liberality of its worthy owner, has contributed an exquisite

plate, by Blore and H. Le Keux, of its magnificent Gothic hall, now fitted up as a Saloon, 54 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 43 feet high. The Knightleys are descended from Rainald the Domesday possessor of Knightley in Staffordshire, and their achievement marshals the almost unprecedented number of 334 quarterings, each of which, if the reader please, he may trace to its authority in their copious pedigree. The custom of *Church-scot*, an offering to the Church of the first fruits of harvest, ordained by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in the seventh century, receives a complete illustration in the endowment of Fawsley vicarage. The *Lodge*, a jointure-house of the Knightleys, now in ruins, affords a picturesque subject for Mr. Blore's burin; and some ancient carved panels in the Church, one of them grotesquely exhibiting a scene of "when the cat's away, the mice may play," are delicately etched by Miss Baker; who at p. 294, presents us with a vignette of an old horse-bridge over the Charwell, a river which very ingloriously rises in the cellar of Charwell House, a grange near Charwelton, though afterwards dignified by a confluence with the classic Isis, at Oxford.

At *Litchborough*, p. 404, is a view of the residence of William Grant, esq. who has kept a register of the growth of trees, which deserves particular notice.

A view of the *Royal Military Depot* at Wedon, was published in Part I. It is here thus described, p. 452:

"In 1803 an act of parliament passed for the purchase of about 53 acres in Wedon, to be vested in trustees 'for erecting Buildings thereon for the service of His Majesty's Ordnance;' and by vote of parliament 100,000*l.* was annually appropriated to the works till completed. Subsequent purchases have increased the estate to about 150 acres. The accompanying engraving exhibits a general view of the 'Royal Military Depot,' as it is usually styled, rising from the valley, and stretching above the village of Lower Wedon. The residences of the governor and principal officers form a handsome centre, with two detached wings; and on the summit of the hill, contiguous to the Chester road, are barracks for 500 men, where a regiment of the line is generally quartered for the protection of the place. At the bottom of the lawn, south of the governor's house, are eight store-houses and four magazines, capable of stowing 200,000 stand of small arms, with a

proportion of field ordnance and ammunition; and a cut having been made between the two rows of buildings into the Grand Junction canal, which forms the eastern boundary of the government estate, a ready communication is effected for transporting the stores to every part of the kingdom. An hospital for 40 patients, and workshops for the necessary artificers, are attached to the establishment."

Edgcote, p. 500, is historically famous for military events, A. D. 1469 (9 Edw. IV.), and 1642 (18 Car.); and tradition insists upon a battle having been fought there between the Danes and Saxons.

BRINAVIS, one of the Roman stations in the eighteenth iter of Richard of Cirencester, is satisfactorily fixed by Mr. Baker at *Wardon*, p. 530. Stukeley placed it at Banbury, and the Rev. Mr. Leman, in his valuable commentary on Richard, at Black-Grounds near Chipping-Norton, a misprint, as he afterwards admitted, for Chipping-Wardon. It is the intermediate station between *Isannavaria* near Davenry, and *Ælia Castra*, Alchester near Bicester.

St. Andrew's Priory manor in *Sulgrave*, p. 513, belonged to the Washingtons, whose pedigree deduces them from Whitfield, co. Lancaster.

Lawrence Washington sold this estate in 8 Jac. (1610), and retired to Brington, where he died. His second son, John, emigrated to America about the middle of the same century, and was great-grandfather of the FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, which combined with the circumstance of the neighbouring parish of Wardon furnishing the descent of FREDERICK LORD NORTH, prime minister of the mother country during her struggle with her rebellious children, presents, as Mr. Baker observes, such a singular and interesting coincidence, as the local pride of the historian could not suffer to pass unnoticed.

Amongst other subjects which this volume brings before the reader, BIOGRAPHY receives a due share of the author's attention. Memoirs are given of Thomas Lord Cromwell; Henry Holland, a learned papist of the sixteenth century, one of the principal translators of the Rhenish Testament; John Oxenbridge an eccentric divine, whom Wood characterizes as "composed of a strange hodge-podge of opinions, though Dr. Mather gives him

credit for great piety; Dod the decalogist, and his grandson Bishop Wilkins; Bishop Andrew; Parkhurst the lexicographer; Alban Butler; Peters the amiable divine and painter; Smith the mezzotinto engraver; Nenia Douglass, and other distinguished persons.

In addition to the embellishments already noticed, this portion contains Views of the Palace of Holdenby, presented by the Hon. G. Agar Ellis; Middleton Cheney Church, by Archdeacon Churton; Barnwell Church, by J. P. Ord, esq.; Oundle Church, by J. W. Russell, esq.; a fine brass at Charwelton; remarkable doors of several other Churches; Priory and Corporation Seals, &c.; together with a lithographic drawing of a Fossil Fish, found near Stowe-Nine-Churches, and presented to the author by J. Fleisher, esq. in such a matchless state of preservation as to exhibit not only the form but the very colour of its scales and fins!

As the book itself must by this time be in the hands of most of our antiquarian readers, we forbear to multiply quotations from it.

Discrimination is seldom shewn by unqualified praise; but in the present instance we candidly acknowledge that our critical optics can discover nothing blame-worthy. Some remark might perhaps be made on the length of time which has elapsed since the publication of Part I., did not the interval appear to have been so well employed as to require no apology. "Festina lentè," it must be admitted, is the best maxim whereby to regulate many other paces besides those of a County Historian, and we feel confident Mr. Baker will neither loiter by the way, nor make more haste than good speed. We thank him heartily for what he has already achieved, and assure him of our best wishes for the successful progress of his laborious undertaking.

2. *The History of the Borough and Parish of Tamworth in the Counties of Warwick and Stafford.* By John and Henry Wood Roby. Part I. 4to. pp. 58. Nichols and Son.

WE consider this work as creditable not only to the antiquarian spirit of its compilers, but also to their industry and talents. It has been evidently a task entered upon "con amore," and continued under the same influence.

Excited by the most amiable of local emotions, and regarding with honest pride the ancient honours of his native place, the History of Tamworth was commenced by one of the authors when a boy; and his collection seems to have kindled a similar spirit in a brother, who with very commendable enthusiasm has condensed and arranged the crude materials bequeathed to him, and adding from his own stores so much as was necessary to complete the work, has put forth the present number as a sample of his labours in local history.

The first part has been occupied, and perhaps too diffusely, with individual biography—gleaned too from sources often questionable, and mixed with matter not always authentic. To separate fiction from England's early history—to divorce (if we may use the term) Truth from the legendary lore to which she has been unnaturally allied, is now a hopeless task. All that remains is to receive with caution the narratives which the early chroniclers, as superstitious as prejudiced, have transmitted to us; and as we cannot all be expected to weigh authorities, and to confront contradictory witnesses, we must be content that the "olden time" shall rest with the dark shadows of imperfect tradition upon it—certain as we are, that the opportunities of preparing authentic records were as limited, as the disposition to legendary romance was common and irresistible.

The author of the work under consideration, we think, therefore, might have more briefly adverted to the period of Anglo-Saxon history, when Tamworth was the Royal seat of the kingdom of Mercia. Retaining with advantage such parts as related more immediately to local events, he could have dispensed with much of that general information which is hardly within the province of *Topography*, and of the entire accuracy of which we may be permitted to express some modest doubts. However, this is but a matter of taste; and as such materials have been collected at considerable expence of time and research, they may serve to enliven the book to the general reader, if he observe the caution we have ventured to suggest.

Of the early History of Tamworth, we learn that its name is derived from its principal river the Tame, prefixed to the Saxon word *peopð*, *prædium*,

a farm. In the eighth century it is recorded as a Royal residence, and was successively inhabited by four Kings of Mercia, Offa, Coenwulf, Berhtwulf, and Burhred. It is added,

"On the flight of Burhred, Ceolwulf II. one of his officers, having sworn fealty to the Danes, promised to provide food for their armies, and to deliver up his office whenever they required, was elevated by them to the deserted and degraded throne. This abject monarch reigned about three years, which time he employed in the most rigorous oppression of his wretched subjects, when, having displeased his Danish masters, he was stripped of his robes of royalty, and perished miserably. In him Mercia's titular sovereignty ended for ever, having existed from its first establishment under Creoda, anno 585, to this period, anno 877, 292 years, and been governed by a succession of 21 Kings."

During the reign of Edward the Second, or the Martyr, Tamworth was distinguished by a Royal mint; and various specimens of coins, afterwards struck here, are noticed in succession, on the authority of Ruding.

It appears from the Advertisement prefixed to this work, that its further progress depends upon the success of the present number. We can hardly believe, distinguished as Tamworth is for an opulent and intelligent population, that so creditable an attempt to trace its local history, such indefatigable research employed to rescue its ancient glory, and so much genuine talent exercised in clothing the rude materials of its early day in pleasing and not inelegant language, can be viewed with coldness or indifference.

3. *Historical and Topographical Notices of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, and its Environs, including the Parishes and Hamlets of the Half-hundred of Lothingland in Suffolk.* By John-Henry Drury. London, Nichols and Son, &c. Post 8vo, pp. 386.

THIS interesting volume being ushered into the world under the modest title of "Notices," it would be obviously unfair towards the author to expect a lengthened detail either of the early history of the Borough, or its present state and appearance. Yet in the latter department there are subjects, in our opinion, which might have been curtailed without lessening the interest of the work.

The early history is avowedly "a

rapid sketch of the leading contents of the laborious and voluminous Swinden," who has recorded so much of Yarmouth history, that, "with the exception of the public buildings and the more recent records of local events, little perhaps remains to be added." This notice of the public buildings, and the record of local events, chiefly in the form of a chronology at the end of the volume, constitutes what relates to the Borough of Yarmouth. Respecting the Roman station at the adjoining village of Caister, Mr. Drury says:

"Little if any of the ancient camp at Caister at present remains, although Spelman mentions the existence of a wall and fortification in his time; but whether Roman or otherwise could not be ascertained with any certainty. Its claim therefore to be considered the ancient Garianonum rests principally upon the silent testimony of the Roman coins and other relics taken up at various times near its site, while that at Burgh, from its superior durability, appears calculated to point out with certainty to future ages the long disputed fact of its identity." P. 5.

The early history of the Borough, down even to the reign of Charles II. presents the reader with little else than a continued chain of litigation and difficulty with the adjacent villages, chiefly respecting the line of boundary, although the bailiffs were frequently amerced for not annually perambulating the town limits.

"About the year 1578 the town was upon the eve of being plunged into another law contest, had not the object in view disappeared as suddenly as it was in itself singularly uncommon. A part of the Scroby sand, which rises in the ocean three miles North of Yarmouth, having become dry, was covered with verdant grass, and the abode of numerous sea-fowl. In the summer-season the people of Yarmouth resorted there in parties of pleasure; and two years after the bailiffs took formal possession of the island, giving an elegant entertainment upon the occasion, which is recorded in the court-roll of that year. The claim was resisted by Sir Edward Clare, then lord of the manor of Scroby, who, conceiving himself entitled to it as parcel of that manor, erected a frame of timber thereon, in testimony of his title. The acquisition of this island was the more valuable, as from its proximity to other sands, stranded goods of great value were frequently lodged upon it by the currents and preserved. This happened particularly in 1582, when some silks, wax, and other rich merchandize, were dis-

covered and carried to Yarmouth, but claimed by Sir Edward. The burgesses, however, would not consent to deliver them, and the parties were upon the point of obtaining a legal decision upon the question, when a heavy gale of wind springing up from the eastward, caused the tide to rage with such violence, that in one night the whole island disappeared, leaving the dismayed and astonished controversialists not a foot of land to dispute about." P. 25.

"The first houses are said to have been built near a spot now called Fuller's-hill, which tradition says was named after the founder, one Fuller, a fisherman, or merchant." P. 8.

By King John's charter the burgesses were enabled to elect a Provost from their own body; before which time he was appointed by the King. The Provost was subsequently changed for four Bailiffs, who in their turn gave way to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, by charter, anno 36 Charles II. This charter was set aside in the following reign, but was finally renewed by Queen Anne. This portion of the work is concluded by a curious account of the election of the chief magistrate, which has been practised ever since the year 1491.

The Borough of Yarmouth, although containing a population little short of 20,000, consists of but one parish, with a chapel of ease. Among the public buildings, therefore, our attention was first directed to the parish Church, and we were much disappointed in finding that it was not considered worthy of graphic illustration*. We could willingly have dispensed with one of the sea or river views for the purpose of making room for the most prominent and most interesting object within the Borough, considered with reference to its antiquity. Indeed, we have no hesitation in saying, that in all topographical works the Church should be at least one of the first objects selected for the engraver; and we believe the plan is generally acted upon. But we will proceed to Mr. Druery's description of the Church.

"The Church [which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen] appears in the form of a perfect cross, having a nave and two side aisles (the former of which is visibly the least in height and width, but extends further eastward than the other two), a chancel and two single aisle tran-

septs, from the four roofs of which springs an embattled tower, having a spire, in the fashion of our ancient cathedrals, to which it bears a very strong resemblance. The building has undergone so much alteration at different periods, that little perhaps of its antient appearance is retained. The transepts were added about 150 years after the original building, by William de Middleton, Archdeacon of Canterbury and Bishop of Norwich, sometime prior to his death... The principal entrance is through a porch on the South side, the intersecting arches of which, blackened by time, are yet perfect; and on the outside are depicted the arms of France and England in separate escutcheons. At the West end of the nave is a low door, now disused; opposite to which is the ancient font, which has an octangular base, with a modern top of wood. It is separated from the nave by a bar or railing, the original of which, according to the then prevailing ecclesiastical notions, was intended to prevent the approach of unbaptised persons into the Church. Further eastward was a kind of gallery called the rood-loft, supporting a large crucifix. This was built in 1370 by Roger de Haddiscoe, prior of St. Olave's, who ornamented it in a rich and curious manner, which obtained for it the appellation of '*opus pretiosum circa magnum altare*'. The arch under this gallery led into the choir, the situation of which typically signified that whoever would enter into that sacred place, must necessarily pass under the cross, literally to suffer tribulation. ...In the chancel of this Church, during the periods of monachism, was a kind of machinery intended to represent the star which foretold the birth of our Saviour, and several memorandums of money expended for its repair are quoted by Swinden from old church books...The old spire of the tower, which appeared crooked in whatever direction viewed, was composed principally of wood, covered with lead. It was set on fire by lightning in 1683, but extinguished by one John Grice, who had the thanks of the Corporation, and a piece of plate of the value of 10*l.* presented to him as a remuneration for his services...In 1803 a new spire, 168 feet in height, covered with tin sheet copper, was erected, and the tower thoroughly repaired, which cost 1,890*l.* The Church was also repaired in 1806: the South and West sides, instead of being repaired with the grey flints originally used, were injudiciously covered with cement, which peeling off, and varying its colour with the effects of every passing shower, has entirely destroyed the antique external appearance of these sides of the building. In 1807 a new clock was furnished, and in the year following ten excellent bells were added, and the old ones disposed of...The great object of attraction to strangers visiting this Church, is its fine organ, said not

* Four Views of this fine Church are given in vol. I. of Neale's Churches.

to be inferior to any other in the kingdom, and excelled only by that of Haarlem in Holland. This instrument was first set up in 1733, but in the course of time becoming much dilapidated, it underwent about ten years since a complete repair under the direction of England, the celebrated organ builder. It is divided into three parts, and has eleven stops consigned to the great organ, five more to the choir, and eight others to the swell, which goes down to C, besides two octaves of pedal pipes." P. 61.

Among the *public* buildings, Mr. Drury has included the private residences of the gentry of the town, which is not only a misnomer, but we think too much space has been allotted to the description of the private collections of the individual occupants. This has more the appearance of the puff direct for the gratification of private feeling, than the information of the publick, and as such, better omitted. We feel compelled to say thus much, although some esteemed friends of our own have been honoured by this distinction.

Yarmouth appears to have been highly favoured by the adherents and even relatives of Cromwell, and consequently took an active part in raising supplies for the service of the Parliament. Mr. Drury seems to be of opinion that one of the secret meetings at which the decapitation of the unfortunate monarch was determined on, was held in the house now occupied by John-Danby Palmer, esq. at that time the residence of John Carter, a violent presbyterian, and the bosom friend and adviser of Cromwell. President Bradshaw lived in the house now the Star Inn, and a daughter of Ireton also resided here. Miles Corbet, descended from a branch of the respectable family of that name in the county of Salop, was M.P. and Recorder of the Borough during part of the Commonwealth, and with John Corbet, another member of the same family, who succeeded Miles in representing the Borough in Parliament, graced the list of regicides, along with Col. William Goffe, one of the Members for the Borough in the following Parliament. Subsequently, Yarmouth has not been found wanting in loyalty and attachment to its sovereign.

A view of Yarmouth taken below the ferry; Yarmouth Roads and Pier, and the Burgh Castle, Suffolk, illustrate the first portion of the work.

We shall take another opportunity of noticing the parishes comprising the half-hundred of Lothingland.



4. *Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXI. Part I. 4to. pp. 280.*

THAT sentimental nightingale (and a fine singer he is) the *soi-disant* Geoffrey Crayon, has the following beautiful passage concerning "Ancient Times."

"Our ancestors flourished in times full of spirit and hardihood when men enjoyed life roughly, but heartily, and vigorously; times wild and picturesque, which have furnished poetry with its richest materials, and the drama with its most attractive variety of characters and manners. The world has become more worldly. There is more of dissipation, and less of enjoyment. Pleasure has extended into a broader, but a shallower stream; and has forsaken many of those deep and quiet channels, where it flourished sweetly through the calm bosom of domestic life. Society has acquired a more enlightened and elegant tone, but it has lost many of its strong local peculiarities, its home-bred feelings, its honest fire-side delights. The traditionary customs of golden-hearted antiquity, its feudal hospitalities, and lordly wassailings, have passed away with the baronial customs and stately manor-houses in which they were celebrated. They correspond with the shadowy hall, the great oaken gallery, and the tapestried parlour unfitted to the light showy colours and gay drawing-rooms of the modern villa."—*Sketch Book*, vol. II. p. 9.

Such is the fairy-land in which Antiquaries like to expatiate; and Shakspeare never drew a more delightful picture of the innocent revels of Oberon and Ariel, than we Antiquaries could draw of the pleasure of our Ancestors, when eating, drinking, and sleeping in the days of yore. The evils of those days Antiquaries only behold, as spectators on shore behold storms; and to live in retrospect, like them, is the same thing in feeling, as to resort to the most happy days of early life, when every tick of the human clock was a pleasurable sensation. But the world is pleased to consider us a heavy set of humdrum fellows, who are pleased with what nobody else cares about, and have no talents for higher pursuits. Now we no more like one-eyed understandings,

than one-eyed horses. Learning is an indispensable requisite to a state of civilization; and no species of learning is to be despised. The fact is, that Alison on Taste will sufficiently satisfy all unprejudiced persons, that happiness and perfection in the arts, are greatly dependent upon studies, with which pleasures of the imagination are connected, and such a delight is intimately interwoven with Archæology.

We therefore rejoice in the progress of the science, and feel highly gratified at beholding the appearance of these periodical volumes, because we are sure to learn something which we did not know before; and there is *Rei Antiquariæ*, as well as *Auri famæ*.

The Volume begins with

I. *An Account of some Coins found in certain Tumuli in the Southern District of the Peninsula of India.*—In a letter from Sir Anthony Carlisle, knt. F.R.S. and S.A. to Richard Payne, knt. esq. V.P. &c. &c. &c.

This is a most instructive communication. By referring to Mr. Fossbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," vol. II. p. 920, the reader will see that the pretended *Celtic* Antiquities of Rocking-stones, Stone-circles, Cromlechs, &c. are found in America, and that there are solid grounds for thinking, with Asiatic antiquaries, that in the East we can best explore the desiderata known to obtain in regard to Druidical investigations. The article before us will tend to elucidate the construction of our Barrows, Kistvaens, Stone-circles, and (our Author presumes) "of Stonehenge." We shall therefore give extracts from the article.

"In the province of Coimbatour, are numerous tumuli, each invariably denoted by a circle of rude stones*, or masses of rock, the diameter of the larger areas being often as much as one hundred feet. In one example, the circle was formed by upright flat obelisks, averaging sixteen feet in height, rude, and without impression of tools†. In the centre of each mound, a massive table of unhewn stone forms the roof or cover to four chambers, the sides and septa being of the same rude unworked stone‡, and mortices with tenons§, apparently ground out by trituration, serve to fix the roofs upon the

walls. One of these roofs contained upwards of three hundred cubic feet of granite." P. 2.

"The first mound examined by Colonel Caldwell had, in the central depository, a roof of rude stone, near twenty feet in length, twelve feet in width, and of unequal thickness, but generally exceeding one foot. On removing this cover, four equal compartments or square rooms appeared of about six feet in height, formed by the side stone supports, and cross partitions which supported the roof. Each room had an opening exteriorly one foot in width, and eighteen inches in height, resembling the mouth of an oven.... Within each compartment were found vases of exceeding fine polished pottery, each standing on three legs, quite filled with an earthy substance, apparently calcined, and shewing portions of bone which had been burnt. At a distance from the vases were strewed a variety of arms, as spears and swords of extraordinary form, and apparently of rude workmanship; but the metallic parts having been iron, it was so corroded, that no intire instrument could be preserved, although their several forms were clearly shown by carefully removing the crust of earth, with a small trowel. These instruments were entirely unknown to the modern natives, and some of them seemed like mattocks. In the large tumulus before alluded to, after cutting the superincumbent roof into four parts, the same division into four rooms appeared, and with similar outer openings to each. Here were deposited vases of beautiful black shining or glazed pottery of about twelve inches in diameter; the manufacture of this ware being now unknown, and very superior to any native pottery made in this part of India. In these vessels square coins of silver were found, obviously worn by use; also two gold coins of the same size and character; and many remains of copper coins quite corroded, but of similar bulk and form. Cups also of four inches diameter. In each vessel the same calcined substances as found in the tripod vases. One extraordinary vessel of this fine pottery was inexplicable. It resembled an hour-glass, open at both ends, being eighteen inches in length and six inches in diameter. On the floor of one chamber were twenty flat beads of a red colour, resembling cornelian; they retained the relative positions of a connected necklace, and had been united together by wires or threads."

"The Hindoos point out more modern tumuli, which they assert to be the memorandums of military exploits among their ancestors. In one of these a massive stone had been left in its progress to form the roof of a depository, and the mode of raising it was an inclined plane of solid earth, inclosing the upright stones, on which it was intended to be placed. Perhaps bearers of timber were used to facilitate the elevation

* As here very common.

† As at Abury.

‡ As in Kistvaens.

§ As at Stonehenge. R. & v.

of those massive rocks, and when properly fixed, the circumjacent earth might be cleared away. This circumstance may help to explain the mode of constructing those rude buildings, such as Stonehenge." P. 4.

We shall not enlarge upon the obvious coincidences between these phenomena and our own pretended *Celtic* Antiquities. In the third Volume of the *Bombay Transactions* will be found some excellent papers, in which it is most reasonably* assumed, that there existed an exploded religion in India, far anterior to the sects of Buddhists, Brahmins, and Jæcnists. Sir R. C. Hoare (*Modern Wilts*, Hundred of Heytesbury) seems to think from the American Remains, that Stone Circles, Cromlechs, &c. &c. did not originate with Celts or Druids, but were derived from a more ancient superstition, which existed before the use of letters and historical record. Concerning the Romances about *Celtic* and *Druidical* Antiquities (as they are called), we shall only quote the following passage of Mr. Walpole, viz. that if our earliest ancestors had left us a faithful genealogy of all the descendants of such superstitions, "such a curiosity would destroy much greater treasures; it would annihilate fables, researches, conjectures, hypotheses, disputes, blunders, and dissertations, that library of human impertinence." (*Anecdotes of Painting*, chap. V. vol. I. p. 192. Ed. Dallaway.)

As to the vessel of the hour-glass form, we have seen stands of vases, similar in form, in the "*Grande description de l'Egypte*" and "*Tsitingsh's Japan*."

II. *Observations on the Coins found in these Tumuli*. By R. Payne Knight, esq. V.P. Mr. Knight's account is elaborate, and to the purpose. He admits (p. 8) the auxiliary means of elucidating Indian Antiquities by their Egyptian copies. Bacehus or Osiris (says Pliny, L. vii. 56) invented the art of *buying and selling*; of course of introducing a medium of exchange. The Egyptians cut and weighed pieces of metal for this purpose, which metal was, as here, and among all the most ancient nations, of the purest kind. These coins are pieces of metal stamped. The figures are either parts of

stone circles, or of animals; or unintelligible forms; but more like hieroglyphical characters than any other.

From the Chinese characters, which we have seen on tea papers, we think that there is a resemblance between them and the unintelligible forms, (see the Vignette in p. 1.) Mr. Knight admits that these coins resemble "the pieces cut out of rolled or beaten plates by the Chinese bankers. The radiated circle or disc may, he says, mean the *Sun*; and, we believe, that stone circles were formed in allusion to that luminary. If so, zodiacal signs may be typified by the unintelligible forms. Mr. Knight further adds,

"The pieces themselves appear, from the irregular bulging in the edges, to have been beaten flat and stamped, after being divided into monetary portions; and they are worn and polished in a manner, which proves them to have been long in use as a circulating medium. Both the circumstances of their discovery and simplicity of their fashion are such, that we may perhaps safely pronounce them to be the most ancient and primitive specimens of money extant." P. 5

Now Sperling says (*De nummis non incusis*) that the first Egyptian money, was that struck by Aryandes under the domination of the Persians, who did not put many of these pieces into commercial circulation, for the Arabs in their unceasing excavations have not found a single coin beyond the age of Alexander.

The custom of trading by stamped pieces, might (like our Tokens and Paper-money) have been in contemporaneous use with the regular coins, because they were too few for business purposes. The first knowledge we had of the *Naulon* or Charon's fare, was from the leaf under the tongues of mummies; and we should have liked it better, as a test of ancientry, to have found a similarity here; but we must own, that the interment by cremation, and the discovery of iron weapons, are not circumstances favourable to the very distant remoteness, ascribed to these curious tumuli.

III. *Account of King Edward the Fourth's second Invasion of England in 1471, drawn up by one of his followers; with the King's Letter to the Inhabitants of Bruges upon his success, translated from a French Manuscript in the Public Library at Ghent.*

Holinshed's account of this battle is the best. The Illuminations here

* Beyond doubt, says Mr. Knight, in this Volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 8.

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engraved possess some curious features. PLATE I. shows, that in the combats of knights with swords, the object was to pierce the weapon through the aperture for the eyes in the helmet; and that when the arm was uplifted, to strike a combatant, a spearman would direct his lance to the exposed arm-pit. That the adversary killed by Edward was the Earl of Warwick (as presumed, p. 13), is quite erroneous. The Earl fled, and was killed in a wood, through which there was no passage. The Duke of Exeter was severely wounded, and, if the representation had any other meaning than compliment to Edward, the combatant falling from his horse might allude to that Duke. PLATE II. represents the Battle of Tewksbury. A young knight beaten down to the ground, another being ready to strike off his head, is presumed to represent the death of Edward, Prince of Wales; and he is placed in the MS. p. 22, as one of the *killed at the battle*. This might be a rumour artfully dispersed to conceal the disgraceful mode by which he was murdered; but it is far more probable, that the falling knight was not intended for the unfortunate Prince, because he has no insignia of rank. From this plate it appears, that the archers, when in action, laid their arrows in rows at their feet. PLATE III. the most curious of all, represents the "execution of the Duke of Somerset." From this, it appears that the scaffold was only a platform of two low stages, raised upon the level ground; that the sufferer kneeled (not lay) upon the upper stage, with his arms bound before him, and a bandage round his eyes. The block upon which he laid his head is apparently two feet high. The executioner, represented as a tall fat man, stands on the ground (not on the scaffold) to strike the blow. The axe is of the same form as that exhibited in the Tower, as the identical instrument which severed the little neck of poor Anne Boleyn. The King stands by in person, to witness the execution. See the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, vol. I. p. 387.

IV. *Copy of a singular Petition to King Henry VI.*—One Richard Pcke was condemned to be hanged for stealing two mattresses, worth only 3s. out of a ship, and his father-in-law promises the King a fat ox for his pardon.

It is accordingly granted; for anciently no petitions were made to the King without the accompaniment of presents. There is a fine among the Tower records, where a woman gives to the King (JOHN) *two hundred hens* for the privilege of sleeping one night with her husband.

V. *Observations on a Gold Ring, with a Runic Inscription.*—Mr. Hamper has great merit for the ease and accuracy with which he translates Runic inscriptions. The ring was an amulet against fever or leprosy. The use of talismanic rings is well known.

VI. *Account of the Seal of Geoffrey Bishop of Lincoln, natural son of King Henry the Second.*—Two circumstances are noticeable in this paper. 1st. That Geoffrey was elected a Bishop first, and then sent to Tours for education afterwards. This was not an unique case. The reader will see in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. II. i. p. 198, a curious extract from Rot. Hug. de Wells, a^o 13. dorso, where a young clerk is presented to a living, "*ita quod dictus Walterus per septennium proximè sequens habeat magistrum continuè in scholis, de quo addiscat, et qui omnes fructus ecclesiæ prefatæ percipiat, et ipse Walterus de præfatâ ecclesiâ necessaria inveniat in scholis per dictum septennium, et presentabit Dominus N. de Verdun ipsum Magistrum domino Episcopo in proximo adventu suo.*"—The second particular is the use of the title of King's son, by a bastard. The Canons of the Church prohibited illegitimates from episcopacy. Certain it is that William the Conqueror in his letter to Alan, Earl of Britanny, calls himself "*Ego Willelmus cognomento Bastardus.*" Ducange says, that "*Bastard* was anciently an honourable term, and that there was no difference between bastards and legitimates in the succession of property; but that this usage respected only the sons of Nobles, v. *Bastardus.*" Edit. Benedict.

(To be continued.)

5. *The Boyne Water, a Tale.* By the O'Hara Family, Authors of *Tales, comprising Crohoore of the Bill-Hook, the Felches, and John Doe. In three Volumes.* Simpkin and Marshall.

WE noticed with sincere approbation the last Tales of the O'Hara Family, and we predicted that the au-

thor would share in the glorious spoil which the few gifted writers in the higher school of Historical Romance have so fairly earned. We are quite willing on the present occasion to give Mr. Banim credit for unimpaired talent. We are desirous of awarding him the honour due to creative genius and vivid colouring; but he will excuse us if we say that in the choice of his subject we do not think him equally happy. *The Boyne Water* is a tale founded on the distracted period which immediately preceded the abdication of James, including the Battle of the Boyne, and the treaty of Limerick. In one most important respect it differs from those historical pictures presented to us by the powerful pen of the Scottish Romancer. He, indeed, has given us masterly portraits of religious fanaticism. He has given form and substance to the departed shadows of Covenanters and Puritans, and has fixed with historical accuracy the points of controversies long since forgotten, or at least that have ceased to agitate or to influence present generations. The author of "*The Boyne Water*," on the contrary, is speaking of quarrels yet ripe—of religious animosities yet unsubdued. The feuds he is depicting are yet in full and distracting operation, and we cannot persuade ourselves that these are the works by which those unhappy differences can be at all lessened—we fear they may serve to keep asunder the children of the same soil, and by aggravating historical facts, furnish a precedent, and an excuse for that "*bellum internecionem*" which Protestant and Catholic Ireland is still ready to wage, to their mutual curse and sorrow.

The story which connects the historical occurrences of the Boyne Water, is that of a brother and sister of the Protestant Church in peaceable times, and in a wild and romantic part of Ireland, attaching themselves to a brother and sister of an opposite faith. We have their betrothing, and their separation at the altar. In the war that ensues they take different sides, and many scenes of distrust, dissension, and crimination naturally follow. The sieges and battles are very minutely detailed, and occasionally some very powerful writing is employed. There is an evident leaning to the Catholic side of the question throughout, and a

very successful attempt we think has been made to vindicate the character of James from the commonly received opinions and aspersions of his historians. Altogether, however, we are of opinion that the work is too long, many pages in the first Volume are insufferably dull, and we have some characters introduced whom we cannot compliment on their originality.

Eva M'Donnell, the Catholic sister, and the heroine of the Catholic cause, is decidedly our favourite. Her character is well sustained—nursed in the very cradle of romance, gentle, affectionate, and devout in the season of peace, she exhibits in war a high and holy enthusiasm, which can sacrifice every selfish feeling to the cause of her country and her religion. She quits indignantly at the moment of her espousal a lover whom she believes to be a traitor to his King, and reproves with generous indignation the same sovereign who had doubted the loyalty of his Irish soldiers.

We had marked many passages of great power and beauty for extract; but we must content ourselves with the one which relates to the Garrison of Derry besieged by the forces of James, and defended by the celebrated Protestant Walker.

"Upon this memorable morning, the garrison of seven thousand five hundred men, regimented in Derry about three months before, was reduced to four thousand; even of these, one thousand were disabled; and more than ten thousand of the population had died. As the friends slowly walked along, the streets seemed deserted by the living. Groups of dead bodies almost exclusively filled them; or, here and there a famished wretch dropt down dead, or to die. In one case, indeed, they saw a frightful instance of life and death linked together, where a starving infant sprawled upon the breasts of its lifeless mother, tearing at her nipple for the milk that was dried up for ever. Further on, an affluent gentleman, dying on the pavement, stretched out his hat, half filled with gold, to a beggar, for the bone he gnawed; and the beggar spurned the gold. A very old man, respectable too, had crawled to a wall to devour a handful of some carrion food, and a young lad, stronger than he, though like him a skeleton, tore it from his clutch, and, when resistance was offered, dealt him a stunning blow. Passing by the Churchyard, the bodies of those recently dead, and carelessly buried, were exposed to view, rent from their grave by a succession of the

showers of shells, which had first sent many of them thither, and now refused them its repose.

"Buying and selling was at an end; greeting and saluting, visiting and returning of visits. Money lost its artificial value; there was no food that it could purchase, and stark hunger required no other necessary. Shops were left open or shut at random; houses had lost their tenants; the man inclined to theft, might rob and plunder; but when he was laden with booty he found it of no use, and he cast it in the mire of the street. Distinctions of rank were almost lost; in some cases, natural connexion was forgotten. There were no masters—no servants; they had no reciprocal duties to exercise; or else common suffering equalized them.

"The friends gained Esther's house, and found their way, unusher, unattended, into her presence. She was sitting in an arm-chair, dressed in white, wasted to a shadow; her blue eyes enlarged, and glittering; a touch of fiery red on her cheeks; her flattened chest labouring with respiration; and incapable of moving a joint of her body. It was evident that her former tendency to consumption had been renewed and precipitated by the shocking distress she recently experienced.

"As Esther recognized her brother and lover, and beheld the horror of their looks, she strove to smile. Edmund staggered against the wall. She could not even speak to him, but silent tears ran down her burning and emaciated cheek.

"*'Ask her to eat,'* whispered the proprietress of the house; *'she so loathes the only things we can offer her, that the poor young lady has not tasted food these three days.'*

"Edmund made no remark; he asked no question; he offered no consolation; he spoke not a word:—but, after a moment of frenzied agitation, burst out of the room into the street. Evelyn strove to follow him; but the desperate and unnatural strength that now winged the despairing lover, made pursuit useless; and at last Evelyn dropt.

"But Edmund rushed on through the streets, glaring at every lonely wretch he met, as the she-tiger might look round for a prey, when, herself famishing, she has left her young ones in the lair, voracious for food. He ran into open houses, but found none to answer his claim. Continuing his course, Jerry approached him, altogether in such a fashion, that had Edmund felt any woe less than his present one, he must have forgotten it, and smiled. The little man had necessarily suffered in proportion with all around him; and the skirts of his coat, recently supplied by Evelyn, and

always too large, hung in helpless waste about his limbs; the pockets, by the way, swelled out to some bulk. The wound in his foot, growing worse every day, and wholly unattended to, so lamed him that he could not move without a prop; and he now limped along, his body half bent, as he leaned with both hands upon a short-handled shovel, procured heaven knows how or where; his motion being, crab-like, backward.

"*'Food, sir!—I want food!'*—cried Edmund, *'stopping him.'*

"*'And so do I;—but what of that?'*—said Jerry—*'we all want something or other, some day or other; what then, I say?—be hearty. I wonder to hear people about me talk so; I wonder at any man's fretting, who can have a pound of good cat's flesh for some shillings; a house to cover him, and a good town to walk in:—you are all serious people. There was my sister Janet, never satisfied, and she has just kicked the bucket; rest her, say I; tho' that's a papist prayer, 'tis a christian one; rest to her who never gave it to any.'*

"*'Unfortunate old man!'*—said Edmund, as Jerry, more broken down than he would acknowledge, or even suffer himself to suspect, sunk against a wall—*'how can you trifle with nature's sorest misery?—your niece, too—Miss Evelyn—gasps for proper food, I ask you to help me to some, and this is your answer.'*

"*'So bad, is she?'*—resumed Jerry, really affected; *'I couldn't think that; and they wouldn't let me see my poor niece. Stop, I'll bring you where we can have good things; some friends of mine in the camp; no matter whom;—hearty fellows, I promise you. Poor Esther!—I never thought it. Come;—attempting to rise, he fell back again;—stop;—I'm foundered, myself, only there's no use in believing it;—come, I say;—another failure;—but I can't, tho';—here then,'* fumbling at his pockets, *'here's what will steady me;—did you never admire where I got the drop of brandy, now and then, while the serious poor souls of Derry were quarrelling for a drop of water?'*—

"Edmund impatiently answered.

"*'Stop, then;—bless my heart, what's to do?'*—he continued, as dizziness and numbing pain and sickness came upon him. *'Ship's in a fog—can't see a rope's length a-head;—you're a hearty lad—'* grasping Edmund's hand—*'I know how it is, now—get to the Rapparees, as fast as you can;—the whole fleet of 'em is anchored near Balloughry hill;—say I sent you—that's enough.'* He grew fainter, but rallied;—*'Shiver my timbers—old ship going down?—Tilly-vally; it all comes of thinking of it;*

I'm growing serious—hearty, still; and so we ride any squall. Where's my ballast;—aye—” at last plunging a hand in his pocket, —“ here it is, if it would but come out;—merry, goodmen boys, merry—

‘I met a fair Rosy by a mulberry tree,
And thu’ mass was my notion, my devotion was she’—

a shred of a Rapparee song which Jerry tried to repeat, as he still tugged at his pocket—

‘I met a fair Ro ——’

“His voice sunk—his eyes fixed; he shivered, and died:—proving that hunger will not spare a merry man any more than a serious; and that, on earth at least, mind cannot live without body, however well disposed to life it may be. Certainly, if—combined with simple-heartedness—good humour and unaffected resignation under every possible evil, could ever have disarmed death, poor Jerry would be alive at this hour to boast of victory.”

We take leave of the author with great respect for his talents, and we trust that their most useful and honourable exercise will be hereafter found in healing the dissensions by which his unhappy country is afflicted; or if that good work be beyond their powers, that he will continue to give us those faithful pictures of Irish manners and customs which distinguished his former works.

6. *Field Flowers; being a Collection of fugitive and other Poems. By the Author of “Odes,” “Portland Isle,” &c. Lupton Relfe.*

THE author of this Collection is not unknown to us. We noticed a little production, entitled “Portland Isle,” in terms of commendation; and there are many poems in his present volume entitled to rank high in the class of poetry to which they belong. It is in female ears that the poet most delights to pour his strains, and it is woman’s attraction that animates him most. Tender and delicate, he never offends, nor when most impassioned, does he overstep the limits of becoming admiration.

These are evidently the productions of an elegant mind, to whom poetry comes as a relaxation from severer studies, and whose fancy speaks in verse as her native and appropriate language.

The following may serve as an elegant specimen of the Flowers he has twined. We have selected it rather as

being adapted to our purpose, than as the brightest in the bouquet.

THE EXILE’S LAMENT.

“Oh! might I return
To the land of my birth,
All others I’d spurn,
E’en the fairest on earth!
The lover admires
Spain’s green myrtle grove—
But the land of my sires
Is the land that I love!

“I have sat ’neath the expanse
Of fair Italy’s sky—
I have join’d in the dance,
As the moon shone on high—
But the grape-crowned arch,
With its rich purple hue,
Could it equal the larch
In the glen of Cairn Dhu?

“I have heard the storm howl
O’er the bleak Montan-Vert;
Seen the wild torrent roll
Down the bed of the Aar.
But the storm—did it pour
Forth its fury below,
Or the wild torrent roar,
As they do in Glenco?

“How many a fair
From the land of the sun,
With their dark raven hair,
Have I worshipp’d and won!
But with all their fond spells,
Not a fairer I saw
Than the maiden that dwells
On the banks of Loch Awe.

“How oft as I stray
Through some forest of pine,
Do I think of the day
When such forests were mine!
The night winds sigh sweet,
As they come o’er the lea—
Oh! sigh they to greet
A poor exile like me?

“Yet hark to that sound!
’Tis the pibroch I hear—
How it breathes all around
For the exile’s rapt ear.
But no—I forgot—
’Tis some dream of the brain—
Still, day-dream or not,
Let me slumber again!

7. *Walpole’s Anecdotes of Painting. Edited by Mr. Dallaway. Vol. I. (Concluded from Part I. p. 523.)*

WE proposed in this concluding article, to notice Mr. Dallaway’s *Emendations and Additions*.

In pp. 30, 31, he shows that Cavallini could not have furnished the designs of Q. Eleanor’s Crosses, or the

Shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, for he was not born in 1270, when the latter was finished. Mr. Dallaway adds, p. 35,

"Without farther question as to the discrepancy of the date, it is highly improbable that the same artist who designed the Roman form, and the Mosaic ornament of the Tombs of Edward the Confessor and Henry III. should have been the architect of crosses, which are pre-eminent specimens of the Gothic, peculiar to the age. The statue of Q. Elinor is said to have been modelled from her person after death, and probably by an Italian Sculptor (*Civis Romanus*), from which all the others were copied; and it has been asserted, that it was considered as the worthy prototype of the numerous images of the Virgin Mary for a century afterwards." P. 35.

Mr. Gough's conjecture that P. Civis Romanus was with greater probability a pupil of Andrea Taffi and Gaddo Gaddi, is adopted by Mr. Dallaway.

We shall now give Mr. Dallaway's account of some Royal portraits.

"EDWARD III. upon his tomb, genuine, modelled after death from a cast—the pretended portrait of the Black Prince, in a lancet window, under the South tower in Westminster Abbey, probably Edward's—another genuine among the paintings, discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel.

"THE BLACK PRINCE. Genuine. His effigies at Canterbury; another among the St. Stephen's Chapel paintings. Mr. Onslow's painting probably genuine.

"RICHARD II. Two genuine. One in the Jerusalem chamber, Dean's lodgings, Westminster; another at Wilton.

"HENRY IV. Portrait at Hampton Court, Herefordshire, removed to Cashbury. Authenticity questionable.

"JOHN OF GAUNT. Painted on glass, at All Souls College, Oxford.

"HENRY VI. original and contemporary, at the same place."

At the end of Chapter II. Mr. Dallaway gives an account of the finest illuminated Manuscripts now extant.

"Portrait painting, which was the true likeness of an individual represented, and of the size of life, cannot be said to have been practised in England before this reign. There are preserved at Kensington (which being a royal collection has superior pretensions to originality) several of these heads, which have certainly a few contemporaneous copies, Edward IV.—Others at Queen's College, Cambridge, and at Hatfield, exactly like.—Richard III. with three rings, one of which he is placing on his finger. Others at Hatfield." P. 82.

Here we shall pause.

It is admitted, that the monumental effigies were formed after casts taken from the face of the deceased. Mr. Gough says, that portraits only commence in these after the twelfth century. With regard, however, to portraits, taken from casts of a corpse, they may certainly portray the actual confirmation of the face, but such casts can never give the characteristic features of the living subject.

It is well known that the *facies Hippocratica*, which takes place a short time before death, produces an altered look in the countenance. Add to this, attenuation or distortion from previous disease. Even in sleep the muscles swell, and the face is not precisely the same as when the person is awake.

In Neale and Brayley's Westminster Abbey, it is said that there were no whole-lengths in painted glass, before the 14th century. Enc. of Antiqu. i. 306.

To proceed with Mr. Dallaway:

"EDW. IV. In distemper in the Royal Chapel at Windsor:—with his Queen and her two sons and five daughters, in stained glass at Canterbury;—at Little Malvern Church.

"EDW. V. At Windsor in the same Chapel; and Canterbury and Malvern, as in the last article.

"RICH. III. At Windsor, and Kensington, as before.

"HENRY VII. At Windsor, as above; in the East window of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster."

According to Mr. Walpole (i. 94), some opinion of the accuracy of Royal Portraits might be formed by comparing them with the mangled figures which were carried at their interments, and still remain in the Abbey.

In our judgment the coins are a good test. We compared the face of Mary Queen of Scots in her effigies at Westminster, with the profile upon the gold ryal (the coin itself, not Pinkerton's engraving of it), and found the features alike, except that on the coin they seemed to be more attenuated than in the image.

"ARTHUR, PRINCE OF WALES. The most likely to have afforded a true resemblance, is in stained glass at Great Malvern." P. 95.

So many copies seem to have been made, that Mr. Dallaway says,

"Of the first royal portraits, from Henry IV. to Henry VII. repeated probably by the

Master, or under his immediate inspection, out of four or five of each of them still extant, who shall say which is the genuine picture for which the monarch sate?" P. 98.

"HENRY VIII. Q. CATH. PAR EDWARD, MARY, and ELIZABETH. W. Somers the jester at one door, and a female dwarf at the other. Meeting Room of the Society of Antiquaries."

Here we shall close the account of portraits; as of the princes last named, they are numerous and authentic, but whether copies or originals, is difficult to be ascertained.

Few of our readers know the origin of the appellation *Gothic Architecture*. It was first so named by Cesare Cesari, in his Commentary on Vitruvius (p. 198); but in distinction from the Lombardick or heavy style (our Anglo-Saxon or Norman). We cannot help thinking that the term *Gothic* was taken from the following circumstance:

"Cassiodorus, who in the sixth century was Secretary to the first Gothic kings of Italy, has this striking observation concerning their ecclesiastical architecture, which had then begun to prevail. He inquires (*Op. Cassiod. Fenetis*, p. 23), 'Quid dicamus columnarum, junctam proceritatem moles illas sublimissimas fabricarum; quas quibusdam erectis hastilibus continui, et substantie qualitate concavis canalibus excavatas; ut magis ipsas estimates fuisse transusas, alias ceris judices factas, quod metallis durissimis expolitum.'" P. 197.

In our judgment, it would be just as reasonable to say that the stag is shown by its conformation to have had the elephant for its archetype, as that the Gothic style was derived from the debased Roman, our Saxon and Anglo-Norman; and we are happy to find such an excellent judge of the subject as Mr. Dallaway, to be of the same opinion. P. 199.

Every body has heard the tradition quoted by Mr. Walpole, viz. "that Sir Christopher Wren went once a year to survey the roof of the chapel of King's College, and said, that if any man would show him where to place the first stone, he would engage to build such another."

Upon this passage Mr. Dallaway has the following note:

"This circumstance cannot deserve implicit credit. Mr. W. had probably heard it himself from the Verger, or copied it from Vertue's notes; but Sir Christopher Wren had too perfect a knowledge of Geometry, ever to have made the observation. This roof, and that of Henry the Seventh's

Chapel, of the same date, are either of them composed of twelve substantive divisions, then called 'Severeyes', and as totally independent on each other for support, and being so considered, they were separately contracted for with the builders, '100l. to be paid to them upon the completion of each severey, and so from tyme to tyme, until all the said twelve severeyes be fully and perfectly made and performed.' The point of difficulty will be solved in a great measure, if, instead of contemplating the roof as a whole and entire work, we consider the space only which is contained between four buttresses as independent and complete in itself; and the connection between each several compartment concealed for the purpose of producing a very surprising effect of elongation. Each severey is bonded by two strong arches. Allowing this position, the length ceases to be wonderful, excepting on account of the great labour and expence. The more scientific reader will consult Ware's Essay on Vaults (*Archæol.* v. xvii. p. 79) for a very satisfactory description of the roof of King's College Chapel. *Particulars of the building of K. Coll. Chapel.* MSS. Harleian, No. 483. T. 49.—P. 203."

Why Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and Kent, failed in their imitations of the Gothic, is thus explained by Mr. Dallaway:

"The reason of the failure of these two most eminent architects, was simply their classically confined views of architecture. They were unwilling to copy, and incompetent to invent designs in any degree analogous to original examples of the different Gothic manners." P. 204.

Mr. Dallaway has made some new and valuable additions to the history of our ancient civil architecture, but they are too long for extraction.

We cannot, however, forbear making an addition to these remarks. Many of our fashions came from Italy, viz. France. In the end of the 15th century the conquests of Charles the Eighth introduced a new style from the former country.

"Ab illo t'p'e quo magnanim' ille Rex toti' Italie terror Carol' Octav' no' sine magna g'tia victor' Neapoli reedit, ars ip'a ædificandi sane qua' venusta (Doricæ et Ionicæ): Ite' Italica tota hic ap'd Gallia' exerceri cœpit bellissime. Ambasie, Gallione, Turonie, Blesis, Parrhisiiis et aliis centu' nobilib' locis publice et private conspicua jn' ædificia cernere licet antiglia (sic). *Epistol. Godefrid. Torini, &c. in præm. Leon. Bapt. Alberti, 4to, Paris, 1512.*"

From the remains, if any, at the places named, antiquaries will be able

to judge how far this Italo-French architecture affected our own.

After what we have extracted, it is needless to say how inferior (and we may add in places incorrect) *must* be the preceding editions of this elegant work.

8. *No Trust, no Trade, or the Remarks on the nature of Money, in which the Cause of the present National Distress is pointed out, and a prompt and efficacious Remedy suggested.* 8vo, pp. 50.

MR. TAYLOR, of Bakewell, the author of this pamphlet, from the utter impossibility of having a sufficient gold currency, proposes (p. 20) that Bank of England notes be made a legal tender for all payments of the value of one pound and upwards, and that the Bank be required to pay their notes on demand, in gold, at the market price.

Now we would beg to observe, that if by the industry of a nation a vast quantity of real wealth (i. e. commodities) be produced, and such production be progressive and increasing, that then it must have an adequate representative in the currency, or it must retrograde, because, if the currency be limited while the production increases, the commodities will either be cheapened to below prime cost, or dealings can only take place by barter. In either of these cases the production will decrease till it falls to a par with the currency. Now to make manufacture and trade dependant upon any such principle is absurd, because money is the mere representative of value, and he who has got *money's worth*, is certainly *worth money*. The difficulty is to regulate the currency, whether paper or gold, in such a manner that it shall not bear premium or discount, and that it shall walk side by side, with manufacture and commerce, according to the paces of the latter, for if it does not do that, things are thrown into confusion.

We are not Solomons enough to say what are the right scales by which the currency in one basin, shall be in equilibrium with money's worth in the other, but this we know, that if people put their money into the funds at a profit of only 2½ per cent. it is evident that the currency exceeds the amount wanted for trade. In war time, when the call for commodities is doubled, more can be made by trade than by

the funds, and stocks fall; but in peace, when the consumption is diminished one half, capitalists invest in the funds, and stocks rise.

As to making Bank Notes a legal tender for all sums so low as twenty shillings and upwards, we think that it might drive the gold out of circulation, and be mischievous, because it would wrong the receiver, and occasion Bank Notes to bear a discount. We shall prove it. Our Navy officers, during the war, were paid their respective stipends in Bank of England notes, but a twenty shilling note did only pass in the island of Madeira for thirteen shillings. Of course, such a receiver lost seven shillings in every pound. But the Bank should be compelled to exchange such notes for gold on demand:—granted; but *then* its issues *must* be regulated by the exchanges. If the exchange be against this country, and the Bank does not *contract* its issues, then the metallic funds would be soon drawn out; if the exchanges be in favour of this country, then if it does not *enlarge* its issues, the money which is flowing into the country will be checked in its progress. At present Bank Notes for considerable sums are as good as legal tenders; for no man in his senses will refuse to receive such notes in payment for estates, &c. The great difficulty is, we repeat, to find out the best mode of equipoising the currency, and the indispensable demand for it, in order to keep the engine of industry at work. But we find, that the currency *must* be regulated by the exchanges, though production and demand for currency continue the same. How to reconcile this conflicting action, we know not.

9. *Mischiefs Exposed. A Letter addressed to Henry Brougham, Esq. shewing the imutility, absurdity, and impolicy of the Scheme, developed in his "Practical Observations" for teaching Mechanics and Labourers the Knowledge of Chemistry, Mechanics, Party and General Politics, &c. &c. By the Rev. G. Wright.* 8vo, pp. 24.

THAT petty evils may grow out of a taste for knowledge in the lower ranks, we readily admit; but, according to our experience, we have found in the instructed poor greater prudence, less drunkenness, more cleanliness, and a desire of respectability

not known in the utterly illiterate. You can address nothing but what is sensual to the ideas of the latter, no more than you can offer to a beast any thing but food. It is very true, that there may be evils. Priestley says (*Lectures on History*, p. 13, ed. Rutt.)

"It must be allowed, that the mechanical parts of any employment will be best performed by persons who have no knowledge or idea of any thing beyond the mere practice. When a man's faculties are wholly employed upon one single thing, it is more probable that he will make himself completely master of it, and having no further or higher views, he will more contentedly and more cheerfully give his whole time to his proper object."

Brindley, and a thousand other instances, show the immense advantage derived to nations, from low persons who have acquired knowledge beyond their stations. Mr. Peel has spoken warmly against checking the progress of knowledge. However, let us stop to see how the experiment will work.

10. *Mount Calvary, or the History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Written in Cornish (as it may be conjectured) some Centuries past. Interpreted in the English Tongue, in the Year 1682. By John Keigwin, Gent. Edited by Davies Gilbert, F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. Nichols and Son. 8vo, pp. 98.*

THE eminent and very able Senator who has edited this curious relic, acquaints us, that the Cornish language was a dialect of the Celtic or Gaelic, possibly the *venerabilis mater linguarum*; and that of the dialects used in Cornwall, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and Brittany, the Armorick (or Bas

Britain) approached more nearly than any other to the Cornish, and the Irish to the most remote. We shall add from Carew a curious fact respecting this language. He says ("Excellencies of the English Tongue," 4to, 1723, p. 10), "No more can you express to *stund* in French, to *tye* in Cornish, nor *Knave* in Latin (for *Nebulo* is a cloudy fellow) or in Irish." How they expressed *tying*, we know not.

Mr. Gilbert is also a philosopher, and as such, rejoices in the extinction of the Cornish; for, he says,

"Experience amply demonstrates, that no infliction on a province is equally severe or irremediable, as the separation by distinct speech, from a great and enlightened nation, of which it forms a part. A separation closing against it most of the avenues to knowledge, and wholly intercepting that course of rapid improvement which eminently distinguishes the present age from all other periods in the history of man." Pref.

Borlase mentions two manuscripts in the Bodleian, which contain the Cornish plays of the Deluge, the *Passion*, and the Resurrection. This, the *Passion*, is, we presume, the only one which has been translated.

In the Golden Legend, Antiquarian Repertory, &c. will be found various legends, concerning the burial of Adam on Mount Calvary, &c. &c. but this mystery contains some new particulars. It says, that the wood of which the cross was made, grew from the apple that the Devil had presented to Adam. Upon the same principle that the woman was the author of human woe, the smith's wife is said to have made the nails for the crucifixion. This is the part which we shall extract:

"When was Jesus Christ condemned on y^e cross y^t he should die,
Uglier death none decreed, for creature not was,
Y^e cross yet not was ready, nor the Jews not knew
Of sticks where they should be found to make a cross thereof.
A Jew bethought and said to them
Y^t there was a stick in the ground, cast above in the sun it not was,
For y^e cross it was ordeined, and y^e Jews not knew it,
And the apple came from it Adam sinned by.
The stick were sized, y^e cross immediately formed was,
And on it be put for us Christ would,
And on y^e stick a fruit born, y^t he might be sure us to save,
Y^t he might be a fruit whence we were lost for Adam to redeem.
Yet nayles to them not were Jesus on y^e cross to hold,
They search'd all about if they could find a smith ready;
One they saw there, an they went him to intreat,
And sayd to him, thou three nayles make for us.
Says the smith, I not will make indeed nayles for any,
Say they, if thou feign thyself sick, let bed sickness seize thee,

Since thou workest so nimbly necessity to us if it fayl,
He answered, not will I make them on my faith.

By many a justice* in the nation he was vilely rebuked,
Escape he sought for, for fear to be slayn,
Says y^e smith sickness great is to my hands happened,
Tool none not am I able well in them to hold y^m to fashion.

Necessity was to him to shew to y^e pure traytors his hands
On them espie sickness, never the sooner, not could they,
Said his wife, much wonder great is this to me indeed,
This day when thou wentest out sickness none not took thee.

Says y^e wife of y^e smyth to y^m nayles to you you not shall fayle
Because is sore his hands touch not with y^m, he not can
As I can, with dispatch I them will make, not will I tarry long
Insomuch there is not y^t knows for you ready to make better.

The wicked wife of ill countenance, with much vow went into y^e house,
In haste to make nayles, that they might be strong and fitt,
The two feet of Jesus the beloved, and his both hands they holed
For y^e spikes were rough, when they were driven him to hold.

When was the nayles sharpned she y^m carried to the Jews," &c.

We hear no more of this vixen. It appears by the *Mysterie of the Deluge*, that our ancestors were fond of representing shrews. Noah's wife was a capital one.

In stanza 208, we find that the Ro-

"On the body of Jesus there was, and he on the cross hanging,
Five thousand stroakes so they were and four hundred marks
And threescore more with them, and fifteen very true are they,
And all for meer love to y^e sonne mankind of man have felt.

Every day who will say over fifteen paters
Of faithfull heart in honour of y^e passion of our L^d dear,
With blows it should be, and by beades every one,
For y^e marks were on his body without number."

In reading these extracts we are to observe, that the Cornish language had the negative before the verb or affirmative; the substantive before the adjective; the relative before the antecedent. The preposition too sometimes comes after the noun, p. xxi. xxiii.

The poem was translated by Mr. John Keigwin; some particulars of whom are prefixed to the work, for which Mr. Gilbert acknowledges his obligations to "Mr. N. H. Nicolas, a gentleman well known by several works of great merit and of laborious research."

Here we shall leave this work, sincerely recommending it to the lovers of Literary curiosities, and rejoiced that it has been edited by a gentleman of such high judgment and pretensions, as Mr. Gilbert.

11. *Felix Farley, Rhymes, Latin and English.*

By THEMANINTHEMOON. 12mo, pp. 158.

DRUNKEN Barnaby's Journal is known to every scholar, and this is a

* Pilate, Chief Priests, Elders, &c. are all called in the poem *Justices*.

man centurion is thus designated :

"By the cross of Jesus there was a man
named *Sentury*."

The *rationale* of flagellation, in accompaniment of prayer, is given in the following stanzas:

most successful imitation, by a superior classic. We have some qualms, indeed, about the subject, Bristol. There is nothing in that town more than any other mart of commerce, that renders it deserving of particular satire. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, the usual plain education of tradesmen, and the necessity of their application to business, and saving, narrow the mind; and from persons so educated and so thinking, it is impossible to expect a general *taste* for poetry, or the arts dependent upon imagination. Alison, on *Taste*, has in his early chapters set this question at rest. Such persons are useful, notwithstanding, in their respective ways; and, if they do not see how advantageous it is to the nation to patronize intellect, the fault lies in too contracted a scale of education; for most undoubtedly there is both time and reason, in union, for a youth's acquisition of various liberal studies, though he may not have a necessity or leisure for acquiring the classics. However, Bristol has a good library, philosophical institutions, &c.

&c. ; and, speaking, as we do, under a knowledge of Bristol, we think the satire unjust. Still, it is a mere general satire. It flies "like a wild goose," and is that sort of censure which every man conceives applicable to a neighbour, but not to himself.

We shall introduce our extracts with a specimen of elegant wit, the subject of which every body will enjoy; it is no less than the "COLOSSUS OF ROADS," humbly named MAC ADAM.

"Macadamia domus jactis
Lapidibus augetur, factis
Hominibus ad unguem suis ?
Sic post ruinam æquoræ olim
Deucalion numeravit oliv
Ex lapidatione prolem.
O fortunatum ! qui ita faxis
Ut aurum vel elicias saxis :
Omniem lapidem movere
Si tecum oculos implem."

The English paraphrase is this :

"How does the House M^c ADAM thrive ?
Is't made a comfortable hive ?
Has he his fortune doubled, trebled,
All his ways gravell'd, smooth'd, and pebbled,
And made fine gentlemen and madams
Of the female and the male M^c ADAMS ?
Deucalion thus, by throwing stones,
Rais'd up a progeny of bones ;
Happy M^c ADAM, who canst knock
A ten pound note out of a rock ;
Can'st so adroitly smooth the way,
To make ev'n Parliament defray ;
Had I that art by you discern'd,
I wouldn't leave a stone unturn'd
Till I had learnt to coin and mint
A golden sovereign from a flint."

The Saints are thus lashed :

"Off with ye all—I'll just annex
A warning to the softer sex ;
Your own domestic circles keep
In peace and gentleness, nor creep
Down areas and to kitchen doors,
Female inquisitorial bores !
Teaching our servants that their business is
To expose their masters and their mistresses.
You ask, what family prayers are said ;
If thrice a day the Bible's read ;
When we get up, when go to bed ;
Whether we're not all Satan's imps,
As if Religion wanted pimps !
What fools ye make yourselves, good lack !
Now do ye really think, a pack
Of cards are devils in masquerades,
And Antichrist the Knave of Spades."

Again :

"The very Reverend Dean and May'r
Together walked, the foremost pair,
Both ex-cathedra men of weight ;
The latter deck'd in robe of state

To th' other seem'd a dedication
Presented by the Corporation,
One was the Church's Candlestick,
Th' other the candle with its wick."

Tea-Visitors are called *She-men* :

"Slaves of a female coterie,
Small literature and snug bohea ?
A set of slip-sloppers and tea-men,
Spoon-feeders, wishy-washy, she-men,
Water-spiders, tea-kettle soakers,
All noodle-headed blue-bottle brokers."

Of the Ultra-Religion of the day, he says,

"Thou frownest in thy bigot zeal
Like Inquisition or Bastile,
That lifts its dark accursed pile
To Evening's last departing smile,
And o'er a prostrate city throws
Its shadows black with human woes.
Religion's gladsome, clear, and bright,
Like one that stands in mid-day light,
No gloomy shadows round her spread,
And Heav'n shines glorious o'er her head."

The lines in italics as serious poetry are excellent.

12. *Ireland in past Times, an Historical Retrospect, Ecclesiastical and Civil ; with Illustrative Notes. In two vols. 8vo. vol. i. pp. 482 ; vol. ii. pp. 480.*

THE rule of the Romans was to incorporate the conquered with the conquerors, and transfer the youth of the former as fast as they were capable of bearing arms, to the legions cantoned at a distance. The policy of the Northern nations was to extirpate the juvenile and adult population to the utmost practicable extent, and then place garrisons in the country to retain the conquests. In this manner was the warfare of the Anglo-Saxons conducted with regard to the Britons ; and thus Wales, after the victories of Harold, was subdued beyond the power of subsequent effectual resistance. In fact, it is self-evident, that if a conquered nation will not conform to the habits of their conquerors, who possess military superiority, the former provoke oppression ; for it is idle to reason in the abstract with barbarians, or for them to lay claims of right. The philosopher does not expect that men will do right, unless they have an obligation or an interest so to do ; all he expects is, that matters shall be so managed, that men shall not have it in their power to act otherwise ; and he does not think that nations under the government, first of Druids, and then

of Saints, will ever have that military character which can alone preserve national independence.

Thirty years ago it was necessary for writers of history to be masters of the works which confer knowledge of the nature of man, and his civil and political institutions. All the elucidations of Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson, are derived from reading. Before they commenced writing history, they got up Montesquieu, Millar, Ferguson, Montaigne, Machiavel, and the other authors connected with the science of politics. They did not think it sufficient to be only learned. The rationale of things was to be added, and when readers were informed what men did, they were also told why they did so, and could not, in the nature of things, do otherwise. If this knowledge be wanting in a history, such history is a mere catalogue of events; and reading it then becomes a parrot-like acquisition of language, without understanding the grammar, or being able to compose in it.

There is, however, another kind of historians, *viz.* those of which Rapsin is a favourable exemplar. They lay no claim to philosophical acumen, and deduce nothing from general philosophical principles. They give only concatenated narratives, and certain results of particular feelings. They tell us that hard blows produce bloody noses and black eyes; and they tell us in long circumstantial details, how people may be teased till they fall into a passion, and proceed to fighting; and then the ultimate knowledge gained is, that might overcomes right. Now *such a detail forms the History of Ireland.*

It does not follow, that because a nation is ultra-religionized, the people are, as such, good citizens; because they cannot become so, unless they are educated or civilized also. There is not, without the smallest offence to our warm-hearted fellow-countrymen of Wales, a region where there is more of ultra-religion, and less sense of social rights. There is not a village of fifty houses which does not contain two or three places of worship, but there is neither education nor police. The inattention of a Welch Jury to the support of civil rights is proverbial, and the same feeling now exists as did in 1444. In that year a petition was presented to Parliament, saying, that

“Welchmen should be excluded from all offices in Wales, because if they had the same freedom and liberty as Englishmen, it should be the utter destruction of Englishmen in the said townes, and in the grounde there dwelling; for thei shuld passe in juries and trials of them and of their liflodes, whom thei have no thing in favour, but in grete despite, in hert, countenance, and word.” Rot. Parl. 23 Hen. VI. vol. V. p. 104.

In the same manner, the Irish were religionized, but permitted to remain in barbarism. Now our ancestors exercised the same policy with regard to both countries; they planted Norman garrisons in both, and excluded the Indigenæ from civil offices, in the manner described in the Parliament Roll quoted: thus forming what our fair authoress calls mere “Anti-social chaos.” We solemnly declare, that we speak not thus from prejudice. Wales is a very fine part of England, is not over-peopled, and nothing more is necessary to render it a rural paradise, than good roads, a respect for social rights, and the arts of civilization. Ireland is the dupe of faction and superstition and ignorance, and poverty and want of employment; but Scotland, an acknowledged *poor* country, is rapidly advancing, even to rivalry of England, merely by connecting education with religion. We hope that we shall not be misunderstood. We mean only to say, that it is idle to talk of improving people, if they are not taught also to read and write.

Hume is of opinion, that if Ireland had been effectually subdued by Henry II. matters would have been ultimately different; but political circumstances compelled the English King to leave the country prematurely, and, says our fair Authoress, he granted lands to adventurers, and allowed them to erect castles and maintain garrisons. She then says,

“Was this to do justice and love mercy? But such was the custom of the times, and certainly it was a custom admirably calculated to make conquests without expence to the Crown, but fraught with danger and oppression. To this system may be imputed the miseries which Ireland felt for ages; but in all probability had Henry not been interrupted in his engagement, the gradual subjection of the country to his power would have been attended by the most auspicious consequences.”

The political state of nations at this period of history, rendered princes unable to maintain their conquests by regular armies. The only mode they had to make their work durable, and to establish their acquisitions, was by making settlements in the conquered country, dividing among them the possessions of the vanquished, giving them the authority, and thus gradually transforming the ancient occupiers into a new people. But it appears that the state of Ireland was so little inviting to the English, that only a few of desperate fortunes could be persuaded, from time to time, to transport themselves into it, who, instead of reclaiming the inhabitants from their uncultivated manners, were gradually assimilated to them, degenerating from the customs of their own nation. Such is the opinion of our historian Hume; but when it is recollected, that arbitrary military leaders were the first settlers, we are not to be surprised at the repugnance of the Irish, nor can we suppose much refinement was introduced. The same historian judiciously remarks: "The natives, never wholly subdued, still retained their animosities against their conquerors; their hatred was retaliated by the like injuries, and from these causes, during the course of four centuries, remained still savage and intractable. Henry (says an old historian) obliged Strongbow to return to Ireland, being likely for his own wealth and assurance to procure all possible means of bridling and annoying the Irish." Vol. I. p. 128.

Similar practices of restraining the Irish by continually making grants and sending new settlers, were followed by succeeding Kings: and of course, nothing but quarrelling or oppression could ensue from such measures.

We must however, in our judgment, on account of the excessive and increasing population, come at last to Emigration. As to Catholic Emancipation, its actual consequence, if conceded, is only increase of power in the demandants. It can neither give bread to the hungry, employment to the idle, or understanding to the ignorant. We shall not, therefore, forbear giving the opinions of our fair Authoress upon the different operations of the Roman Catholic religion, and our own sublime Liturgy. Of the former she says,

"Practical godliness appears to have been lost amongst a thousand senseless opi-

nions and absurd ceremonies. Taught to believe that self-inflicted pain is acceptable to the Deity, both as an atonement for crime, and as a token of thankfulness, it is evident that such an opinion of the Almighty can offer no check to depravity, must tend to harden still more the unfeeling, and can prove no corrective to the thoughtless. About the period of which we now speak [12th century] the doctrine of transubstantiation was required by the Court of Rome to be acknowledged by all men; this tended still more to separate men from the sublime simplicity of the Gospel. Men fell down before the consecrated host, and worshipped it, as God. Thus the sublimest mysteries of religion were corrupted by the exuberance of imagination, and the overwrought excitements of the latter were mistaken for the genuine fervours of the former, leaving the heart uncorrected, and the passions unsubdued; while the noblest faculties of the soul were prostrated at the shrine of deception and crafty avarice." P. 137.

Of the Liturgy she says:

"Sir Arthur Chichester proceeded (among other things) to procure a translation of the Common Prayer into the Irish language for the instruction of the ignorant, and the edification of all. It is pleasing to have it in our power to mark this important and salutary exercise of authority; for it is surely not sufficient that sovereigns should merely be persuaded of the salutary influence of religion on the morality and happiness of those subjected to their empire, but they are bound to use the means to maintain and to cherish this salutary action, and of course every part of public worship becomes of infinite importance, and should be made plain and comprehensive to the people. Nor can any thing be imagined more calculated to produce every good effect, both political, moral, and religious, on the minds of the multitude, than the Liturgy of our Church, at once interesting and affecting; sympathising with human weakness, suited to human wants and anxieties, and of power to elevate the soul towards the Supreme Being, and the study of his attributes; and in fact, producing in the soul of man those sentiments, which form the firmest and securest band, to unite men together in loyalty to their king, obedience to their governors, and social love towards each other." Vol. I. p. 473.

From these extracts our readers will, we hope, join us in opinion, that the work is very ably and satisfactorily executed by our fair Authoress.

[N.B. In a future Review of Sir William Betham's *Irish Antiquarian Researches*, we shall notice his opinions of the Historians of Ireland.]

13. *Corn and Currency, in an Address to the Land-Owners. By Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby.* 8vo. pp. 114.

THE Honourable Baronet clearly shows, that

"In a long series of years the price of bread corn is the sure test of the variations of the standard of value; and that a depreciation of the currency operates on the price of corn, more directly and powerfully, than war, than peace, or any other circumstance, excepting always, *for short periods*, the demand and the supply." P. 26.

He further observes, that we may always know the real value of the currency, *i.e.* whether the corn has been debased, or paper been overissued, or the coin been amended, or the paper contracted, by the state of prices and the foreign exchanges. P. 27.

Rises and falls in the Funds, exactly correspond, like the prices of wheat, with the increase and decrease of issues. P. 30.

The inference therefore is, that a steady price is the sure consequence of a currency uniformly full, and neither increased nor diminished. P. 31.

In proof Sir James Graham states, 1. that from 1697 to 1764 the price of wheat was the same, because the standard was not depreciated; and that from 1764 to 1794 the former average price was nearly doubled, because the circulating medium was in excess, pp. 25, 26.; 2. that Country Bankers regulated their issues by that of the Bank of England, and that corn rose or fell according to the issue of paper, and is more particularly noticeable by that of Country Banks.

This appears from table III. in p. 48, which, in order to save room, we shall here give in round numbers:

Years.	Bank of Engl. Paper.	Country Bk Paper.	Ave. Price of Wheat.
1819	50 millions.	17 millions.	72s.
1820	46 do.	11 do.	65s.
1821	42 do.	8 do.	54s.
1822	34 do.	8 do.	43s.

Sir James then contends, that the circulation of the country having been reduced nearly one half in 1816 and 1817, of what it had been in 1813 and 1814, and gold and wheat falling accordingly (see p. 36,) the results show,

"The total inadequacy of the protection of the Corn Laws against a ruinous fall of price occasioned by a great decrease of the circulating medium. The protection could give no more than absolute monopoly, and the command of the supply which they then enjoyed. The crops of 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, had been no more than average, yet

prices fell gradually from 83s. to 43s. a-quarter; and the further they receded from the opening of the ports, the lower they became. Yet for 150 years prior to 1793, 50s. was rather more than the average price; and while gold is at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* an ounce, that wheat on an average, in a series of years, must be under 50*s.* is as certain as the revolution of the planets round the sun." P. 50.

The remedies proposed by Sir James, are, an available use of the Sinking Fund, and a tax upon Fundholders, to whom he says (p. 99) Mr. Peel's Bill has given a bonus of more than 30 *per cent.* Here we demur. If a landed proprietor's estate was before 1764 worth 30 years' purchase, and the rent 1000*l.* *per ann.*, then, with the excess of the currency, that rent (to use round numbers) became 2000*l.* *per ann.* and the saleable value of the estate 60,000*l.* *It* has had the *bonus* of 100 *per cent.* It would far exceed our limits to go further, but we think that *all* parties in the kingdom (except fixed annuitants) have had the benefit of an excessive currency; and such currency having been contracted, *all* should share the loss, as they have shared the profit, equitably. We have only room however to say, that the pamphlet is excellent; and proves, that *unfluctuating* prices of corn (and the consequences, permanent rents, &c. &c.) are dependent, in the main, upon a currency which does not vacillate through extension and contraction of issues *ad libitum*.

14. *Elementary Propositions on the Currency; with Additions, showing their application to the present times.* By Henry Drummond. 8vo. pp. 69.

THIS is, like Sir James Graham's, an elaborate pamphlet. The following are obvious modes, says this writer, by which we may detect an excess of paper currency: 1. dearness of commodities; 2. fall of interest of money; and, 3. exportation of the coin. There are other tokens more abstruse, for which we refer our readers to the author. We shall show summarily how, in our judgment, this excess of paper produced recent events. The depreciation of the currency causes prices to rise. This rise of prices stimulates the manufacturer to make more goods, and the banker to issue more bills, or discount more notes. This further issue again raises prices, and causes more goods to be made. Thus there ensues a glut of

paper and a glut of goods. A sudden contraction of issues destroys the means of customers to buy these extra goods upon speculation of sale again, for men will not sleep upon two different beds at night, when they want only one; nor can manufacture be indefinite, unless sale is so also. If a man cannot effect his sales he becomes distressed for money, and his situation is soon detected, because there is an extraordinary call for accommodation; whereas if he could have effected his sales, as expected, of course he would have a return for his money sufficient to keep things in a progressive state. If there be a contraction of issues, prices will fall, and occasion a lesser trade, which requires smaller extent of accommodation. The surplus paper in circulation will then be sent in for conversion into specie, which being impossible, credit will be very seriously disturbed. In short, excess of paper will produce excess of trading, and both will end badly.

We shall now give a curious paragraph from our author, p. 42 :

"The issues of paper money were carried to a monstrous extent by acceptances. I know three men in one connection, and five in another (I do not mean as partners) who contrived to get out, and to keep out, nearly half a million of their notes; and it appears that they only wanted a little more time to make the large businesses, in which they embarked and supported, profitable. They have all failed but one, and have put upwards of 300 persons out of employment. Such things as these were carried on to a monstrous extent."

These practices further aggravated the distress; and we shall only add one more remark on this head. Possession of landed or funded property enables persons to command floating capital; and thus gambling commences in trade, without the least attention to demand or supply; because high prices, the result of excessive paper issue, are ascribed to a greater demand. Here lies a grand mistake, and a most mischievous one it is, namely, making high prices and demand synonymous, when it is not a certain, only an occasional test.

The fallacy of supposing, that the security of Country Banks would be increased by compelling them to deposit a security for the notes which they issued, is thus exposed by our author :

"Suppose a man with an estate or stock worth 50,000*l.* deposits this security, and

obtains leave to issue 50,000*l.* notes; he then, with these, buys more land to the amount of 10,000*l.* deposits this and issues again so many more notes." P. 49.

In p. 62 it is observed, that the Scots, knowing well that paper could alone keep up high rents, have acted accordingly.

In p. 63 it is also *justly observed*, that the obloquy to which the Country Banks have been exposed is base. Let the thousands whom they have saved from ruin or injury, come forward, *as they ought*, in honourable and manly vindication of them.

Here we must leave our author. We do not agree with him in all points; but he writes like a man of business and talent, and truly merits respect.

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15. *The Mourner comforted on the loss of a Child.* By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. F.R.S.L. Vicar of Dudley, &c. 16mo. pp. 134.

THERE is no cure for grief but time. Attempts at consolation only act like wind upon fire—keep the flame alive. If the sufferer be left undisturbed by obtrusive, but fruitless condolence, and be only treated with kind attentions (a serious deportment and cautious silence on the distressing subject being strictly observed) Nature will take its course, exhaust itself, and gradually furnish such relief as the case admits; for the extent and duration of affliction depends much upon the ages, characters, and circumstances of the parties. In a religious view, however, scenes of mourning are admirably instructive; and such beautiful and affecting remarks, as abound in this little work, are eminently fitted to aid the cause of piety and wisdom.

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16. *Lectures on History and General Policy; to which is prefixed an Essay on a course of liberal Education for civil and active Life.* By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. A new Edition, with numerous Enlargements: comprising a Lecture on "The Constitution of the United States," from the Author's American Edition; and additional Notes. By J. T. Rutt. 8vo, pp. 584.

TO the philosophical labours of Dr. Priestley, every fair and candid man will gladly do justice; and to these "Lectures on History," among others. They are evidently founded on those of Blair, and very much in his style

and manner. They contain luminous expositions and deductions from facts, which men who read history without some such aid would pass over as unimportant. Such things operate, like *Catalogues Raisonnés*, or Guides, which direct the attention to leading objects.

Precisely speaking, "Lectures on History" should be only faithful deductions from precedents; but we may allow some excursion for the sake of interesting matter. We should, however, have preferred many things to useless accounts of the Record offices, and such profuse transcripts of Nicolson's Historical Library; for of these Dr. Priestley was not a judge. In philosophy (setting aside his peculiar political and religious opinions) the author was more qualified to shine, and here we give him that eulogy which he justly merits. No man can peruse this work without the satisfaction of knowing that his judgment will be highly improved, and his knowledge vastly increased.

The third lecture is too long for us to transcribe. It is most instructive; and proves, that in the government of God, "all evils lead to and terminate in a greater good" (p. 55). The evil of war, for instance, has been much discussed by pseudo-philosophers, who, without the power of directing events, are desirous of making a new world of their own (i. e. of building houses, without a knowledge of architecture, and without means or materials). Priestley, however, shows:

"That the disposition to hostility, considering the necessity of human nature being what it is in other respects, has, upon the whole, been serviceable to mankind, and without that disposition men would have been in a worse situation." P. 561.

The philosophical instruction to be derived from history, by means of facts only, is plainly shown in the following passage:

"The laws and customs of a country show clearly what was the manner of living, and the occupation of the original inhabitants of it. Thus, where we find that the eldest sons succeed to the whole, or the greatest part of the estate, we may be sure that we see traces of feudal notions of a military life, and a monarchical government, in which a prince is better served by one powerful vassal, than by several weak ones. Where the children succeed equally, it is a mark of a state having been addicted to

husbandry, and inclined to a popular equal government. And where the youngest succeeds, we may take it for granted that the people formerly lived a pastoral and roving life, in which it is natural for the oldest to be provided for and disposed of the first, and the youngest to take what is left; a manner of life which requires and admits of little or no regular government." P. 105.

There are many party principles, however, intermingled with remarks of this valuable nature, but they are detected intuitively, and bear no comparison to the vast mass of information unconnected with the relative political and religious classes of society, subjects which cannot and ought not to be considered apart from circumstances. The Editor has done his duty by annexing very useful notes and references.

17. *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Thomas Hinderwell, Esq. Author of "The History and Antiquities of Scarborough," &c. By John Cole, Editor of Herveiana, the Scarborough Album, &c. 8vo, pp. 57. The Fugitive pieces of Thomas Hinderwell. pp. 55.*

THIS work is intended for the memorial of a truly worthy and benevolent man, who, *if we may so say*, was "the Scarborough Man of Ross." Mr. Hinderwell was born at the former place in 1744; and educated (liberally at the Grammar-school) at Coxwold, co. York. He left school for a seafaring life, became the master of a vessel, and in 1775, retired with a fortune, from the sea service. In the succeeding year he was elected one of the Corporation—became three times Chief Magistrate, and filled other respectable offices. In 1816 he left public life, "in order, as he always stated, that he might have leisure to pursue objects of eternal import," p. 4. He died unmarried, Oct. 22, 1825, aged 81*.

Whatever good this worthy man could do, he did; and his private was equal to his public character. It would, however, be repetition to our readers, to give the details; and therefore, we shall copy from p. 15, the following character of English sailors, from a work entitled, "Letters

* A Memoir of Mr. Hinderwell is given in our Magazine for Dec. 1825, p. 570.

on England," translated from the Spanish.

"Voltaire has the merit of having discovered the physical cause of the superiority of the English at sea. The natives of the South of Europe navigate the smooth seas; those of the North are frozen up during the winter; but the English seas are navigated in long, dark, stormy nights, when nothing but great skill and incessant caution can preserve the vessel. Hence arises a degree of confidence in their sailors, which is almost incredible; the greater the danger the greater the activity. Instead of shrinking from toil, every man is at his post. Added to this confidence, they have also in war, the (*blank in original*) which arises from constant success. The English sailor feels that he is master of the sea. Whatever he sees, is to do him homage. He is always on the look out, not with the fear of an enemy before his eyes, but like a strong pirate with the hopes of gain; and when going into action with an equal or even a superior force, he calculates his profits as certain as if the enemy were taken. 'There,' said the master of a frigate, when the captain did not choose to engage a superior French force, because he had a convoy in charge, 'there,' said he with a groan, 'there is 700*l.* lost to me for ever.' As for fear, it is not in their nature. One of these men went to see a juggler exhibit his tricks; there happened to be a quantity of gunpowder in the apartment underneath, which took fire, and blew up the house. The sailor was thrown into a garden behind, where he fell without being hurt. He stretched his arms and legs, got up, shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then cried out, conceiving what had happened to be only a part of the performance, and perfectly willing to go through the whole, 'I wonder what the fellow will do next.'" Pp. 15, 16.

Mr. Cole has well got up his account; but we warn him against such religious jargon as occurs in p. 2, and more especially in p. 44, where he says, "some of his readers will expect a long account of his [Mr. Hinderswell's] *experience in the divine life*."

We do not profess to understand the meaning of this phrase, but we make no doubt that it is something *very foolish*, and very like the mysticisms of Johanna Southcote.

18, *My Early Days*. By Walter Ferguson, Esq. 16mo, pp. 160.

THE greater part of religious tales have for their object proselytism to a particular party; and they interlard common discourse with puritanic

jargon from the Bible, upon the same principle as the French push their language among all nations, viz. that it may become the most fashionable, if possible the universal language. But here is a tale written from purer motives. It is the history of a man brought up under excellent parents, who was deluded by a youth of superior rank to engage in a water excursion, in which the youth was drowned. A report that the hero of the tale had also perished, occasioned the death of his sick mother. We shall not narrate the story; only observe, that it is very instructive, and press the moral upon recollection.

"I never had a happy moment when I was not obedient to the laws of God, and attribute the sufferings of my whole existence to no other cause than the few but fatal follies of my early days." P. 160.

It is an excellent book to put into the hands of children.

19. *The Twentieth Annual Report of the London Hibernian Society*. 8vo, pp. 22.

THE provinces to which education by this Society's fund has extended, are Munster, Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster. The sum total of day scholars is 62,413; of adults, 2024; of Sunday scholars, 27,646; the total, 92,083. The number of day-schools is 741, of which 359 are under the direction of Clergymen, 231 under the Laity, 16 under Roman Catholic Priests, 14 under Dissenting Ministers, and 121 have no regular patrons or visitors.

Such is the statement; and it shows, without any uncharitable insinuation, that the slandered Clergy of the Irish Established Church, take exactly *twenty times* more pains to diffuse a moral and religious education among the unfortunate Irish, than either the Roman Catholics or Dissenters, *although no creed is exacted*. From this statement we are satisfied that the great blessing of universal education will be more owing to the Clergy of the Church of England, than to any other body of men; and that the further they are enabled to act, so much the more will the object be accomplished.

The indifference of the others we attribute to the schools having no object of proselytism.

It seems from the Parliamentary Report (p. 12), "that the progress of

this Society is strongly and constantly opposed by the Roman Catholic Clergy," although it is positively ordered, "that no attempt shall be made in these schools to instil Protestant doctrine into the minds of the Roman Catholic children. Their chief object is to give them scriptural instruction."

The simple facts stated, speak volumes in behalf of this Society. In the present state of Ireland, there ought not to be difficulties started about the modes of diffusing a knowledge of Scripture throughout that country. It is time enough to talk of the best modes, when the grand object is effected; it is time enough to talk about the best disposition of the capital, when the money is raised. Familiarity with the Scriptures must ever be the first and best thing in propagating the Protestant system. The Kildare-street Society acts under Government patronage; but we think that others ought not to be neglected by the public, because the general object thus suffers; and therefore willingly second the object of their Report—an appeal for further donations.

20. *The Trè Giuli, translated from the Italian of G. B. Casti, with a Memoir of the Author, and some account of his other Works.* 8vo, pp. 203.

THE Poet represents himself as having borrowed *Trè Giuli* (about three groats English), which he is unable to pay, and the misery of duns, and being dunned, is placed in every possible form of humorous exhibition. The conceptions are very ingenious, and if the reader only takes the catalogue of the *Theses* of each sonnet or stanza, he will find in the work all the light humour of the "Splendid Shilling." The Poem, however, is too long, and this length spoils the full effect of the delicate odour, which not having the strength of musk, or aromatic vinegar, will not bear dilution.

The translation is very creditable.

21. *The Labours of Idleness; or, Seven Nights' Entertainment.* By Guy Penseval. 8vo. pp. 390. J. Taylor.

THIS volume has been attributed, with more or less confidence, to many of the "Wits about Town." We pretend not to decide where the rights of paternity lie, contented to take the

volume as we find it; nor over inquisitive to know more than is set down for us. If the writer belongs to any school, it is, we think, to that which flourishes in Cockaigne—occasionally clever, not unfrequently puling; extremely artificial, much given to "babble of green fields," and to run riot in descriptions of pastoral life; yet withal the full flavour of London smoke is upon it. It is not easy within the compass of such extracts as we can afford, to give a fair specimen of the style of the volume. Our author exhibits almost as many varieties as the tales he relates; and it must be acceded to him in justice, that he is master of all. The poetry interspersed through the volume bears the same stamp of genius with the prose, with many similar defects.

There is a touching pathos in the tale entitled "Love's devotion." Without much either of novelty or originality, it leaves an impression most favourable to the theory it purposes to establish. It relates the oft-told history of faithful love deserted for worldly gear; its enduring constancy through trial and defection, and burning intensely but secretly to the death.

22. Dr. VILLANUEVA's *Observations on the Answers of the Rev. James Doyle, D.D.* show, that it is utterly impossible to allow Papal authority in foreign states without derogation from the just rights of their respective Sovereigns. He proves his position elaborately.

23. With regard to the *Labyrinth*, or, *Popish Circle*, we have only to say, that extinguishing Papal infallibility is as easy as blowing out a candle. Mr. WATSON is, however, in the present times, entitled to praise in bringing forward Episcopus's elaborate *exposè* of such absurd claims.

24. We can say nothing about the *History of Hannibal the Great* till it exists. At present not a word has been said about him; Number I. being confined to "Phœnicia before the Flood."

25. Mr. EDWARDS's *Tour of the Dove*, &c. is a poem not deficient in elegance. Dovedale, the chief object, highly merits description.

26. Mr. HOLLAND's *Dryburgh Abbey*, and other poems, do credit to his feelings.

27. Mr. INGRAM's *Principles of Arithmetic*, is a cheap and useful school-book.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCES.

Ready for Publication.

The History of the Administration of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, from 1748 to 1764.

Arts of Painting and Sculpture in England, with an account of the different Institutions, &c. By Mr. SASS, author of "Journey to Rome and Naples."

The Narrative of a Four Year's Residence in France, by an English Family.

A Selection of Sacred Harmony. By J. COGGINS.

Capt. PARRY's Third Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage.

A Treatise on the Divine Sovereignty, in which is contained an Examination of the Scripture Evidence for the Doctrines of Calvinism. By ROBERT WILSON, A.M.

The History of the Parish Church of St. John, Hampstead.

A Grammar of the Persian Language, with a Vocabulary and Index. By Mr. NOBLE, of Edinburgh.

A Volume of Sermons on the Ninety-first Psalm.

General Directions for collecting and preserving Exotic Insects and Crustacea, with illustrative Plates. By GEORGE SAMOUELLE, A.L.S. Author of the "Entomologist's Useful Compendium."

More Odd Moments, containing, The Adventures of a Locket, the Rambles of a Subaltern, and Think Twice before you act. By the Author of Odd Moments.

A Collection of Addresses, Squibs, Songs, &c. together with the Political Mountebank (showing the changeable opinions of Mr. Cobbett), published during the late contested Election for the Borough of Preston.

Preparing for Publication.

The History of Scotland, from the earliest Period to the middle of the Ninth Century. By the Rev. ALEXANDER LOW, A.M. Clatt, Aberdeenshire; Correspondent Member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

An Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Survey of the Honor of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford; including Biographical Anecdotes of eminent and illustrious Individuals. By J. GRAVES.

The American Annual Register, or View of the History, Politics, and Literature of each Year. By G. and C. CARVILL, New York, and T. WARD, London.

A History of the Battle of Agincourt, from contemporary authorities, the greater part of which have been hitherto unedited; together with a copy of the Roll returned into the Exchequer in Nov. 1416, by command of Henry the Fifth, of the names of the Nobility, Knights, Esquires, and others,

who were present on that occasion; and Biographical Notices of the principal Commanders. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq. F.S.A.

Three Letters humbly submitted to the consideration of the most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Cashel, on the recent Apocryphal Publications of his Grace, and on the Annotations accompanying them. By the Rev. JOHN OXLEE, Curate of Stonegrave. Likewise, by the same Author, A Letter respectfully addressed to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, relative to the Text of the Heavenly Witnesses.

WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER's Muscologia Britannica, containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically arranged; third Edition.

Death's Doings, consisting of twenty-four Plates, from designs by Mr. R. Dagley, Author of Select Gems from the Antique, &c.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A magnificent collection of paintings, principally of the Flemish school, is now open to public inspection at the British Institution in Pall Mall. They are the property of his Majesty, and amount to 164 in number; and though it may be a work of supererogation to criticize such well-known works, it may possibly amuse some of our readers, to hear our individual opinion of their merits.

The clear, minute, and finished style of the Flemish artists is every where displayed, which, though deficient of the severe grandeur of the Italian school, are nevertheless perfect in the delineation of the domestic scenes of familiar life. But it must not be concealed, that with their homely subjects, these artists frequently descend lower than they need, and their bad taste in introducing offensive subjects is very conspicuous in several of the best paintings.

We commenced our observations in the North room, on a large allegorical picture by Rubens, wherein the story of St. George is represented with his accustomed fire, brilliancy, and harmony of composition, while the cadaverous foreground has a dreadful effect. Close to this painting are two graceful portraits of *Henrietta-Maria*, by Vandyke, which, however, do not put the face of Sir J. Reynolds, by himself, that hangs between them, at all out of countenance. Indeed, the ease and judgment, the strong powers, and elegant taste of this great master, appear to infinite advantage in the close comparison he thus encounters with some of the finest known specimens of art. His *Marquis of Granby, Count de la Lippe*, and

Marquis of Rockingham, are really admirable, and fully justify the patronage he received. It is a vulgar error, worthy of the catalogue of Sir T. Browne, to suppose that real talent can remain unappreciated; which mistake has probably arisen from the specious appearance often assumed by precocity, a quality only to be rendered useful by severe application. The union of genius and industry cannot fail of success.

The productions of Rembrandt form a prominent feature of this collection, and evince his bold pencil, high finish, and attention to Nature. The *Adoration of the Magi*, though mysteriously dark, is rich in colour and broad masses of shadow. The *Portrait of himself*, and the *Head of the old Rabbi*, are excellent. *Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen* has a very fine effect of light and shade, and the *Burgomaster Pantzas at his Wife's Toilet* is a splendid painting.

The Vandykes are capital specimens of grace, correctness, and delicate colouring. *Christ healing the Sick* is excellently depicted, though our Saviour's face cannot be called sublime, and we were much struck with its decided inferiority, in conception and execution, to that of Raphael's *Transfiguration*. The *Marriage of St. Catharine*, and *Portrait of Gaston de France*, are delightful, but there is no reason why the child's flesh in the former should catch the eye, by being so severely pinched. One of the most remarkable pictures of this artist is the one representing the hapless head of Charles the First, in three positions, it being the one sent by his Queen to Bernini, in order that a bust might be made from it.

Here are numerous productions from the pencil of Teniers, an artist, whose fidelity of execution and exquisiteness of touch are unrivalled in his department, and who, with Vandyke, well comprehended the rules and general maxims of their great master Rubens. We are inclined to class the *Alchemist in his Study* amongst the very best works of this artist, from its rich and harmonious colour, its careful execution, and the excellent stillness and repose throughout. There is also a very good picture with himself, his wife, and his gardener introduced, and some *Village Fêtes*, of which Nos. 105 and 151, are by far the best; in the former the dancers are executed with infinite spirit and fidelity, though with but little grace, and the drunken peasant on the ground, tendering his respects to a damsel who declines them, is humorously touched. His merry-makings are very superior to those of Jan Steen, of which there are several specimens.

The Landscapes of Berghem, Cuyp, Hobbema, and A. Vandewelde, are very fine, as are the Sea pieces of W. Vandewelde, the busy scenes of Wouverman, and the interiors of Ostade, D. Teniers, and Gerard Douw. Of the latter order, but of a very

different style, may be named, the inside of a Convent, by Grenet, with monks at their devotions, a rich specimen of art, which, though flat, from an absence of picturesque shadows, is very capital in its whole effect. The light actually glows through the arm drapery of the officiating priests.

The *Taking down from the Cross*, painted by Venneto from a design by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful gem, in which the intense grief of the Virgin, and the majesty of our Saviour, are powerfully expressed, and chastely coloured, though the picture is so small.

The works of F. and W. Mieris are charming for the perfect finish of their minutiae; and the *Woman sucking a Child*, by W. Mieris the younger, is a very deliciously executed scene. The *Woman listening*, by Maes, is a well-known cabinet piece of great merit, but wherefore or from whence proceeds so strong a light, is not easily made out.

A View of St. James's Park, rich in the costumes of 1740, recalls the *dramatis personæ* of Richardson, Fielding, Goldsmith, and Smollett, to our mind's eye. But it yields a decided superiority in our favour, over the ladies and gentlemen of "the old school," as to convenience and cleanliness of apparel, in the present absence of wigs, powder, pads, hoops, swords, buckles, embroidery, &c.

The *Roman Charity*, as it is called, or the daughter yielding sustenance to her imprisoned father, is perfection itself, and on the whole, the most interesting cabinet picture we ever beheld. What a calm does the mind experience, on gazing at this masterpiece of Vanderwerf, so immediately after looking at the adjacent puzzle called the *Florence Gallery*, by Zoffani, who, as if the laborious subject were not in itself sufficiently intricate, has introduced a number of portraits. We understand this elaborate painting was valued at 3000 guineas by the artist, who, however, was obliged to dispose of it for six hundred, a severe lesson for a man of talent and industry, but of bad taste.

SCOTS' MAGAZINE.

On the 7th of July, the copyright of the Scots' Magazine was offered to public sale, at an auction-room in Edinburgh, for the price of 50*l.* and was not sold; the stock was exposed at 47*5*l.** and the stock and copyright at 500*l.* without effecting a sale. The Scots' Magazine was begun and published, by monthly numbers, in Edinburgh, in January 1739, by Messrs. Murray and Cochrane, printers, and was continued under the same firm, till the end of the year 1793. The copyright was then purchased by Messrs. Watson and Co. booksellers, who began a new series with 1794, volume 56,

and continued the publication till the year 1800. It then came into the hands of Mr. Constable, who, under the name of the *Scots' Magazine*, went on with the publication, till 1817 (the seventy-eighth year from the commencement), when, in August of that year, the first number of another new series, under the title of "*The Edinburgh Magazine, and Literary Miscellany, a new Series of the Scots' Magazine*," commenced by Messrs. Constable and Co. and has been so published since. Each year formed a volume, down to 1817, when, the work being enlarged, the year's publication, or twelve monthly numbers, have been divided into two volumes. At the end of the last year, the volumes in all amounted to ninety-six.

RUSSIAN DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

The directors of the Imperial Theatre at St. Petersburg have published a series of regulations which fix the rights of authors in the following manner:—1. In the two capitals the author shall preserve his property in the piece, even after it is printed. 2. The author of a comedy in verse, in three or more acts, shall receive the whole proceeds of the second representation. 3. The author or translator of smaller pieces in verse shall have the proceeds of the second representation, the expenses being deducted from the same. 4. The author of a comedy or vaudeville, in three acts, and in prose, or of a vaudeville in one act, and in verse, shall be entitled to the receipts of the third representation, expenses deducted. 5. The other fees of authors, composers, or translators, shall vary from 200 to 1000 roubles, with the exception of grand operas, to which the second regulation shall apply. They shall all have the privilege of free admission.

MODERN GREEK POETRY.

M. Kalvos, of Zante, has published an additional volume of Greek Odes, which have since been translated into French. They are full of generous and patriotic sentiments, clothed in very melodious versification. The names of Canaris, Butzaris, and Byron, are those, to the consecration of which he principally devotes the labours of his muse. The work has been translated into French prose.

PORTRAIT OF MILTON.

An original portrait of Milton has been recently discovered by Mr. R. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, whose father, a short time since, by a singular coincidence, brought to light Milton's "*Treatise on Christian Doctrine*."—The portrait is enclosed in an oval border, and represents Milton apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age; the hair parted on the forehead, and hanging down over the shoulders a little curled or wavy, but not enough to warrant the epithet of ringlets. The forehead rather high, and peculiarly formed, and the nose straight and well proportioned. The

costume is strictly that of the period, a plain falling collar or band, with a cloak or mantle thrown round the shoulders.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

Among the numerous exhibitions with which the metropolis abounds, the Diorama is one of the most pleasing. The effect of light and shade is there shown in the highest degree imaginable.

In viewing the interior of *Roslyn Chapel*, the spectator is almost at a loss to know whether it is a real building, or only a representation, as the more it is viewed the more like a decayed building it appears. The representations of the foliage and flowers at the windows, and the garden at the end, are truly delightful.

The *City of Rouen* is depicted in a magnificent style; and the representation of a storm of rain, succeeded by the appearance of a double rainbow, which is reflected on the river, and also appears behind the tree on the right as the storm subsides, is much to be admired. The buildings, river, and fields are very delightfully represented.

The proprietors of the exhibition deserve the patronage of the public; and it is hoped they will reap a golden harvest for their endeavours to gratify the taste of the people by so novel a representation in this country.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC SEAS.

The Board of Admiralty have determined on fitting out another expedition to the Arctic Seas. The direction and immediate objects of the intended expedition, however, are different from those of the former voyages, and the promotion of the interests of our fisheries forms a very material inducement for the present undertaking. Our knowledge of Spitzbergen is almost entirely confined to its western coast, and a wide field for discovery remains unexplored on the eastern shores of that island. The first object, therefore, of the intended expedition, is the survey of its eastern coast, where it is expected that new and prolific fishing ground may be discovered, which will be attended with great benefit to our northern fishery, the seas on the western side of Spitzbergen being nearly exhausted. Captain Parry has been selected for this interesting survey, and the *Hecla* is to be prepared for the performance of this service, during the next year. An ultimate and still more interesting object is subsequently to be attempted, which will require all the energy and enterprise of the distinguished officer to whom this service is to be intrusted. We understand the *Hecla* will take out with her boats or small vessels of peculiar construction, in which Captain Parry and a party of the *Hecla*'s officers and men are to attempt actually to reach the North Pole, leaving the *Hecla* in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen. This attempt is to be made on the suggestion of the Royal Society.

SELECT POETRY.

EPILOGUE TO THE PHORMIO OF TERENCE.

(See Vol. xcv. Part i. p. 168.)

DORIO IN THE CHARACTER OF PAUL PRY.

Paulus. Censores Critici, pulchræ salvete puellæ!Hæc mihi quando vagos fortè tulisse pedes
Accidit—*ingratum ne me venisse putetis!*

[surveying the house with his glass.]

Incultum ne me—hæc quàm speciosa domus!

Conabor, per vos si quid proferre licebit,

Ut fundat primos *nostra* Camœna jocos.

Inclytus hic vobis—gratas advertite mentes—

En adsum—dictis credite—*Paulus* ego!

Ipse urbem calidam fugiens, strepitumque theatri,

Laudes, et ruris frigora grata peto—

Non me, *qui priscis nomen deduxit ab hortis**Circus*, non *Druræ* splendida tecta tenent.Triste *Forum Fœni!* (claris hic lustror ocellis!)*Æternum lætus jam tibi dico vale—*

Ut Ludus placuit vobis? veterumque sonora

Garrulitas? [*crash without*] Superi! quid velit ille sonus?

Credo, suas moesti partes egere tragædi;

Desinit, heu! regnum Comica Musa, tuum!

Nausistrata
(without.)Vir perjure, Chremes.—*Ch.* Sævos compesce furoros—

N. Flammarum, aut rapidi vorticis instar ero!

I, pete conjugium, natam pete, turpis Adulter—

Hæc sanent, tibi quæ vulnera justa dabo.

(Beats him.)

Hæc cape—et hæc—manuum sint hæc monimenta mearum.

O mihi, Servator Jupiter, affer opem!

Paul (aside.)

Sic vivunt, quos junxit Hymen—nunc verba recorder,

Quæ mihi cognato garrula dixit anus;

“Sit quæsita tibi primùm sapientia, Paule,

Post, uxor;”—vetulæ sis, bona terra, levis!

Hic discam, vexent miseros mala quanta maritos,

Quot sint divini commoda conjugii!

Advertam—(*Chremes opens the door, and Paul falls into the room.*)**Chr.**Cædes!—*Paul.* Incendia!—*Nau.* Bella!—*Chr.* Latrones!**Nau.**Accendor furiis!—*Chr.* Ut metuo!—*Paul.* Morior!

(falling on his knees.)

Nau.Unde et quò?—*Chr.* Nostras ædes quæ causa videndi?**Nau.**Quid tibi vis?—*Chr.* Pacis munus an arma geris?**Nau.**Fare age quid venias.—*Pau.* Ne me venisse putetis*Ingratum—totâ Paulus in urbe vocor!*

(He takes a chair and sits down.)

Detestor nimis urbanos—sedeamus, Amici—

Quæ causa infelix jurgia tanta movet?

Cur rixa est? lites componite; jungite dextas;

Sic vos—*Nau.* Quis fustem? quis mihi tela? fugeImprobe—proripe te.—*Pau.* Ne sævi, magna Sacerdos!**Nau.**

Heus! Dave! Ancillæ! num quis amicus opem?

(Enter Servants.)

Tuque, Chremes, in me quando hic convicia factat

Insontem, placidam, vir miserande, taces?

(To the Servants.) Cur ita cessatis? per apertam trudite portam,

Aut hinc in vicum præcipitate canem.

Davus. Ecce, fenestra patet.—*Geta.* Valeant nil vota, precesque!**Paul.**

Sponte meâ faciam, si mihi detis, iter!

(*Aside.*) Et si conjugibus rursus componere lites
Tentâris, et tu, Paulè, maritus eris!

(*Servants force him off.*)

Chr. Des, bona, des veniam; miseroque ignosce marito—
Fidus ero, posthac, dulcis amica, tibi—
Peccavi, fateor.—*Nau.* Cur, perfide, talia? votis
Nil opus est, iterùm nec dare verba potes.
Quid miseram benefacta juvant? quid conscia virtus?
O tali, infelix fœmina, juncta viro!
Frangendum non fuste caput, non corda querelis
Flectenda—at luctûs mors mihi finis erit! (*Exit crying.*)
Chr. Nunc fortuna, premis—nunc me sors impia, tangis!
Eheu! quid faciam? sed mihi frater adest.

(*Enter Demipho.*)

Optatû veniens, mihi tu solatia frater
Præbes—tu curis anxia corda levas—
Da mihi consilium—quid fausti nuncius affers?
Davus. Quid? mox impavidum te tua fata ferant!
Jamdudûm iratus tibi Phormio fata minatur,
Atque tuâ læsum morte piare decus
Vult.—*Chr.* Eheu! cur me dictis, vir dure, timentem
Exanimas? fratri non placet iste jocus—
Davus. Non jocus est—magis his verus non augur Apollo—
Hæc oculos doceat littera tuos—(*Gives him a challenge.*)
Chr. (reading.) Væ mihi! væ misero! nil magnæ laudis egenti
Cur decus hic narrat? cur grave Martis opus?
'Nonne fuit satiûs' crudeles conjugis iras
Quas merui, fustes, probraque fœda pati?
Quid mihi cum pugnis? nolo contendere—dic me
Ægrotum—dic me, frater amate, mori!
Davus. Vah, ignave! ferat virtus tibi sola salutem—
Hâc vitam, sapiens, hâc tibi quære decus.

(*Forces him off. Paul comes from his hiding-place, behind a screen.*)

Paul. Ah! abiêre—dolos secum versare putavi—
Cernere me quicquid fiat ubiq'ue, juvat—
Hiuc latui—quid! bella parant? lethale duellum?
Ut temerè infelix vir sua fata petit!
Mirum! sed redeunt—dextris, en! tela reportant;
Nobile par! diras jactat uterque minas.

(*Re-enter Chremes and Demipho, with pistols.*)

Quin age, confestim tutas pete, Paule, latebras,
Ne tibi quid damni sors inimica ferat. (*hides himself.*)
Dem. Vir sis—nunc animis opus est—nunc pectore firmo.
Chr. Sudo!—*Dem.* Solve metus!—*Chr.* Concutit ossa tremor!
Præterea, rudis omninò, tardusque senectâ,
Ut potero insolitis vulnere ferre modis?

Dem. (shewing a figure on the screen.)

Hunc hominem esse putes.—*Chr.* Vi'n' fratrem perdere, frater?
Dem. Tolle animos—firmâ dirige tela manu.
Paul. (aside.) Quid faciam? quantis urgeris, Paule, periclis!
O utinam pennas præpes hirundo daret.
Dem. Cor pete, vel vultum—paulò altiùs—arte magistrâ
Jam telum tendas—en, tibi signa dedi!

(*He fires with hesitation, and knocks down the screen, under which Paul is seen.—Nausistrata and Servants run in; Chr. and Dem. run out.*)

Nau. Quid sonitus fumusque volunt?—*Paul.* Ignosce precanti—
Ingratum ne me—ne, bona—*Paulus* ego! (*picks up his stick.*)
Cum haculum peterem—(mala sic oblivia vexant!)
Me modò non fati vis inimica tulit.
Nau. Carus ubi conjux? dic, perfide, furcifer.—*Paul.* Eheu!
In pugnas abiit—bella cruenta vocant!
Nau. Hei mihi! quid narras? bellum? carissime conjux,
Omnia condono; care marite, redi!

Quia propero dum vivit adhuc, fatioque maritum

Eripio? at morior—me quoque fata premunt. (*Faints.*)

Paul. (to the Servants.) Cessatis, fures? medicos accersite; odores;

Adsit de nostro lympha petita Lacu!

Nau. (rising.) Cur sic, stulta, moror? fatalia gramina quæram,
Ne, dum deficio, tu moriari, Chremes! (*Exit.*)

Paul. Carpe viam—post tot curas, tantosque timores,
Paulisper, fessus, somnia grata petam.

(*Lies down and covers his face.—Enter Servants*)

Davus. En! lymphas.—*Geta.* Socii, nil alta silentia rumpat—
Victa malis, dulci membra quiete levat.

Ut metuo.—(*Paul snores.*) Fidum pulsant suspiria pectus!

Ne mors—ah! tales, Dii, prohibete minas!

Ne pereat, Superi,—divini forma decoris,

Nec rosa, quæ teneras vestit, odora, genas—

Huic aqua fortassis reddat conspersa salutem—

Sic coeli gratis roribus arva madent.

(*They remove the covering, and throw water in his face; a general fight.—Enter all the Actors.*)

Nau. Paule, iterum! semperne fugas, et bella ciebis?

Pax est.—*Chr.* O felix, terque, quaterque, dies!

(*All shake hands—Paul comes forward.*)

Cura, dolor, (quando rediit pax alma) valete,

Si faveat cœptis turba benigna meis!

Ingratum ne me, Domine, venisse putetis;

Spe famæ ductus, quanta pericula tuli!

Optatas igitur pueris concedite laudes,

Et cingat nostras palma petita comas!

Ealing, Midsummer, 1846.

S. N. E.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

(*Written as an excuse for not accepting the invitation of a friend to make an excursion with him.*)

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER.

1. **T**HE hollow winds begin to blow,
2, 3. The clouds look black, the glass is low;
- 4, 5. The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
6. And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
7. Last night the Sun went pale to bed,
8. The Moon in halos hid her head;
9. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For, see, a rainbow spans the sky.
- 10, 11. The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
12. Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
13. Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
14. Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
- 15, 16. Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry;
17. The distant hills are looking nigh.
18. How restless are the snorting swine,
19. The busy flies disturb the kine;
20. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
21. The cricket too, how sharp he sings;
22. Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
23. Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch th' incautious flies;
24. The glow-worms, numerous and bright,
Illumin'd the dewy dell last night.
25. At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Hopping and crawling o'er the green;

26. The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays;
27. The fog has chang'd his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is drest.
28. Though June, the air is cold and still;
29. The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
30. My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast;
31. And see yon rooks how odd their flight,
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall—
As if they felt the piercing ball.
"Twill surely rain, I see, with sorrow;
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

STANZAS WRITTEN AFTER RAIN.

THE Sun was now burning
The beautiful earth,
And the green grass was turning
To brownness and dearth;
The cattle were lowing
For water and meat,
While the Sun-beams were glowing
Thro' the shady retreat.
The oxen to madness
Were tortur'd with flies;
Man look'd up in sadness
To hot cloudless skies;—
The poor sheep ran bleating
All over the land,
While the peasant was sweating,
Scarce able to stand.

Man watch'd in the day-time

The signal for rain ;

It appear'd in the hay time,

But faded again ;—

The dark clouds pass'd over,

No rain drops were lost,

And the green plant of clover

Grew crisp as with frost.

A black cloud appear'd

On the wing of the breeze,

And a dropping was heard

On the leaves of the trees ;

A stillness pervaded

The land we possess,

And the dark cloud o'ershadowed

This scene of distress.

The morn came with gladness,

The earth appear'd green ;

On this late view of sadness

The mushroom was seen ;

If my path had not laid there,

I would not believe

What a change had been made there

Since yesterday's eve.

The birds sang delighted,

Expanded the flower,

Man wander'd benighted,—

So sweet was that hour ;—

The stars shone in glory

Upon the green trees,

And heads that were hoary

Enraptur'd saw these.

The Moon on the meadows

Diffus'd her bright beams,

And the trees show'd their shadows

That night in the streams ;—

Oh ! the eve that ensued,

On that grateful day's rain,

Put my mind in a mood

It may ne'er know again.

M.

THE ORIEL GRACE CUP SONG—

JUNE 15, 1826.

Air—The Shamrock.

EXULTET mater Oriel in imis penetrabilibus,

[libus ;

Nunc tempus honestissimis vacare Saturna-

Nunc versibus canendum est Latinis et Ioni-

cis,

[nicis ;

Nunc audiendum vatibus, ut mihi, macaro-

Sing then,

All true men,

From pulpit, bar, or quorum,

FLÓREAT ORIEL,

In sæcla sæculorum !

Quem mos delectet veterum, cui Oriel sit curæ,

Occasioni favet, non nobis resenturæ ;

Man's race is short, alas ! to the coffin from

the nursery ;

[anniversary ;

Five ages more shall pass with but one such

Sing then, &c.

GENT. MAG. July 1826.

Q

Πινυμεν παντες ουν, compotemus, o sodales.

To the memory and renown of our Butlers
and our Raleighs,

And to sages yet unhorn, insignissimis vir-
tute, [have done their duty ;

Who old Oriel shall adorn when our bones

Sing then, &c.

To our Noble Head, and Fellows true, let's

drink a health and blessing,

Οι νυν δεχονται ημας εν, και καλοις δι-

παισσιν ;

Sit placens uxor singulis, et res abunda domi ;

Per ora volet usque laus Edvardiatque Bromi ;

Sing then, &c.

Old and famous is our college, Sirs, as Ro-

mulus and Remus ;

A stately tree of knowledge, Sirs, from

groves of Academus,

Lo, once five hundred years it flowers ; then,

more antiquorum,

We'll bask beneath its social bowers, and

toast it in a jorum ;

Sing then, &c.

LINES

ON THE DEPARTURE OF EMILY — FOR INDIA.

RICH are the spoils from Asia won,

And costly are the gems

Torn from the " children of the Sun,"

For Europe's diadems ;

And Britain riots in the spoil

Of rifled Asia's wealth and toil.

But Ganges' billow never bore

A costlier gem than now

Sails from lamenting England's shore,

To shine on Asia's brow,

Who soon shall own, tho' long delay'd,

The debt of Europe overpaid. J.S.

HASTINGS CASTLE.

I LOVE to stray amid the wreck

Of ages long gone by ;

Wild flowerets do the walls bedeck,

Green ivy hangs on high :

Each broken arch, each crumbling tower,

Pourtray a nameless spell,

Which time has given for a dower,

And years its force will swell.

The pavement of the Chapel now,

Is Nature's downy grass ;

The altar high, where holy vow

The pilgrim's lip would pass

Is desolate,—but from it still

Is seen a lovely view ;

The graceful barks that bound at will

Athwart the ocean blue.

And tho' the incense is not poured,

Nor lamps reflect their blaze,

The wild flowers have as sweet a hoard,

The sun more dazzling rays :

And Nature's God is worshipped yet,

With hearts as warm and true,

For who devotion can forget,

With heaven's own works in view.

FANNY.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

At a late special meeting of the French Chamber of Commerce, M. Lafitte made a speech, in which he drew a deplorable picture of the state of trade and manufactures in France, and ascribes the evil to want of confidence among capitalists.

Serious disturbances, in which wounds are inflicted and lives occasionally lost, continue to take place in several cities of the South of France, beginning at Bourdeaux, and extending to Marseilles. Though the military have repeatedly been called out, and even forced to act, the character of these agitations has nothing political, but more closely resembles the nature of the late broils in our manufacturing districts.

By accounts from Pontarlier, of the 4th July, it appears that the appearance of mad wolves in the neighbourhood, and the mischief they had already done, had become a subject of general interest. On the night of the 6th June last, a mad wolf attacked and bit several persons in the commune of Vaux-Chautegrue, in the canton of Douls. A man named Dance was attacked near a house, and defended himself with great obstinacy. He kept the wolf under him for about ten minutes, calling out for help. The animal fled just as the owner of the house was coming forward with a light. Dance died, after twenty-five days' suffering. The wolf immediately after this bit seven or eight cows. In the same canton an infant was forced out of the arms of its brother while standing at their own door. In consequence of these accidents, it was determined that a general attack should be made on these animals in all the forests of the arrondissement of Pontarlier.

SPAIN.

By a new convention just made between the Kings of France and Spain, ratified at Aranjuez, and countersigned by the Marquess de Moustier and the Duke de L'Infantado, the French army in Spain is now to be reduced to 15,000 men. In consequence of this, Barcelona, St. Sebastian, Jaca, the Seo d'Urgel, and Figueras, were to be evacuated by the French on the 1st of July.

A notice has been posted up at all the corners of Madrid, commanding all persons who have in their possession books or MSS. on Masonry, the Communeros, the Carbonari, and other secret societies, of whatever denomination, to deliver them up instantly.

ITALY.

In the excavations lately made at Pompeii, several very curious discoveries have

been made. One of the most interesting is a house, which, to judge from the tables found in it, must have been inhabited by a dramatic poet; at the door, a dog is crouched with this inscription: "*Cave canem.*" There have also been discovered a marble statue of Cicero, and a bronze statue of the Emperor Nero.

A Frenchman has recently arrived at Rome, who pretends to have positive information upon a spot where treasure is buried, and which he is preparing to take from its hiding place. The Papal Government has authorized him to make researches, upon condition that a moiety should go to the Pope, and that the Frenchman will pay an indemnity to the persons whose property may be damaged by digging. The treasure is said to be between forty and eighty millions of francs.

GERMANY.

The preparatory arrangements for joining the Lake of Geneva with the Rhine, by the Zihl and the Aare, are finished. The expence for the canal of junction between the two Lakes, for the other small canals, and for straightening the course of the rivers which unite with the Rhine, are estimated at five millions of Swiss francs (seven and a half French.) The waters of the Lakes of Neufchatel, Bienne, and Murtin, will fall in consequence of these drainages; and agriculture will there gain at least 60,000 acres of fertile soil, the sale of which alone will cover the expences.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas, by an ukase of 24th April, has ordered that the proceedings of the Bible Societies shall be suspended; that an exact amount shall be made out of their real and personal property, and a report made upon it. The sale of Bibles in Slavonian, Russian, and other languages spoken in the Empire, is still permitted.

TURKEY.

A most fierce and sanguinary insurrection broke out at Constantinople, on the 15th of June, which lasted three days. It was as usual commenced by the Janissaries, who during the whole of the time defended themselves in the streets and in their quarters with more than ordinary resolution. The cause of this ferocious insurrection was the opposition of the Janissaries to the Nizam Djedid, or new system of military organization and European discipline, introduced by the Sultan. It will be recollected, that by

an insurrection of a similar origin nearly twenty years ago, the unfortunate Selim the Third lost his crown and life, and the Vizier of the time fell a victim to the vengeance of the Janissaries. The present Sultan (Mahmoud), however, acting with the energy that formerly distinguished the House of Othman, appears to have been more fortunate. He lost no time in causing the standard of the Prophet to be hoisted, and summoning all the disciples of Mahomed to rally round the adored banner. The call was no less promptly obeyed, and 8000 Topschis or Asiatic troops turned their cannon against the Janissaries, who defended themselves in their barracks and in the streets for three days of dreadful carnage. The insurrection was at length extinguished in the blood of the insurgents, and all who refused to submit fell sacrifices to the rage of the victors.

The following are minute and authentic particulars of this formidable insurrection. Immediately after the publication of the new regulations, the Janissaries incorporated in the regular army showed, in their exercises, towards the officers who commanded them, a resistance which soon became a sullen fermentation, the first traces of which discovered themselves on the 14th, in the evening, by the assembling of several groupes of this body. At length, in the night, between the 14th and 15th, the insurrection became a complete revolt. A troop of the mutineers, after midnight, advanced violently towards the hotel of the Aga Kapussi of the Janissaries, to massacre their General-in-chief: but he had just time to save himself in the Palace of the Court, in the apartments of the Grand Vizier. The rebels having thus failed in their first attempt, wreaked their fury on the house of the Aga, and against his family, whom they treated in the most cruel manner. They then proceeded towards the house of the Nedschib Effendi, the agent of Mohammed Ali Pacha, who had lately returned from his mission to the Morea, and who, as one of the most enthusiastic friends of the new order of things, was particularly hated by the Janissaries. They did not find him, but his house was pillaged and destroyed with the most shocking barbarity. While this was going on, the more numerous body had proceeded to the Palace of the Porte to seize the Grand Vizier. He, having been apprized by the Aga, had already fled from his palace, with his family and domestics, and retired to Jali-koschk, a pavilion of the Grand Seigneur, situated near the Seraglio, on the side of the harbour. There the partisans of the Government were gradually collected, while the rebels were employed in pillaging the palace of the Porte, or scattered about in public houses, abandoning themselves to the grossest excesses.

At day-break, those of the Janissaries who were in barracks assembled in the

square of Etmeldan, situated in the midst of them, and well known in former revolts. There they carried their standards, and, by public criers, gave notice to all the surrounding quarters, that every Janissary should meet at the common place of assembling. A similar summons was sent to the Tschebedschis, in the neighbourhood of the Mosque of St. Sophia. The Government, mean time, was not idle. On the first news of this seditious explosion, the Sultan Mahmoud had quitted his summer palace of Beschiktasch, on the European bank of the Bosphorus, to return to the Seraglio. By degrees, the Ministers and Chiefs of departments, the Mufti, the principal Ulemahs, assembled at Jalikoschk round the Grand Vizier. Soon afterwards the Aga Hussein Pacha, commander of the camp of observation on the European side, and Mehemet Pacha, commander of the Asiatic camp, were seen to arrive with numerous troops, which were joined by several battalions of cannoniers and bombardiers, with pieces of cannon from the battery of Tophana. A considerable military force being thus collected under the eyes of the Sultan, who, in the attire of a warrior, himself directed the military dispositions, marched towards the Hippodrome. The standard of Mahomet was hoisted before the Mosque of the Sultan Ahmed; and by the public crier, in every quarter of the town and suburbs, an appeal was made to every good Mussulman to range himself with arms under the standard of the Prophet. Numerous armed groups ran from all parts to the Atmeidan. Encouraged by the intrepidity of the Grand Seigneur, and the warlike ardour of Hussein Pacha, they all swore to defend the Sultan and the throne to the last drop of their blood.

The same appeal had been made to all the mutineers. Three times they were summoned to return to the standard of the Prophet. They haughtily braved each appeal, and answered, that they would not submit to the will of the Sultan before the new regulations were rescinded, and they had delivered up to them the heads of the Grand Vizier, of Hussein Pacha, of the Aga of the Janissaries, and of Nedschib Effendi. Furious at this demand, and far different from his predecessor, Selim III. who was the victim of his own weakness, the Sultan Mahmoud ordered Hussein Pacha to march with all the troops at his disposal against the rebels, whom a sentence of the Mufti had already put out of the pale of law. Hussein Pacha, at the head of several thousand men, marched rapidly against the rebels, who could not resist the impetuosity of his attack. They withdrew along the Atmeidan, and threw themselves into their barracks. Several rounds of cannon and grape-shot burst asunder the gates; after a short struggle the rebels were defeated.

There was then terrible carnage among the barracks, which were set on fire; the conflagration seized several neighbouring houses, the proprietors of which have been completely indemnified by the Sultan. In a few hours the issue of the day, and the fate of the Janissaries, were decided. The loss of the rebels killed, including those who perished in the flames, is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 men. That of the troops of the Grand Seignor is in comparison very little. In the barracks were found considerable treasures, which were abandoned as booty to the conquerors. The fugitives were pursued in all directions; and those who had taken refuge in the stone buildings near the gate of Adrianople and the Seven Towers, were successively compelled to surrender. On the 16th, which was Friday, when the Sultan went to his accustomed prayers to the Mosque, near the Seraglio, he was not accompanied by Janissaries, but only by cannoniers and bombardiers. Meanwhile the Ministers had assembled in a tent pitched on the Atmeidan, under the Presidency of the Grand Vizier, Hussein Pacha, and the Mufti, and formed themselves into a tribunal to try the rebels. All the Janissaries who had been taken with arms in their hands, but principally their Ystas and the other officers who had previously sworn to adopt the reform, were, after a short examination, executed. The less guilty were conducted to the prisons of the Bostanji Baschi.

On the 17th, while this tribunal was still sitting, a proclamation was published, which dissolved for ever the corps of Janissaries, devoted their name to execration, and decreed the formation of regular and disciplined troops, under the name of *d'askeri muhammedije*, for the defence of the empire and of Islamism. The pay of the privates is to be 90 aspers, or 30 paras, daily; that of the subalterns, superior and staff officers, and Generals, rising in proportion. Besides his pay, the soldier is to receive his clothing and arms. The uniform to be a coat of red cloth sitting tight to the body; blue breeches, wide above, and sitting close at the knee; and a green cloth kalpak lined with black sheep-skin. The exercise to be performed, in winter, in the barracks of the Janissaries; in summer, in the Etmeidan, and other large squares, on certain days and hours. Several officers of the Egyptian army are expected at Constantinople to exercise the troops.

The following is a lively description of a Turkish Imperial Army, as of contingents required from the Viziers, Pachas, or other Governors of Provinces. It was written by an eye-witness, and forcibly shows the necessity of the late reform:

The most accurate notion which can be formed of a Turkish Imperial Army of provincial contingents troops (if troops they de-

serve to be called) must be obtained by comparing them with those bands of armed pilgrims, who, in days of yore, traversed Europe from various countries to St Jago of Compostella, or our lady of the Pillar, in Saragossa, to the holy house of Loretto, &c. &c. Regulating and animating their march by hymns and litanies, their devotions, uninterrupted excepting when some traveller was to be stript, some village to be plundered and burnt. But instead of long trains of peregrinators adorned with crosses and cockle-shells, the Ottoman army exhibits Mahometan monks in party-coloured caps and garments, mounted, as a mark of humility, on asses, marching at the head of tumultuary columns, flourishing the flags of the Prophet, and vociferating prayers and imprecations with all their might. Behind these appear the Delis, or select horsemen, who scour and plunder the country on every side. Then follow the Timariotes, or national cavalry, mounted on horses or mules, which they are bound to provide: but rarely indeed in any other way than at the expense of the lawful owners, who fall in their route; furnished with pack-saddles, and ropes for stirrups. Last advance the infantry, once the glory of an Ottoman army, but now held as the meanest body in their service. Armed with guns without bayonets, with enormous horse pistols and massy daggers, they press forward in confused crowds, raising clouds of dust, as numerous flocks of sheep hurried on by the shepherds. Behind this infantry come the topgis, or artillery, their guns dragged along by buffaloes, or by Christian slaves equally under the lash.

The rear of this strange association of barbarians of various countries, languages, and habits of life, (some shouting and singing aloud, others firing off their pieces loaded with ball into the air,) is closed by the commanders of different ranks, superbly appared, and surrounded by multitudes of insolent attendants and servants; liberally exercising their cudgels on all who do not keep a duly respectful distance from their haughty masters. Notwithstanding their brutality, yet it is under the protection of these attendants that the Greek sutlers and canteeners, the Jew furnishers of clothing, old or new, the gypsey blacksmiths, conjurers, and fortune-tellers, poultry-stealers, and when requisite, executioners, place themselves.

EAST INDIES.

Advices have been received from Patanagoh, the head-quarters of the army in Ava, to the 27th of January. Sir A. Campbell commenced his march for Ummerna-poor, at the head of the Bengal division, on the 25th. The best spirit prevailed in the army, together with the strongest desire to punish the treachery of the enemy. The troops had, however, suffered much by

a fall of rain, which took place on the 24th. The enemy had shewn no further disposition to treat for peace, and, it was said, had collected a large army in front of the British force, the King having vowed never to make peace with the English while they remained in Ava. A large body of Burmese troops was also said to be collecting in the neighbourhood of Arracan.

Letters have been received from Lord Combermere's camp, which announce the fall of Alwar, the last of the forts which held out. His Lordship having thus fulfilled all the objects of his expedition against Bhurtpore, was about to return forthwith to Calcutta.

NORTH AMERICA.

The last American papers state, that fires prevailed in the woods of New Jersey, extending from a spot thirty miles south-east of Philadelphia, nearly to the sea-shore, over upwards of 45,000 acres. 8000 cords of wood prepared for market had been burnt, with a number of cattle.

The Cherokee Indians, in national council, have determined to establish a printing press at New Town, their seat of Government, for the purposes of printing the New Testament in their language, and their laws, &c. in English; also to institute an academy for youth of that nation.

The following are among the early Blue Laws of Connecticut:—"No one shall run on a Sabbath-day, or walk in his garden, elsewhere, except reverently to and from church; no one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath-day: no woman shall kiss her child on Sabbath or fasting days; no one shall read common-prayer, keep Christmas or Saint's days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, the trumpet, and the Jew's harp; no one shall court a maid without first obtaining the consent of her parents—5*l.* penalty for the first offence, 10*l.* for the second, and for the

third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court; every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

SOUTH AMERICA.

A decree was passed by the Mexican Government on the 2d of May, abolishing for ever the titles of Count, Marquis, Knight, and all of a similar nature. The decree orders that the escutcheons, arms, and other symbols, be destroyed, which bear any relation whatever to the ancient dependence on Spain. The Mexican Congress have resolved that no commerce will be held with any Power that does not recognize the independence of the country, and that nothing will be given to Spain as an indemnification or recompense for her acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico.

Caracas Papers contain a circumstantial account of the late events in Venezuela. While the Caracas wish to have a distinct local Government, suited to their own wants and usages, they wish not to separate from the Republic of Colombia. General Paez, who lately resisted the decree of the Congress which deposed him for arbitrary measures, has been chosen by the people the Civil and Military Chief of Venezuela. He appears to have acted with moderation and firmness. He has issued an address, and has forwarded a letter to Bolivar, in which he states the views of the Venezuelans. He calls on the Liberator to summon the Grand Convention forthwith, which is fixed for 1831; and he requests Bolivar to be "a Legislator for his immediate birth-place, after having given it independence."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Van Diemen's Land papers and private letters are full of details of atrocities by the bush-rangers (escaped convicts). The most horrible wretch among them, Jeffries, has been taken: he had committed eight murders in twenty-one days; one of them on an infant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Much anxiety, not unmixed with alarm, begins to prevail on the state of the commerce of the country. By accounts from all parts it appears, that the cessation of the demand for goods is continually compelling the manufacturers to discharge additional numbers of workmen. At Bolton five mills have suspended operations, by which not less than 2000 workmen were added to the multitudes who are already out of employment.

Other large houses have retired from their manufacturing pursuits, and many factories have limited their hours of labour. In consequence, the wants of the labouring class are urgent, and the disposition to quietness which has been so obvious in their general character, is gradually undergoing a change. Delegates and emissaries are busily engaged in stirring up amongst them feelings of a hostile nature. At Manchester, for some weeks past, symptoms indicative of a turbulent spirit have been observable among the working classes, of which the local author-

rities seem to have duly apprized Government. On the 15th of July a large body assembled in St. George's Fields, when they were harangued by one or two influential persons among them, on the hardship of their condition, and on the necessity of their obtaining relief. On the following day a similar meeting was held, and similar topics were again discussed; but on neither of these occasions was there exhibited any disposition to riot. The magistrates have taken every precaution that seems necessary for the preservation of the peace; patrols of cavalry are constantly on duty, and the whole military force is in readiness for immediate service.

In consequence of the extreme heat, the conflagrations on the moors of Yorkshire, &c have caused terrible havoc. Large tracks of sheep-walks have been entirely destroyed. The fires have not only spread over a wide extent of surface, but burnt to a great depth, consuming not only the moss, but the peat underneath. In some places, where they reach a soft substratum, they ran to a great depth under ground, and broke out at the surface at other spots. Hawksworth Moor, Burley Moor, Thoraton Moor, with all the young plantations, Oaks-worth Moor, and many other extensive tracts, have been entirely destroyed.

The state of the atmosphere seems materially to have affected the air in the mines, several instances having occurred of loss of life, both from the fire and choak damps. In one case of the former, which occurred at Mr. Jenkin's coal work at Cwm Dows, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, two men and nine horses were destroyed by an explosion, eight other persons in the level having with difficulty made their escape. The day before, three poor fellows lost their lives by going down a pit in the same neighbourhood, the air of which was known to be bad; this was owing to the choak-damp.

A magnificent fountain of pure Devonshire marble, from the quarries of the Earl of Morley, near the Flying Bridge, has just been completed, by Mr. Shephard, stonemason, Plymouth. It is intended for the Emperor of Brazil, at Rio de Janeiro. Its main basin is of black marble, supported by white pillars of the Corinthian order, partially worked. The weight of the whole is 18 tons, and it stands 25 feet from the ground.

Latelý, on pulling down an old house at Shepton-Mallet, belonging to Mr. Esau Chamberlain, clothier, there were found concealed between the rafters and the thatch 23 silver coins, of the reigns of Edward VI. Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. all in good preservation, particularly the latter.

The late Mr. Davidson, of Shaftesbury House, London, has bequeathed 400l. 4

per cent for the foundation of a bursary in King's College, Aberdeen; and 600l. 4 per cent. for two bursaries in Marischal College.

July 4.—SLIPPAGE AND ANCHORAGE.—*The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of Dublin, v. William Thomas.*—This long-expected case came on in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin. It was an action brought by the plaintiffs for certain commercial tolls, which they claimed from every ship casting anchor in the port of Dublin, and which in the present instance was refused, as not being properly due since the passing of the Ballast Act.—The customs claimed were, *anchorage*, a tax of 1s. 1d. on every vessel that anchors in the precincts of the Corporation; *slippage*, a tax of 1s. on every vessel that unloads her burthen at certain convenient points on the quays; and *chapter and guild*, a tax of 1s. 6d. on the merchandize disembarked in the Liffey.—Serjeant Goold stated the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and produced the charters of Edward I. John, and Henry II. which charters recognised it at those periods, as a city and corporation, and granted a certain portion of territory to the Mayor and Corporation as such. Some witnesses were examined to prove that those customs had been received by the Corporation, and that a usage existed of a triennial perambulation by the civic authorities, round their possessions, and throwing darts into the sea as a sort of symbolical claim (riding the *tringes*—franchises). The case was decided against the Corporation; the verdict of the Jury being for the defendant, with costs. This action was defended by the Chamber of Commerce, the nominal defendant, Thomas, being the master of a vessel from whom the tax in question was demanded. By the result the trade of Dublin is relieved of a burthen exceeding 2,000l. *per annum*.

July 12. A dreadful accident occurred at *Dodnor, Isle of Wight*. During the conveyance on trucks of 44 half-barrels of ball-cartridges and loose gunpowder, from Albany Barracks, with a view to their removal to Portsmouth, the whole load exploded, in consequence of some gunpowder having been scattered along the road from a former load. Two men were killed on the spot; and three others dreadfully wounded. The house of Dr. Buckell, Esq. whose garden is close to the place, was shaken to its foundation, and not a window remains entire in the house. Mrs. Buckell received a bullet between her shoulders, which has lodged there. The hindermost horse was blown to pieces.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The total amount of the Revenue for Great Britain, in the year ending July 5, 1825, was 49,623,194l. that for the year end-

ing the same day for 1826, was 47,397,726*l.* leaving an apparent deficiency on the year of 2,225,468*l.* This need not excite surprise, when we consider that the former year was one of unmixed prosperity, the latter, one of unusual difficulty, besides the repeal of upwards of three millions of taxes, principally in the latter period. The decrease has principally fallen on the Customs and Excise, in which the duties were lessened or repealed. In the Stamps there is an increase of 21,000*l.* on the year; in the Post Office 5,000*l.*, and in the Miscellaneous the increase is 285,820*l.*—The Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of July, 1825, was 12,493,522*l.* and that for the last quarter was 12,000,227*l.* leaving a decrease on the quarter of 493,295*l.* a sum less than the amount of taxes repealed during the period.

The following is the account in the Bank, standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, at different periods during the last 100 years:—

1726	£741,590	18	6
1730	1,007,298	14	7
1740	1,295,243	8	4
1760	3,093,740	0	3
1780	7,120,537	12	2
1800	17,565,912	2	8
1805	21,635,719	11	9
1810	25,162,430	13	2
1815	32,018,209	6	7
1820	34,228	715	8
1825	39,174,722	8	7

The new Alien Act has come into operation. It enacts that every alien in this country shall send to the Alien-office information of his place of residence, and that he shall also state when he intends to remove. Every alien wishing to leave the country must have a passport, and they are also required to produce a passport from their own Government when they arrive. If these regulations are not complied with the offenders become subject to a fine.

His Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches have presented their sixth annual report. The general result of the labours of this commission, and of the measures which they now have in contemplation, may be stated shortly as follows:—From the opening of the commission they have determined upon, and made provision for, the erection of 165 churches and chapels, and 64 of that number either have been, or are ready, to be consecrated. Since their last report 18 churches and chapels have been completed, capable of affording accommodation for 11,690 persons in pews, and for 15,220 poor persons in free seats. Seventeen churches and chapels are now in progress. The Committee have received plans for 11 other churches and chapels. But they have not yet received plans for seven other churches and chapels, which are

proposed to be built at places specified. The Committee have proposed to make grants in aid of building 66 new churches and chapels, and four of these are now in progress. The Committee are proceeding in that part of their duty which relates to the expediency of dividing parishes, and for obtaining additional burial-grounds for certain parishes. The Commissioners have issued exchequer bills to the amount of 777,200*l.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have, it is understood, made a grant of 1000*l.* to Capt. Hayes, R. N., as their first compensation to him, in consideration of the benefits he has rendered his country by his scientific improvements in ship-building, as exemplified in the Champion sloop of war, and the Arrow cutter.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S OPERA.

July 18. The serious Opera of *Zelmira* was introduced. Madame Pasta was the heroine of the piece, and she executed her part with great effect. Her voice was in excellent tune. The house was very full, and the curtain dropped amidst universal applause.

July 22. The character of *Medea* was played by Madame Pasta in the tragic opera of the same name. Her style of acting, and musical pathos of voice, were admirably calculated to produce a powerful impression on the audience. The scene where she seeks the destruction of her children was executed with great effect. The deep workings of her infuriated soul were calculated to astonish and awe the mind, while the tender and pathetic ebullitions of maternal regard would alternately melt the soul to sympathy. She was admirably assisted through the piece; and the house, which was immensely crowded, frequently expressed their approbation.

The Ballet, entitled *La Naissance de Venus*, was the most consummate piece of foolery we ever witnessed, and executed in the most awkward manner. If the scene (for there was but one) had not been cut short, half the spectators would have disappeared before the finale.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

This theatre commenced its season on the 1st of July; and on the 6th a new melodrama was produced, entitled *The Guerilla Chief*. It is founded on the story of John Doe, in the admirable *Tales of the O'Hara Family*; but the scene is changed (we understood at the instigation of the Licensor) to Spain instead of Ireland. The piece was much cheered, and announced for repetition amidst great applause. It has already had a good run.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
RETURNED FOR THE EIGHTH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT
BRITAIN, JULY 25, 1826.

*** Those marked (*) are new Members. Those marked (†) are new for the
respective places. All the rest are re-elected.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- Abingdon*—J. Maberly
St Alban's—C. Smith, *J. Easthorpe
Aldborough—H. F. Clinton, †J. Grant
Aldeburgh—J. Walker, †J. W. Croker
Amersham—T. Drake, W. Drake
Andover—Sir J. W. Pollen, T. Smith
Anglessea—Earl of Uxbridge
Appleby—*Hon. H. Tufton, *Lord Maitland
Arundel—*Ald. Atkins, *E. Lombe, jun.
Ashburton—Sir L. W. Palk, †Right Hon. W. S. Bourne
Aylesbury—Lord Nugent, W. Rickford
Barbury—*Hon. A. Legge
Barnstaple—F. Hodgson, *H. Alexander
Bath—Lord J. Thynne, †Lord Brecknock
Beaumaris—†Sir R. Williams
Bedfordshire—*Colonel P. Macqueen, Marquis Tavistock
Bedford—Lord G. W. Russell, W. H. Whitbread
Bedwin—Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, J. J. Buxton
Beeralston—Lord Lovaine, Hon. P. Ashburnham
Berkshire—C. Dundas, R. Palmer
Berwick—*Capt. Buresford, †J. Gladstone
Beverley—*C. H. Battey, *J. Stewart
Bewdley—W. A. Roberts
Bishop's Castle—W. Holmes, E. Rogers
Bletchingley—†W. Russell, †C. Tenynson
Bodmin—D. Gilbert, †H. Seymour
Boroughbridge—G. Mundy, H. Dawkins
Bossiney—J. S. Wortley, *E. R. Tunno
Boston—G. J. Heathcote, *N. Malcolm, jun.
Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw, Capt. J. Bradshaw
Bramber—J. Irving, †Hon. F. Calthorpe
Breconshire—Col. T. Wood
Brecon—G. G. Morgan
Bridgenorth—T. Whitmore, W. W. Whitmore
Bridgewater—W. Astell, C. K. K. Tynte
Bridport—Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, *H. Warburton
Bristol—R. H. Davis, H. Bright
Buckinghamshire—Marquis of Chandos, Hon. R. Smith
Buckingham—Sir G. Nugent, Rt. Hon. W. H. Fremantle
Bury St. Edmund's—*Earl of Euston, *Lord Hervey
Callington—†A. Baring, M. Attwood
Calne—Sir J. Macdonald, Hon. J. Abercromby
Cambridgeshire—Lord C. S. Manners, Lord F. G. Osborne
Cambridge University—†Sir J. S. Copley, Lord Palmerston
Cambridge—Marquis Graham, Colonel Trench
Camelford—M. Milbank, Col. Cradock
Canterbury—S. R. Lushington, Lord Clifton
Cardiff—*Lord P. J. Stuart
Cardiganshire—Col. W. E. Powell
Cardigan—P. Pryse
Carlisle—*Sir J. Graham, Sir P. Musgrave
Carmarthenshire—Hon. G. R. Trevor
Carmarthen—J. Jones
Carnarvonshire—*Lord Newborough
Carnarvon—*Lord W. C. Paget
Castle Rising—Lord H. Cholmondeley, Hon. Col. F. G. Howard
Cheshire—W. Egerton, D. Davenport
Chester—Lord Belgrave, Hon. T. Grosvenor
Chichester—Lord G. Lennox, W. Poyntz
Chippenham—*E. Maitland, *F. Gye
Christchurch—Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, *G. Rose
Cirencester—Viscount Apsley, J. Cripps
Clitheroe—Hon. R. Curzon, †Hon. P. Cust
Cockermouth—*Hon. R. Stewart, W. W. C. Wilson
Colchester—*Sir G. H. Smyth, *D. W. Harvey
Corfe Castle—J. Bond, J. Bankes
Cornwall—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, *G. Pen-darves
Coventry—*R. Heathcote, *T. Fyler
Cricklade—J. Pitt, R. Gordon
Cumberland—Sir J. Lowther, J. Curwen
Dartmouth—Capt. J. Bastard, Colonel Cooper
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn
Denbigh—*J. Ablett, *Hon. F. West (double return)
Derbysire—Lord G. Cavendish, F. Mundy
Derby—H. Cavendish, †F. Crompton
Devizes—J. Pearse, G. W. Taylor
Devonshire—Sir T. D. Acland, E. Bastard
Dorsetshire—E. B. Portman, H. Bankes
Dorchester—R. Williams, Hon. A. W. Ashley Cooper
Dover—E. Wilbraham, *C. Thomson

- Downton*—*T. E. Estcourt, *R. Southey
Droitwich—J. H. H. Foley, Earl Sefton
Dunwich—M. Barne, *A. Archdeckne
Durham—Hon. W. Powlett, J. Lambton
Durham City—Sir Henry Hardinge,
M. A. Taylor
East Loos—*Colonel Elphinstone, *W.
Lascelles
Essex—C. C. Western, Admiral Sir Eliab
Harvey
Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, *E. Prothe-
roe, jun.
Exeter—*S. Kekewich, *L. Burk
Eye—Sir E. Kerrison, Sir M. Nightin-
gall
Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn
Flint—Sir E. P. Lloyd
Fowey—*Hon. H. Eden, G. Lucy
Gatton—†Hon. W. Scott, †M. Prender-
gast
German, St.—Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot,
†C. Ross
Glamorganshire—Sir C. Cole
Gloucestershire—Lord R. E. Somerset,
Sir B. W. Guise
Gloucester—Col. E. Webb, R. B. Cooper
Grampound—(Disfranchised)
Grantham—*F. J. Talmash, Sir M.
Cholmeley
Great Grimsby—*C. Wood, *G. F.
Heneage
Grinstead, East—Hon. C. Jenkinson,
Lord Strathaven
Guildford—Serj. Onslow, *G. Norton
Hampshire—J. Fleming, *Sir W. Heath-
cote
Harwich—J. C. Herries, †N. Tindall
Haslemere—*Right Hon. J. Beckett, G.
Thompson
Hastings—†Sir W. Curtis, †Sir C. We-
therell
Haverfordwest—R. B. Phillips
Hedon—J. Baillie, *J. Villiers
Helston—*Marquis Carmarthen, Lord
J. Townshend
Herefordshire—Sir J. Cotterell, R. Price
Hereford—Visc. Eastnor, *E. B. Clive
Hertfordshire—Sir J. S. Sebright, †N.
Calvert
Hertford—T. Byron, *T. S. Duncombe
Heytesbury—E. H. A'Court, *H. North-
cote
Higham Ferrers—Hon. F. Ponsonby
Hindon—*Hon. G. M. Fortescue, †Hon.
A. Calthorpe
Honiton—*J. J. Guest, *H. B. Lott
Horsham—R. Hurst, †Hon. H. Fox
Huntingdonshire—*Viscount Mandeville,
W. H. Fellowes
Huntingdon—J. Calvert, J. Stuart
Hythe—S. Marjoribanks, †Sir R. T.
Farquhar
Hull—*A. J. O'Neill, D. Sykes
Ilchester—*R. Sharp, †J. Williams
Ipwich—W. Haldimand, *Col. Torrens
GENT. MAG. July, 1826.
- Ives, St.*—Sir C. Hawkins, *J. Halse
Kent—Sir E. Knatchbull, W. P. Hony-
wood
King's Lynn—Hon. J. Walpole, †Lord
W. Bentinck
Knaresborough—Right Hon. G. Tierney,
Sir J. Mackintosh
Lancashire—J. Blackburne, Lord Stanley
Lancaster—J. Cawthorne, T. Greene
Launceston—Hon. Captain Pellew, J.
Brogden
Leicestershire—Lord R. Manners, G. A.
L. Keck
Leicester—*Sir C. A. Hastings, *R. O.
Cave
Leominster—Lord Hotham, *T. Bish,
*R. Stephenson (double return)
Lewes—†T. Kemp, Sir J. Shelley
Lichfield—Sir G. Anson, G. G. V. Vernon
Lincolnshire—C. Chaplin, Sir W. A.
Ingilby
Lincoln—*J. Fazakerley, *C. Sibthorp
Liskeard—Lord Elliot, Sir W. Pringle
Liverpool—Right Hon. W. Huskisson,
Gen. Gascoyne
London—†Ald. Thompson, *Ald. Waith-
man, *W. Ward, Ald. Wood
Lostwithiel—†Lord Valletort, Sir A.
Grant
Ludgershall—†Hon. G. Agar Ellis, *E.
Foley
Ludlow—Lord Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive
Lymington—W. Boyd, *G. Prendergast
Lyme Regis—*Hon. H. S. Fane, Col. J.
F. Fane
Maidstone—J. Wells, A. W. Roberts
Maldon—*Hon. G. Winn, †T. B. Len-
nard
Malmesbury—Sir C. Forbes, *J. Forbes
Malton—Hon. J. C. Ramsden, †Lord
Normanby
Marlborough—*Lord Bruce, Visc. Brude-
nell
Marlow, Great—O. Williams, T. Wil-
liams
Mawes, St.—Sir S. Morland, *Sir C. Car-
rington
Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan
Michael, St.—†W. Leake, *H. Labou-
chere
Middlesex—G. Byng, S. C. Whitbread
Midhurst—J. Smith, A. Smith
Milborne Port—Lord Graves, *A. Chi-
chester
Minehead—J. F. Luttrell, †J. Blair
Monmouthshire—Lord G. Somerset, Sir
C. Morgan
Monmouth—Marquis of Worcester
Montgomeryshire—C. W. W. Wynn
Montgomery—Hon. H. Clive
Morpeth—*Visc. Morpeth, W. Ord
Newcastle under Lyme—R. W. Horton,
*R. Borradaile
Newcastle on Tyne—Sir M. W. Ridley,
C. Ellison

- Newport, Cornwall*—*Hon. C. Percy, J. Raine
Newport, Isle of Wight—†Right Hon. G. Canning, †Hon. W. Scott
Newton, Lancashire—T. Legh, *T. Alcock
Newtown, Isle of Wight—H. Gurney, C. Cavendish
Norfolk—E. Wodehouse, T. Coke
Northallerton—Hon. W. Lascelles, †Sir J. Beresford
Northamptonshire—Lord Althorp, W. R. Cartwright
Northampton—Sir G. Robinson, W. L. Maberly
Northumberland—*Hon. H. T. Liddell, M. Beil
Norwich—*J. Peel, W. Smith
Nottinghamshire—Admiral F. Sotheron, *J. Lumley
Nottingham—*Lord Raneliffe, J. Birch
Okehampton—†Sir C. Domville, †Col. J. H. Strutt
Orford—†H. Seymour, *Sir H. Cooke
Oxfordshire—W. H. Ashurst, J. Fane
Oxford University—Right Hon. R. Peel, T. G. B. Estcourt
Oxford—†J. Langstone, J. I. Lockhart
Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen
Pembroke—*H. O. Owen
Penryn—*J. Barclay, †W. Manning
Peterborough—Sir R. Heron, J. Scarlett
Petersfield—Col. Jolliffe, *M. Marshall
Plymouth—Sir W. Congreve, Sir T. B. Martin
Plympton—Hon. G. Edgecumbe, †G. Antrobus
Pontefract—†J. Starkie, T. Houldsworth
Poole—B. L. Lester, *Hon. W. Ponsonby
Portsmouth—J. Carter, *F. Baring, jun.
Preston—†Hon. E. G. Stanley, *J. Wood
Queenborough—†Lord Downes, *J. Capel
Radnor (County)—W. Wilkins
Radnor, New—R. Price
Reading—J. B. Monck, *L. Spence
Retford—*Sir R. Dundas, *W. Wrightson
Richmond—Hon. T. Dundas, S. Barrett
Ripon—Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, *L. Shadwell
Rochester—*Hon. H. Dundas, R. Bernal
Romney, New—G. Pennant, *G. Tapps
Rutland—Sir G. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote
Rye—*R. Arkwright, †H. Bonham
Ryegate—Sir J. S. Yorke, J. Cocks
Saltash—*A. Spottiswoode, †H. Monteith
Sandwich—*Admiral Sir E. Owen, *J. Marryatt
Salisbury, New—Visc. Folkstone, W. Wyndham
Salisbury, Old—J. J. Alexander, J. D. P. Alexander
Scarborough—Hon. C. M. Sutton, Hon. G. Phipps
Seaford—*J. Fitzgerald, *F. Ellis
Shaftesbury—R. Leycester, *E. D. Davenport
Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, †H. Howard
Shrewsbury—P. Corbett, *R. Slaney
Shropshire—Sir R. Hill, J. C. Pelham
Somersetshire—W. Dickenson, Sir T. B. Lethbridge
Southampton—W. Chamberlayne, *A. Dotton
Southwark—C. Calvert, Sir R. T. Wilson
Staffordshire—Sir J. Wrottesley, E. J. Littleton
Stafford—*R. Iremonger, *R. Benson
Stamford—Lord T. Cecil, *T. Chaplin
Steyning—G. R. Phillips, *H. Ducane
Stockbridge—*Gen. Grosvenor, *G. Wilbraham
Sudbury—*J. Wilks, *J. Waldron
Suffolk—Sir T. Gooch, Sir W. Rowley
Surrey—W. J. Denison, *C. N. Palmer
Sussex—W. Burrell, E. J. Curteis
Tamworth—Lord C. Townshend, W. Peel
Tavistock—Lord Ebrington, †Lord W. Russell
Taunton—†H. Seymour, *General W. Peachey
Twickenham—J. E. Dowdeswell, J. Martin
Thetford—Lord C. Fitzroy, *W. Baring
Thirsk—R. Frankland, R. G. Russell
Twerton—Visc. Sandon, Right Hon. R. Ryder
Totness—†Lord Barnard, T. P. Courtenay
Tregony—*J. Brougham, †Dr. Lushington
Truro—*Lord F. Somerset, *W. Tomline
Wallingford—Col. Hughes, Col. Roberts
Wareham—J. Calcraft, †C. Wall
Warwickshire—D. S. Dugdale, F. Lawley
Warwick—Sir C. J. Greville, G. Tomes
Wells—C. W. Taylor, J. P. Tudway
Wendover—G. Smith, S. Smith
Wenlock—Hon. F. Forrester, *B. Thompson
Woolley—*Lord W. Thynne, Sir G. Cockburn
Westbury—Sir M. M. Lopez, †Sir G. Warrender
West Looe—*J. Buller, *C. Buller
Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, J. C. Hobhouse
Westmoreland—Visc. Lowther, Hon. Col. Lowther
Weymouth, &c.—T. Buxton, *Col. Gordon, Right Hon. T. Wallace, M. Ure
Whitchurch—S. Scott, Hon. H. Townshend
Wigan—Col. J. Lindsay, J. A. Hodson
Wilton—J. H. Penruddocke, E. Baker
Wiltshire—Sir J. D. Astley, J. Benett
Winchester—Sir E. H. East, P. Mildmay
Winchelsea—Henry Brougham, *Lord Howick
Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, †Sir R. H. Vivian
Woodstock—*Lord Blandford, *Lord Ashley

Worcestershire—Col. Hon. B. Lygon,
Sir T. E. Winnington
Worcester—*G. Robinson, T. H. Davies
Wootton Bassett—H. Twiss, G. Phillips
Wycombe—Sir J. D. King, Sir T. Baring
Yarmouth—C. Rumbold, Hon. G. Anson
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight—†Lord Bin-
ning, †Dr. J. Phillimore
Yorkshire—Visc. Milton, †W. Duncombe,
*F. Wilson, *J. Marshall
York—M. Wyvill, *J. Wilson

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—Hon. Capt. W. Gordon
Aberdeen, &c.—J. Hume
Anstruther, &c.—†J. Balfour
Argyleshire—W. F. Campbell
Ayrshire—Gen. J. Montgomerie
Ayr, Irvine, &c.—T. F. Kennedy
Bangorshire—Earl of Fife
Berwickshire—*Hon. Capt. A. Maitland
Cuthness and Bute—*Hon. Capt. J.
Sinclair

Cromartie and Nairnshire—*D. David-
son

Dumbartonshire—*J. Campbell, jun.
Dumfriesshire—Adm. Sir W. J. Hope
Dumfries, &c.—W. R. K. Douglas
Dysart, &c.—Sir R. C. Ferguson
Edinburghshire—Sir G. Clerk
Edinburgh—Right Hon. W. Dundas
Elginshire—Hon. Col. F. W. Grant
Elgin, &c.—*Hon. Gen. A. Duff
Fifehire—Capt. J. Wemyss
Forfarshire—Hon. W. R. Maule
Fortrose, &c.—*R. Grant
Glasgow, &c.—A. Campbell
Haddingtonshire—†Lord J. Hay
Invernesshire—Right Hon. C. Grant
Jedburgh, &c.—†Col. A. J. Dalrymple
Kincardineshire—*Hon. Col. H. Arbuth-
not

Kinrosshire—*Col. G. Graham
Kirkcudbright—*R. C. Fergusson
Lanarkshire—Lord A. Hamilton
Lanlithgowshire—Hon. Sir A. Hope
Peebleshire—Sir J. Montgomerie
Peebles, &c.—*A. Hay
Perthshire—Sir G. Murray
Perth, &c.—Hon. H. Lindsay
Renfrewshire—J. Maxwell, jun.
Ross-shire—Sir J. W. Mackenzie
Roxburghshire—*H. F. Scott
Selkirkshire—W. E. Lockhart
Stirlingshire—H. H. Drummond
Stirling, &c.—R. Downie
Sutherlandshire—†Lord F. L. Gower
Thun, &c.—Sir H. Innes
Wigtownshire—Sir W. Maxwell
Wigton, &c.—†J. H. Lowther

IRELAND.

Antrim—Hon. Gen. J. B. R. O'Neil,
†E. M'Naghten
Armagh, county—Hon. H. Caulfield, C.
Brownlow
Armagh, borough—†Right Hon. H. Goul-
burn

Athlone—*R. Handcock
Bandon Bridge—†Visc. Duncannon ‡
Belfast—Earl of Belfast
Carlow, county—*T. Kavenagh, *H. Bruen
Carlow—*Lord Tullamore
Carriekfergus—Sir A. Chichester
Cashel—E. J. Collett
Cavan—H. Maxwell, *A. Saunderson
Clare—*L. O'Brien, Right Hon. W. V.
Fitzgerald
Clonmel—J. H. M. Dawson
Coleraine—Sir J. W. H. Brydges
Cork, county—Lord Ennismore, *Hon.
W. King
Cork—Sir N. C. Colthurst, Hon. C. H.
Hutchinson
Donegal—Earl of Mountcharles, Gen. G.
Hart
Down—*Visc. Castlereagh, Lord A. Hill
Downpatrick—J. W. Maxwell
Drogheda—*P. Van Homrigh
Dublin, county—Col. H. White, R. W.
Talbot
Dublin, city—*G. Moore, *H. Giattani
Dublin University—Right Hon. W. C.
Plunkett
Dundalk—*C. Barclay
Dungannon—Hon. T. Knox
Dungarvon—Hon. G. Lamb
Ennis—*F. Lewis
Enniskillen—R. Magenis
Fermanagh—Gen. M. Archdall, Visc.
Corry
Galway, county—J. Daly, R. Martin
Galway—*J. O'Hara
Kerry—Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, *Hon.
J. Hare
Kildare—Lord W. C. Fitzgerald, R.
Latouche
Kilkenny, county—Hon. C. H. B. Clarke,
†Visc. Duncannon ‡
Kilkenny—†J. Doherty
King's county—Visc. Oxmantown, T.
Bernard
Kinsale—*J. Russell
Lectrim—J. M. Clements, S. White
Limerick, county—Hon. Col. R. H. Fitz-
gibbon, *T. Lloyd
Limerick—T. S. Rice
Lisburne—*Capt. H. Meynell
Londonderry, county—G. R. Dawson, A.
R. Stewart
Londonderry—Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill
Longford—Visc. Forbes, Sir G. R. Fether-
stone
Louth—J. L. Foster, *A. Dawson
Mallow—*C. D. O. Jephson
Mayo—J. Browne, *Lord Bingham
Meath—Earl of Beective, Sir M. Somer-
ville
Monaghan—Hon. H. R. Westenra, *E.
J. Shirley
Newry—*Hon. J. H. Knox

‡ Lord Duncannon is returned for two
places.

Promotions and Preferments.

[July,

Portarlington—J. Farquhar
Queen's county—Sir H. Parnell, Sir C. H. Coote
Roscommon—*Hon. R. King, A. French
Ross, New—†W. Wigram
Sligo, county—E. S. Cooper, Hon. H. King
Sligo—O. Wynne
Tipperary—Hon. F. A. Prittie, *Capt. J. H. Hutchinson
Tralee—Col. J. Cuffe

Tyrone—Hon. H. Corry, Col. W. Stewart
Waterford, county—R. Power, *H. V. Stewart
Waterford—Right Hon. Sir J. Newport
Westmeath—*G. Rochfort, *R. M. Tuitt
Wexford, county—Visc. Stopford, R. Carew
Wexford—*Admiral H. Evans
Wicklow—Hon. G. L. Proby, J. Grattan
Youghall—Hon. G. Ponsonby

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 4. The following to be Consuls :—To Smyrna, F. Werry, Esq.; in Egypt, H. T. Liddell, Esq.; at Boulogne, W. Hamilton, Esq.; at Messina, W. W. Barker, Esq.; at Bayonne, J. V. Harvey, Esq.; and for the Departments of Calvados, La Manche, and Isle et Vilaine, W. Ogilby, Esq.

July 7. F. Chatfield, Esq. to be Consul at Memel.

July 11. Catherine, wife of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, to bear the name, style, and title of Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey, of Clare and Inchicronan, with the dignity of a Baron to descend to the heirs male of her body by the said Right Hon. J. Fitzgerald.

Whitehall, July 14. Sir Thos. Lawrence, Principal Painter to his Majesty, and President of the Royal Academy, to wear the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour which his Most Christian Majesty had conferred on him.

July 16. Col. Sir Henry Pynn, Knt. late a Brig.-Gen. in the Portuguese army, to wear the insignia of a Knight Com. of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred on him by his Most Faithful Majesty John the 6th.

July 19. Major Henry Willock, E. I. C. late Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Persia, to wear the Persian order of the Lion and Sun of the first class, with which his Majesty the Shah of Persia was pleased to honor him for his services in the field.

July 4. French ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of his Most Christian Majesty, the following articles, being the produce of such dominions, on a duty, ad valorem, the amount of such duty on importation not to exceed 7*l.* 10*s.*

per cent. viz.:—Wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, callavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice shingles, red oak staves or heading, white oak staves or heading, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, and cotton wool.

July 14. The old Irish Copper Coinage to be current until it is called in, at the same rate with the new Copper Coinage; that is, as the 12th instead of the 13th part of a shilling.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Beesly, Feckenham V. co. Worc.
 Rev. Edm. Cartwright, Ferring Preb. in Chichester Cath.
 Rev. E. H. Copley, Wicken P. C. co. Camb.
 Rev. G. B. Dawson, Tullow C. Ireland.
 Rev. C. W. Doyne, Fethard R. Ireland.
 Rev. C. Fenwick, Wexford C. Ireland.
 Rev. W. Hickey, Kilmormack R. Ireland.
 Rev. W. Levett, Bray V. Berks.
 Rev. — Malpas, Awre V. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. W. S. Marvin, Shawbury V. Salop.
 Rev. J. Miller, Whitechurch R.
 Rev. H. Newland, Kilkevan R. with Bannow V. Ireland.
 Rev. J. Porter, St. John's R. Bristol
 Rev. R. Sanders, Tibberton R. co. Worc.
 Rev. R. Smith, Churchdown P. C. co. Glouc.
 Rev. A. Townsend, Easthampstead R. Berks.
 Rev. S. Williams, Magor and Redwick V. co. Monmouth.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Beesly, Master of Feckenham School.
 Rev. T. Bonney, Master of Rugeley Free Grammar School.
 Rev. T. Evans, Under Master of the College School, Gloucester.

BIRTHS.

July 1. The wife of Benj. Rouse, esq. of New Bridge-st. London, a son.—8. The wife of G. Cave, of Cleve Dale, Bristol, a dau.—9. At the Rectory House, Routh, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Hutchinson, a son.—11. At Thame, the wife of G. Wakeman, esq. a son.—13. The wife of John Crosse, esq. of Hull, a dau.—At

Powick Court, Worc. the wife of John Somerset Russell, esq. a son and heir.—At Athlone, the wife of Major Turner, R. H. A. a son.—17. At Steventon Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Knight, a dau.—The wife of Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorset, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. At Berlin, James Annesley, esq. Consul at Barcelona, to the Baroness Clementine, dau. of the Baron of Brockhausen, Minister of State, and formerly Prussian Ambassador at Paris.—22. Charles, eld. son of Rev. Benj. Hutchinson, Vicar of Kirk Burton, to Annette Matilda, dau. of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.—At Billingham, John Holt Skinner, esq. of Stockton-on-Tees, to Anne, only child of Robert Appleby, esq. of Roseville, Durham.—23. At Backwell, Som., John Barton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Maria, dau. of late Edw. Homer, esq. of West Town.—24. George Newbery, esq. to Anna Maria, dau. of late Edw. Woolls, esq. of Farringdon, Hants.—At St. George, Han.-sq. Bright, eld. son of Wm. Smith, esq. of Kensington Gore, to Mary Ann, second dau.; and Fred. Leighton, M. D. to Augusta Sara, third dau. of late Geo. Augustus Nash, esq. of Finsbury-sq.—28. At Exeter, the Rev. John Scobell, Rector of Southover, Sussex, to Eliza, eldest dau. of late Wm. Land, esq. of Hayne House, Devon.—At Islington, Nath. Mason, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Lancelot Haslope, esq. of Highbury Lodge, Midd.—29. At Clapham, John H. Cattley, esq. of York, to Frances Dorothy, eldest dau. of late Thos. Cattley, esq. of Clapham.—At Buckland, Lieut. Geo. S. Dyer, R. N. son of John Dyer, esq. of the Admiralty, to Adelaide, dau. of John Williams, esq. of Elm Grove, Southsea.—30. At Glenlee, N. B. the Chief of Clanronald, to the Right Hon. Lady Ashburton.—At Combeforey, Som. the Rev. Hugh Welman Helyar, Rector of Sutton Bingham, to Honoria, dau. of late John Perring, esq. of Combeforey.

Lately. At Featherstone, Yorksh. George Foot, esq. of Torr, Devon, Capt. R. A. to Miss Duroure, dau. of late Col. Duroure, Coldstream Guards, and niece of Sir Edm. Mark Winn, bart.—At Seend, Wilts, W. Sainsbury, jun. of Corsham, M. D. to Ann, only sister of W. H. Ludlow, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.—At St. Mary's church, Bath, the Rev. Harvey Marriott, rector of Claverton, and of Winifred House, Bath, to Caroline, fifth dau. of late Wm. T. Paterson, esq. of Devonshire-place.—At St. Pancras New Church, John Shinkwin, esq. to Ann, eldest dau. of late Thos. Sherwood, esq. of Inner Temple.

July 4. At Newington, Lieut. Glassen, of R. M. to Cecilia, only surviving dau. of late Sir John Mouat Keith, bart. and sister to present Capt. Sir Geo. Mouat Keith, bart. R. N.—At Therfield, the Rev. B. Nicols, to Isabella, third dau. of Rev. J. Leathes, of Therfield Rectory, Herts.—At Cardiff, Thos. Congreve Robe, esq. R.A.

second son of late Sir W. Robe, to Eliza, only dau. of late Wm. Richards, esq. of Cardiff.—5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Col. Austin, of Kippington, Kent, to Caroline Cath. dau. of W. Manning, esq. M. P. of Combe Bank.—At Oldbury, near Bridgnorth, Rich. Foley, eldest son of Archd. Onslow, to Cath. second dau. of Major Blacker.—6. At White Parish, Hen. Wm. Mason, esq. of Beel House, Amersham, to Horatia, fourth dau. of Geo. Matcham, esq. and niece to Lord Nelson.—8. At Lewisham, the Rev. Henry James Wharton, of Seal, in Kent, to Caroline, dau. of late Mayow Mynell Mayow, of Sydenham.—At Kensington, Lieut.-col. Jas. George, 37th reg. E. I. C. to Agnes Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. B. Kennett.—John Yorke, esq. of Thrapston, Northamp. to Ellinor Lockwood, only dau. of Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell.—At St. James's, Chas. Julius Berguer, esq. late of 15th Hussars, youngest son of the Rev. D. Berguer, B. D. Rector of Everley, Wilts, to Eliz. only dau. of John Cave, esq. of Bentry, Glouc.—At St. James's, Major-Gen. Sir Henry F. Bouverie, to Mrs. Wilbraham, youngest dau. of late Lewis Montolieu, esq.—At Weymouth, Benj. Goad, esq. of Wimpole-str. to Anne Eliz. only dau. of late Robert Hill, esq. Coma. Gen. at the Mauritius.—12. Abel Smith, esq. M. P. to Frances Anne, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, bart.—13. At Lewisham, Gen. Selby, esq. of Southampton-st. Strand, to Emmeline Paris, dau. of G. M. Bird, esq. of Dartmouth Lodge, near Sydenham.—At Radcliffe, Lanc. Francis, eldest son of late Edm. Burton, esq. of Daventry, to Sophia Alethea, youngest dau. of late Wm. Norris, M. D. of Cottingham.—At Edgbaston, the Rev. J. Forshall, Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxf. to Frances, only dau. of Rich. Smith, esq. of Harborne Heath, Warw.—At Berry Pomeroy, Devon, John Lukin, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Eliz. Bent, second dau. of Christ. Farwell, esq. of Totness.—At Thorpe, the Rev. John Steele, of Ipswich, to Susanna, sixth dau. of late John Benson, esq.—14. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Wm. Davis, esq. of East Chickerell, Dorset, to Eliz. dau. of Anth. Robinson, esq. of Hatton-garden.—19. At Manchester, the Rev. E. B. Shaw, Incumbent of St. Matthew's Church, to Eliz. second dau. of Benj. Williams, esq. of Walnes-bank.—20. At All Souls, Marylebone, Sir Charles Smith, bart. of Suttons, Essex, to Mary, second dau. of Wm. Gosling, esq. of Portland-place.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Wm. Bulkeley Glasse, esq. to Maryanne Parmyter, only dau. of late Rev. Thomas Ackland, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, Surrey.

O B I T U A R Y.

SIR THOS.-STAMFORD RAFFLES, KNT.

July 6. At his residence at Highwood, Middlesex, Sir Thomas-Stamford Raffles, Knt. aged 45. He had passed the preceding day in the bosom of his family, and, excepting a bilious attack under which he had laboured for some days, there was nothing in his appearance to create the least apprehension that the fatal hour was so near.

Sir Stamford had retired to rest on the Tuesday evening between ten and eleven o'clock, his usual hour when in the country. On the following morning at five o'clock, it being discovered that he had left his room before the time at which he generally rose, six o'clock, Lady R. immediately rose, and found him lying at the bottom of a flight of stairs, in a state of complete insensibility. Medical aid was promptly procured, and every means resorted to, to restore animation, but the vital spark had fled. The body was opened, under the direction of Sir Everard Home, the same day, who pronounced his death to have been caused by an apoplectic attack beyond the controul of all human power. It was likewise apparent, that the sufferings of the deceased must for some time past have been most intense. His constitution had suffered much during his long residence in India, and in the anxious and zealous discharge of the important duties which devolved upon him there.

At an early age this gentleman entered the service of the East India Company, as a clerk in the secretary's office on their home establishment; in which situation his talents attracted the favourable notice of the Court of Directors. He continued there till the year 1805, when Pulo Penang, an island in the Straits of Malacca, having been ceded to the Company, was formed into a Government, with a civil and military establishment, and designated Prince of Wales Island. As a mark of the Court's favour towards Mr. Raffles they conferred upon him the appointment of Assistant Secretary to this Government; and he accordingly proceeded with Governor Dundas and the rest of the civil establishment to the place of their destination.

On his arrival in India Mr. Raffles applied himself to the study of the Malay language, which is the vernacular dialect of almost all the Eastern islands. This study he prosecuted with remarkable success, and thereby recommended himself to the favorable opinion and distinguished regard of the Governor and Council, who in March 1807 appointed him their Secretary; uniting with the duties of this office those of Registrar to their Recorder's Court.

His taste and intellectual habits led him to connect with his official engagements scientific and literary pursuits, and the intense application of his mind to these, in a debilitating atmosphere, soon induced severe indisposition, such as compelled him early in the year 1808 to retire to Malacca. When his health was a little re-established he applied himself to the investigation of the history, resources, and localities of that place, communicating the result of his enquiries to the Government of Prince of Wales Island; and it is generally allowed, that by a timely representation of some circumstances, till then unknown or not duly considered, he prevented the alienation of Malacca from the British crown.

In 1810 the fame of this gentleman's talents and character had reached Calcutta, where it obtained for him the appointment of Agent of the Governor General with the Malay States.

In the same year the annexation of Holland to France having virtually placed at the disposal of the latter power the valuable and extensive possessions of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, it was deemed expedient that the large island of Java should, without delay, be brought under the dominion of Great Britain. For this purpose Lord Minto, the Governor General of India, caused an armament to be fitted out in the ports of India, and proceeded with the expedition in person. Mr. Raffles, who had been consulted in its very earliest stage, and who had gone to Calcutta for the purpose of affording to the Governor General all possible assistance and information respecting it, accompanied his Lordship as a member of his family.

The British fleet, consisting, in vessels of all descriptions, both European and Native, of ninety sail, arrived in the Straits of Malacca, in the month of June 1811, and, early in August following, appeared before the city of Batavia, the principal settlement of the Dutch on Java, which speedily surrendered to the British troops.

The conquest of Batavia, and ultimately of Java, an island containing a population of six millions of souls, and divided into thirty residencies, under powerful chiefs, appears to have been effected with unparalleled ease and expedition, by means of the skilful arrangements of the British Government, seconded by the gallantry of his Majesty's and the Company's troops. So sensible was Lord Minto of the valuable assistance which his Lordship had received from Mr. Raffles, both in the preliminary arrangements of this expedition, and in the ultimate execution of the enterprise, that he nominated that gentleman to the high and im-

portant station of **LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF JAVA**, "as an acknowledgment of those services, and in consideration of his peculiar fitness for that office."

Mr. Raffles took charge of this Government on the 11th Sept. 1811, and held it till the 15th March 1816.

As the limits of the present memoir will not admit of a minute examination or detail of all the measures of his administration on this island, it must suffice to notice some of its more prominent features, by which it will be apparent that few men have evinced greater energy of character, or have displayed a larger share of benevolence in the performance of the duties of so elevated a station, or have better deserved that popularity which was the reward of his public life.

The commencement of his official career as Lieutenant Governor of Java, was disturbed by unavoidable hostilities with the treacherous Chief of Palembang, and the Sultan of Djocjocarta. These powers were speedily suppressed, and having brought the war with them to a successful termination, he investigated the internal resources of the island, and carefully examined into the character and dispositions of its inhabitants, with a view equally to the advancement of his country's interests and the moral improvement of the colonists. He soon discovered that a renovation of the whole economy of the Government would be necessary in the prosecution of his benevolent designs. He did not, however, on that account abandon the undertaking, but as a preliminary step he compiled, with the assistance of some able artists, a statistical survey and map of Java. This work has since been presented to the public in two quarto volumes, which include many important documents relative to the history of the colony; and is now, alas! owing to his early and lamented removal from the present scene, the chief memorial of his literary attainments. It made its appearance early in 1817, displays great industry and love of science, and abounds with evidences of the advantages which he derived in the prosecution of such an undertaking, from the facilities his high official character afforded him. The History of Java, although the only, or nearly the only, literary memorial of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, will probably be an imperishable monument of his fame.

Having formed some considerable acquaintance with the people who were entrusted to his care, he commenced a revision of the *judicial* system of the colony. This undertaking afforded much scope for the exercise of his active and enlightened genius, and was pursued with considerable success. So early as the year 1814 he had matured, and he then made public, a clear and simple code of Laws or Regulations for the general

administration of justice among the Javanese, whereby he effected several essential reforms, as well in the European courts of justice, as in the magistracy established at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. He fully succeeded in revising and modifying the practice of the former courts on the mild and just principles of the British constitution; and finally introduced into the colony that palladium of English liberty the trial by jury.

Among the several laws and regulations which were established during the government of Mr. Raffles on Java, the act of the British Parliament, declaring the *slave trade* to be a felony, was made a colonial law.

A general registry of slaves was also introduced, and other measures adopted, with the concurrence of the principal inhabitants, which contemplated the final extinction of *slavery* on the island: and when called upon to resign the government, foreseeing that this object would be for a time defeated, by the restoration of the colony to the King of the Netherlands, and in the hope of interesting his successors in its final accomplishment, he established a voluntary society of persons friendly to the measure, which he designated the "Java Benevolent Society."

With a view to the revenue and commercial administration of Java, he first explored, with almost unequalled diligence and sagacity, the natural resources of the island, and then encouraged the greatest freedom of commercial intercourse between that colony and all foreign states. He formed three dependant residencies; one on each of the islands of Borneo and Banca, and one in Japan. This was done with a view to promote a traffic in the valuable minerals which are the staple articles of those settlements; the great importance of which he first ascertained by employing able mineralogists to examine and report upon them, and then encouraged the resort of Chinese labourers to work the mines.

The Literary and Scientific Society of Java also owes its existence to Mr. Raffles, who presided over it from its institution till he quitted the colony.

It ought not to occasion much surprise, that in some of his measures this distinguished individual was opposed during their progress by his immediate contemporaries, and that a few of them should have been considered as of doubtful policy by his superiors. Those who will be at the pains to reflect upon the deranged state of the affairs of the colony when he was appointed to the government of it, its geographical expanse, and the extent of the powers and the large discretion with which it was found necessary to invest him, as well as the depraved character of the native governments in his vicinity, will rather feel surprised that his measures should have been in general so un-

exceptionable, and successful. In addition to the ordinary obstacles in the way of a prosperous colonial administration, his youth exposed him to an unusual share of jealous competition, and he had the mortification to find some of those to whom he looked for approbation and support, but too accessible to hostile influence. In these trying circumstances he appears, during the remainder of the life of Lord Minto, to have reposed, with unshaken confidence, on the friendship and patronage of that nobleman, who on quitting Bengal in October 1813, gave him the strongest assurances of undiminished confidence, a confidence, his Lordship declared, which had been greatly enhanced by the eminent success of his administration, and by the display which it had afforded of such qualifications as could alone command success.

In his official communications, Mr. Raffles appears to have been frank and undisguised. While he held the situation of Lieutenant Governor of Java, he avowed that his object in all his measures was, in connection with commercial advantage to his country, to effect a change in the habits of life, and to improve the moral character and condition of the piratical inhabitants of the Eastern Islands. The candid avowal of these views, obtained for him the approval and commendation even of those who questioned the policy of his proceedings. It was acknowledged, that to extend the blessings of civilization and regular government to a people whose moral and political condition was so little advanced as that of the inhabitants of the Eastern Islands, was an object, worthy of the contemplation of the most enlightened statesman.

The gentleman appointed to relieve Mr. Raffles from the government of Java was Mr. Fendall, of the Bengal civil service. To him he accordingly resigned it in March 1816, and returned to England, where his earliest attention was given to the arrangement of the materials for his "*History of Java*," already mentioned, and the publication of that work. On presenting a copy of the "*History of Java*" to his late Majesty, that eminent patron of merit was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Raffles had been provisionally appointed to the Residency of Fort Marlboro' or Bencoolen, the seat of the English Government on the Island of Sumatra, in 1813. This appointment was confirmed in October 1817, and Sir Thomas-Stamford Raffles returned to India in the following month, with the designation of *LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF FORT MARLBORO'*, a title conferred on him by the Court of Directors as a special mark of their favour.

On the 22d March 1818 he arrived at Bencoolen, and took charge of his Government.

It is well known that this Residency

was one of the East India Company's earliest possessions, and having been formed on the bad principles which prevailed at the time when the Company first took possession of it, was for more than a century cursed with all the abominations which attend the system of *colonial slavery*. Its population during that period consisted of a few demoralized Europeans, a small number of half-domesticated Malays, and a considerable body of native African slaves called Caffres, whose wasting numbers were from time to time recruited by the importation of fresh victims, obtained at an enormous expence. Of the latter description of persons the Company possessed a considerable establishment, and all the other Europeans resident in the settlement were of course accustomed to the anomalous luxury of slave service and property in human flesh.

The whole history of this settlement, if correctly written, would give an instructive view of the misery, folly, and commercial disappointment which are the concomitants of this system. It is beyond all question that for many years Bencoolen afforded to its possessors no commercial advantage; on the contrary, by a reference to the annual Parliamentary statements of the East India Company's affairs, it will appear that for the forty years last past, it entailed upon them an annual loss, amounting frequently to more than one hundred thousand pounds.

Yet it must be acknowledged that the spirit of enterprise was not backward to suggest plans, nor that of speculation to essay means, by which it was presumed the colony might eventually be rendered productive to its owners; but as the execution of all these plans rested on compulsory unremunerated labour, and property in the persons of men, the uniform result was disappointment, failure, and loss of capital.

When Sir Thomas-Stamford Raffles first took charge of this government, he found the settlement in the utmost poverty and wretchedness; for religious worship, or for the administration of justice, scarcely any provision existing, and education almost totally disregarded: on the other hand, gaming and cock-fighting, not only permitted, but publicly patronised by the Government. There was, in fact, neither security for person or property to be found. Murders were daily committed, and robberies perpetrated, which were never traced, nor indeed attempted to be traced; and profligacy and immorality obtruded themselves every where. In addition to these disgusting features, the oppression and debauchery which naturally spring from the system of slavery, and are peculiar to it, filled up the frightful picture of misrule which this new connection presented to its Lieutenant-Governor on his arrival. Not only were his prospects cheerless and discouraging in the respects already mentioned, but he had

to associate with, and seek co-operation from, men who had long acted under this system, so diametrically opposed to his own views, and who might therefore be reasonably supposed disinclined, through habit, to acquiesce in the changes which it would be his wish to introduce.

Entering on his career of public duty at Bencoolen under such inauspicious circumstances, he nevertheless formed with coolness, and pursued with steadiness and perseverance, his plans of reform. He appears to have given his earliest attention to the subject of forced service and slavery. Of the former he traced the history with great accuracy: the Malay law stipulated, it appeared, that after the decease of a debtor his children, in the first instance, and, after their death, the village to which he belonged, should be still liable for the debt. Thus not only the original contractors were rendered slave debtors, as they are termed, but their offspring, and eventually the people in general, were reduced to the same hapless state. Under the plea of recovering debts, and considering the people as debtors, they were compelled to work; and as the colony, in fact, contained no equitable court for the impartial adjudication of all the numberless questions which would constantly arise between debtor and creditor, the system in its operation became one of lawless violence and oppression on the one hand, and of constantly recurring, though but too frequently hopeless, resistance on the other.

Of African slaves, or Caffres, the property of Government, there were, when Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles arrived (men, women, and children), upwards of two hundred; being mostly the children of slaves originally purchased by the East India Company: that mode of keeping up or augmenting their number having of course been discontinued, in obedience to the act of the British legislature which abolished the slave trade. The Caffres had been considered as indispensable for the duties of the place; they were employed in loading and unloading the Company's ships, and other hard work, for which free labourers might have been engaged with great advantage to the employer. No care was taken of the morals of the Caffres; in consequence of which most of them were dissolute and depraved, the women living in promiscuous intercourse with the public convicts. This, it was stated, was permitted for the purpose of "keeping up the breed;" but the children, in the few cases where children were produced, were left to a state of nature, vice, and wretchedness; and the whole establishment had for many years been on the decline, both as it respects numbers and efficiency.

Yet were there not wanting persons in Bencoolen as in England, who eulogised this
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system as the perfection of human policy, and asserted that the Company's Caffres were happier than free men. Such were not the views of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who, fully convinced of the contrary, caused the whole of the Company's slaves to be brought before the first Assembly of the native Chiefs of Sumatra that took place after his arrival, and after explaining to them the principles and views of the British Government with regard to the abolition of slavery generally, he gave to each of the slaves a certificate of freedom. To the old and infirm, small stipends were also allotted for subsistence during the remainder of their lives. This measure made a considerable impression at the time, and promised to be followed by the most favourable results. Indeed Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles continued long enough at Bencoolen to enjoy the satisfaction of passing a regulation with the entire concurrence of the native chiefs, by which slavery was eventually abolished, and the laws regarding debtors, so modified as to render them consistent with the principles of the British Government.

Many other important reforms were effected by this gentleman during his residence at Bencoolen, of which the following call for particular notice.

The revenues arising to the Government from the gaming and cock-fighting farms were relinquished, and these vicious sports prohibited.

The property in the soil was recognized, and the relation between the chiefs of districts and the cultivating classes adjusted. For a forced cultivation of the soil was substituted a free cultivation; the consequence of which was a considerable extension of agriculture, and a rapid and successful progress in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, pepper, and rice. Particular encouragement was given to the cultivation of grain, with a view of rendering the settlement independent of foreign supplies. To the enlightened mind of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles nothing appeared more absurd, than to allow the inhabitants of an isolated colony like Fort Marlboro', needlessly to depend for their daily supply of food upon all the contingencies which attend importation from distant countries.

The police of Bencoolen, then which scarcely any thing could be more defective when he took charge of the government, underwent several important modifications and improvements. In the absence of any adequate judicial authority, empowering him to act under the sanction of the King and British Parliament, he obtained from the chiefs of the country a provisional treaty, which authorized him on behalf of the Company, to administer the country according to equity, justice, and good policy. Under the sanction of this treaty, he presided in a local

institution called the Pangerang's Court, and with the assistance of the chiefs, disposed of all questions respecting property or police which were brought before him. By these measures confidence between the European settlers and natives was restored, so as to render it practicable for him to repeal an old regulation, which prohibited the inhabitants from wearing their cresces and other weapons within the town of Marlboro.

The Lieutenant-Governor also dismissed the mounted body guard, which had been in attendance on the chief authority, and reduced the military centinels. "Thus," he observes, in a letter to a friend, "by shewing the confidence I personally placed in the inhabitants, I seemed to raise them in their own estimation, and in some degree to relieve them from the listlessness in which I found them. And now that the gaming and cock-fighting farms are discontinued, and an idea is gone abroad that every one may reap the fruits of his own industry, I have reasons to hope the day is not far distant, when I may be able to place the Malayan character in a different light to that in which it has been for many years viewed."

The last to be here noticed, but certainly not the least important measure of his administration on Sumatra, was the establishment of *native schools* at Bencoolen, and the steps taken by him to ensure their establishment throughout the country in every direction. He had long been well known as the uncompromising friend of universal education. In the year 1819 he entered largely into the discussion of the subject, in an excellent but yet unpublished memoir, which he submitted, through the superior authorities in India, to the Court of Directors in England. Of this paper it would be impossible here to give an analysis. It develops the views of a benevolence, which embraced the whole Eastern Archipelago; contains much valuable information respecting that country and the character of the people; and supports the plans of the writer by reasonings which appear to be unanswerable. The general measure received the sanction of the authorities in England, and he was allowed to carry his plans of education into execution at Bencoolen.

While Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles held this Government, (favourable as peace was to the chief object of his ambition, the moral improvement of the colonists,) he had not the felicity of enjoying it altogether without interruption. Some proceedings of the Dutch Commissioners, in connection with the Sultan of Palembang, drew from him a spirited remonstrance against measures which he considered to be of the nature of encroachments on the rights or possessions of his country. This discussion involved him for a considerable time in an anxious and laborious correspondence, in which he

asserted, with manly firmness and dignity, the fair pretensions of Great Britain.

With a view to the extension of the British interests and the honour of the British name in the Eastern Seas, while he held this government, he also projected and executed, two measures unconnected with its details, which it will be proper here to notice.

The first of these measures was the conclusion of a treaty or treaties, with the Chiefs of a small Island, situated off the South coast of Sumatra, called *Pulo Neas*. This treaty was a measure rather of benevolence than of policy. The inhabitants of the island, who rank among the most beautiful and well-formed specimens of the human family, have from that very circumstance, excited the cupidity of almost all the Mahomedan Chiefs in the neighbourhood, who it is believed have been long in the practice of trading to this island for slaves, and the most shocking scenes of plunder and rapine have been the necessary consequence. So extensive has been the traffic in the ill-starred inhabitants of *Pulo Neas*, that Neas slaves are well known all over the East, and highly prized for their superior comeliness and artless manners, which qualities have every where obtained for them the *highest price*. It was chiefly for the purpose of putting an end to this hateful traffic, in connection with some not very great commercial advantages which it was thought would result from the arrangement, that Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles took the island under British protection by a treaty; which was never confirmed.

The other measure just referred to, was the establishment of a British settlement on the island of SINGAPORE, situated at the Southern extremity of the Maylayan Peninsula. While this measure was under discussion, some diversity of opinion existed as to its expediency; but respecting which the superior discernment of Sir T. S. Raffles left no doubt upon his mind. He therefore, early in the year 1819, charged himself with the responsibility of proceeding in person direct from Prince of Wales Island, whither he had been to consult with its Governor, and in the course of not more than ten days from his quitting Penang, viz. on the 29th of Feb. 1819, succeeded in hoisting the British flag upon Singapore, which he declared a *free port*.

The best commendation of this enterprise is its surprising success, which more than realized even the sanguine expectations of its projector. Experience has proved that Singapore is peculiarly eligibly situated with relation to the whole eastern Archipelago, to China and to India, for an extended commerce, if held as a *free port* under British protection.

Its population, previously to its occupa-

tion for this purpose, did not amount to more than *two hundred* souls; but in less than *two years* from that date, it exceeded *ten thousand*. During this period (*two years*), not less than 2889 vessels are stated to have entered the port, of which 383 were owned and commanded by Europeans, and 2506 by natives. Their united tonnage exceeded 200,000 tons. The value of its commerce in the first two years was estimated at 5,000,000 dollars. In the year 1822 it had augmented to 8,568,171 dollars, and in 1823, to 13,268,397 dollars. The natives of all the neighbouring states resorted to it in abundance, with goods or bullion, and many of them have erected houses and large warehouses on the island.

For the government of this settlement, a few simple but highly important regulations were framed; and for the immediate preservation of order, and protection of persons and property, a local magistracy was instituted by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles; the magistrates to act under the Resident who was the representative of the British Government upon the island. They were selected from such British inhabitants as were of the greatest influence and respectability in the settlement, whose names were enrolled for that purpose. They held the Resident's commission, taking it in turns to act as sitting magistrates; and once in a quarter, or oftener, as occasion might require, to hold a meeting of the nature of quarter sessions, for the hearing and deciding of cases which might exceed the authority of a single magistrate, and doing all such things as are usually done at quarter sessions in England, as far as the object and nature of that institution could be considered applicable to the circumstances of the settlement.

For the adjustment of small debts, the magistrates were empowered to decide in a summary manner within a limited amount: and the assistant to the Resident was authorized to perform the duties of Notary Public.

It being expedient that an authority should exist for the enactment from time to time of such local laws and regulations as the circumstances of the settlement might require, the Resident was empowered to pass such regulations by and with the advice of the magistrates, subject to the confirmation of the Governor General, in Council, of Bengal, and "provided always that such laws and regulations are of a local nature, and in no way inconsistent with or repugnant to any known British law or usage."

In legislating for this settlement, the *slave trade* and *slavery* were expressly prohibited. No individual could be imported for sale, transferred, or sold as a slave, after the establishment of the settlement; or, having his or her fixed residence in the island, can now "be considered or treated as a slave under any denomination,

condition, colour, or pretence whatever." The usages respecting bond debtors were of course materially modified, and a continued residence of twelve months at Singapore was declared to constitute a *fixed residence*, and to entitle the party to all the benefits of the British constitution. The government of this settlement is now in the hands of a resident *counsellor*, and conducted in the same manner as those of Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca, under the authority of the East India Company.

Experience has now placed beyond the reach of controversy the policy and wisdom of this measure in all its details, which also have been corroborated by the united and concurrent testimony of some of the most eminent men connected with the commerce of the East, delivered before Parliament under very solemn sanctions. A list of those individuals who have expressed favourable opinions of the Singapore establishment, would include the names of Crawford, Mitchell, Fairlie, Gladstone, Grant, and several others. "The island of Singapore," says Mr. Gladstone, "at present in our possession, is considered extremely eligible as a medium of intercourse and exchange of commodities with those nations lying to the eastward of the Straits of Malacca." "With respect to what are called the Oriental Islands," says Mr. Mitchell, "I certainly am of opinion that a very considerable trade might be created if those assistances were given which are now wanting; I mean ports, where our ships could land their outward cargoes, and purchase their homeward cargoes with safety; such, for instance, as the Island of Singapore, in the eastern entrance of the Straits of Malacca." Messrs. Crawford, Fairlie, and others, expressed themselves to the same effect. The late Mr. Charles Grant in particular, whose competency of judgment few persons will be disposed to question, remarked that he had turned his thoughts to Singapore, that he had considered the position and the occupation of the place to be very important to the British interests, that he wished it might be found consistent with the rights of the two nations, that Great Britain might keep possession of it. He thought it remarkably well situated to be a considerable emporium in the eastern seas. He had no doubt that it would soon rise (as in fact it has risen) to great magnitude and importance. He remembered well being struck with how much had been done in a short time *both as to the resort of people as settlers, and of shipping for trade, remembering that it was quite an unoccupied spot when taken possession of.*

"If," Mr. Grant adds, with reference to the immediate subject of this article, "I may be permitted to allude to the conduct of any individual, I must say that I think the whole proceedings of Sir Thomas Stam-

ford Raffles have been marked with great intelligence and great zeal for the interests of his country."

A most convincing proof of the intelligence displayed by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles in the establishment of Singapore, is the excellent constitution of government under which he placed it, and which has been already briefly described. His wisdom and discernment were no doubt apparent in the choice of the spot selected by him for the settlement. The energy of his character was manifested by the promptitude and decision with which he executed his design, and obtained possession of the island. But if there be one circumstance more than any other, which shews a combination of those qualities with a high degree of benevolent feeling, which manifests great intelligence and great benignity united, it is the care which he took to guard his infant establishment against that bane of all colonial speculation, *Slavery*.

The result has been such as every wise man and sound politician would expect, and is well calculated to impart a lesson of wisdom even to the most untractable and besotted advocates of the odious system so long pursued in the Western World. Had Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, instead of holding out to the inhabitants of Singapore the liberty and personal security which are proper to the *British Constitution*, and ought to be enjoyed in all countries which bear that name, and instead of admitting them to colonize on the easiest imaginable terms, proceeded to people the island by importations of African or any other *slaves*, and had he transcribed for their Government a few pages of the *Jamaica* or of any other of the *Slave codes* (matured as we are told those codes have been by the *wisdom of experience!!!*) there would have been at this day in Singapore, just as many inhabitants as its rulers could find chains to hold there, and just as much work done by them as could be extorted from unwilling labourers by the mechanical operation of the lash, or the thumb-screw; or rather, which is more probable, the *East India Company*, true to their interests, and wise to discern them, and profiting also by their long experience at *Bencoolen*, would ere this have abandoned the island, writing off the expense it had occasioned to them, as a *heavy disbursement connected with an abortive attempt, to Profit and Loss*. But such has not been, and it is confidently hoped never will be, the case with Singapore. There, a free, well protected commerce creates wealth, and wealth commands industry, to any extent which the exigencies of that commerce may require. The people come and go at their pleasure. All ranks enjoy the cheering sunshine of hope, and feel that powerful motive to exertion in full operation among them:

and as the effect of such principles has hitherto been, so it may be presumed that it will continue to be, *prosperity*.

This gentleman made his last visit to Singapore in the year 1823. He then founded there an institution designed to consist of a college, with library and museum, for the study of Anglo-Chinese literature, and of branch schools in the Chinese and Malayan languages. With this college it was his original wish to have incorporated a similar institution previously formed by Drs. Milne and Morrison at Malacca; but that part of the design was abandoned. Towards the establishment of the Singapore College, the sum of 15,000 dollars was raised by voluntary contribution; an advantageous allotment of land near the town has also been appropriated for its use, and each of the departments endowed with an assignment of 500 acres of uncleared ground on the usual terms. To these grants the founder of the Institution had the satisfaction of adding an annual endowment on the part of the Company, whose authority he represented, and before he quitted the island, of laying the first stone of the projected edifice.

Very early in the year 1824 the impaired state of his constitution determined him to relinquish the government of Fort Marlboro', and return to his native country. For this purpose he chartered the country ship *Fame*, and on the 2d of February embarked on that ship with a considerable property in valuables: but his intended voyage was interrupted for a time by a most calamitous event, the destruction of the ship and cargo by fire. Shortly after eight o'clock in the evening of the day of his embarkation, when he and his family had retired to rest, the alarm of fire was given in the fore part of the ship. No sooner had he discovered this to be the fact, than every exertion was made, under his direction and that of the Captain, to save the ship and cargo; soon, however, it became evident that the flames had gained a height which defied all attempts to extinguish them, and that no alternative remained but, in the last extremity, for those on board to take to the boats. By means of these, Sir T. S. Raffles, his family, and the commander, and crew of the *Fame*, were enabled to preserve their lives; and early the next morning, after having spent a night of the most distressing anxiety on the ocean, they reached the shores of Sumatra in safety, at a distance of about fifteen miles from Bencoolen. This dreadful calamity was occasioned by the carelessness of the steward in drawing some brandy from a cask with a naked light. Its consequences to the subject of this memoir were every way distressing, though borne with invincible fortitude. The amount of his pecuniary loss was stated on oath at between £20,000 and £30,000. By it he found himself dispossessed of all the valuable pro-

perty which he had accumulated, including his furniture and wearing apparel, and above all the rest (a loss in which his own personal interest was greatly exceeded by that of the British public) his very valuable Scientific Collections. These consisted of many volumes of manuscripts and drawings relative to the civil and natural history of nearly every island within the Malayan Archipelago, collected at a great expence of money and of labour, and under the most favourable circumstances, during a life of constant and active research, and which were calculated to have materially advanced the state of knowledge, and to have promoted and extended the civilization of mankind. Sir T. S. Raffles, after his return to Fort Marlboro', did not resume all the functions of government. He remained there till April following, when he finally embarked for England in the ship *Mariner*, and arrived in London in the month of August 1824.

After his return to his native country he lived much in retirement, on the property which he had purchased at Highwood in the neighbourhood of Hendon, Middlesex.

Of a character possessing so much interest as the distinguished individual of whose public life a brief narrative has been attempted, it would be desirable to exhibit a full-length portrait, but of this neither the time, nor the space which can conveniently be allotted to the present article, will admit. It must suffice cursorily to observe, that his literary qualifications were highly respectable; that his style was elegant, his application to study intense, and his habits of research laborious. He also appears to have been a man of unquestionable benevolence, and to have been influenced by an enlightened policy. This he evinced by avowing and acting upon the opinion, that the relation between colonies and those which are in common parlance called *their parent states*, implies more than mere exaction by the latter, and obedience from the former. He considered it to be the first duty of Governors to cultivate and improve, as well as to defend, the people who were subjected to their authority; and in the Governments which he administered, he endeavoured, not unsuccessfully, to fulfil this first duty. Possessed of a comprehensive mind, in whatever situation he was placed he meditated great objects; some of which it was his good fortune to realize. The projects which he formed while he was at Prince of Wales Island, were calculated to benefit the whole Eastern archipelago. He there examined the Malay character, that he might improve it; and accordingly, when he had obtained the Government of Java, he essayed nothing less than its complete reformation, by the abrogation of some of the worst principles and practices which can deform society, and by the introduction of means of moral advance-

ment, till then almost unknown, or long neglected, in that interesting part of the globe. The practices and principles which he sought to extirpate, were cruelty, tyranny, fraud, and ignorance; those which it appears to have been his wish to introduce were knowledge and justice, by the efficient administration of equal laws, the recognition of personal and relative rights, the total abolition of bond service and slavery, and by education.

At Bencoolen he acted on the same principles, and with a view to the same ends. There also he found slavery; and, having there the power, he effected its destruction by an act of authority. He also found there a want of judicial institutions, and he supplied the deficiency by the best substitute which he could devise. The cock-fighting and gaming, which had long been patronised by the Government, he prohibited; and he revived, endowed, and extended institutions for general education. To this latter object he earnestly directed the attention of the European inhabitants in his last parting address to them before the destruction of the *Fame*. "We have here," he observed, "our schools, our press; our missionaries are working wonders; the very tone and state of society have essentially changed for the better: and in referring you to the reports this day delivered of the Agricultural Society, and of the Committee for superintending the Education of the Native Inhabitants, I have only to recommend a continuance of the same means which have hitherto proved so successful for exciting the industry and improving the moral condition of the inhabitants. The objects of our institutions here, though they may at present be confined to the immediate vicinity of Bencoolen, embrace the whole of Sumatra, a field too interesting and important for me to attempt any description of it on the present occasion."

In the establishment of Singapore he united a sound commercial policy, and the wisdom of a statesman, with an enlarged philanthropy. He had ascertained the causes which combined to separate the Chinese, the Malays, and the inhabitants of continental India, into three distinct and somewhat discordant branches of the human family. The project of an *entrepot* for the commerce of these countries had been tried at Rhio, and failed chiefly, as he felt assured, through the want of adequate protection for the persons and commerce of those who visited it. Perceiving that Singapore possessed all the local advantages of Rhio, and some which that island did not possess, and that it was easily obtainable, and as easily defensible, by the British Government, he hesitated not to charge himself with the responsibility of planting there the British flag. It appears by a paragraph in the same address, from which a quotation has already

been given, that in the establishment of Singapore he designed to connect the greatest moral benefits with political and commercial advantages :

"Europeans," he observes, "have been permitted to hold land at Singapore, and if the measures which are in progress for the establishment of an independent magistracy, and equal and humane laws to all and every one alike, should succeed, we may hope that it will afford due security for person and property; and that, united with the efforts of the Singapore Institution, the objects of which are to maintain inviolate the just and Christian principles of its establishment, under all circumstances, and to diffuse light and knowledge to all around, according to its means, we may one day see Singapore, not only the centre of commerce, but the centre of civilization also."

Considered as a whole, the character of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles displays little, if any thing, to censure, and much to applaud. His name will live in British History, not among warriors, but among the benefactors of mankind, as a philanthropist and statesman of the very first eminence.

Time alone can ascertain the extent of the debt which the nation owes to his memory and to his family: but it will be by all acknowledged, that to the Public he was a valuable servant, and, in connection with the British possessions in the East, a most powerful agent. There can be no doubt that the great designs which he formed, and the measures he pursued, if followed up as a part of her colonial policy, will exalt the character of Great Britain far more than her proudest victories have ever done.

He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London; President of the Zoological Society, and of the Asiatic Society of London; and a Vice President of the African Institution; also of the Language Institution. He was a Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; of the Literary Society of Bombay; and President of the Literary and Scientific Society on Java, of which he was the founder, as he afterwards was of the Singapore Institution.

From his late Majesty his merit obtained for him the honor of Knighthood; he had also the honor of a share in the esteem of the reigning Sovereign; and he enjoyed the personal friendship of not a few individuals of eminence, both in Europe and Asia; some of whom were of exalted rank, and others of high literary character; the latter description includes Dr. Morrison, the author of the Chinese Grammar and Dictionary; Sir George Staunton, the author of the Embassy to China; Dr. Wilkins, the East India Company's Librarian; and almost every other orientalist of celebrity.

His own publications were, "The History of Java," already mentioned, which appeared in 1817, in 2 vols. 4to.; and "Finlayson's

Mission to Siam, with Memoirs of the Author, by Sir T. S. Raffles," 1822, 1 vol. 8vo. He is also known to have left some literary projects unexecuted, particularly a Memoir of Singapore in manuscript. T. F.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

July 16. At Carmarthen, on his route to London from his seat at Curraghmore, co. Waterford, the Most Noble Henry De-la-Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Tyrone, Baron De-la-Poer, originally by tenure and writ of summons, Baron Beresford in Ireland, Baron Tyrone of Havverfordwest in Great Britain, a Knight of St. Patrick, Governor of the County of Waterford, and Premier Marquis of Ireland.

A victim to that cruel disorder the gout, this amiable and respected nobleman has been prematurely snatched from the exalted station that he filled here, to receive his reward in a better world. Suffering for some years under this malady, during which he displayed the most patient and religious resignation, he was debarred from an active participation in the duties of his high station, which, by nature as well as by attainments, he was eminently qualified to fill. But though thus unhappily restricted in the performance of his public duties, in the bosom of his family, and in the circle of his numerous connexions and friends, he was ever alive to their welfare and happiness; amongst them he lived tenderly beloved, and has died grievously lamented. It was impossible to know him, and not to be fondly attached to him. In all the relations of life, as a son, a husband, a father, a brother, and a friend, he was exemplary, a recollection which is the main support of his afflicted family, in submission to the will of the Almighty.

Though high in honour and estate, he considered these conferred little advantages on the possessor, if not duly used and enjoyed. "Virtus sola, vera Nobilitas:" to this he rigidly subscribed. His feelings were truly those of a noble mind, and he did honour to his race; to that long line of illustrious ancestors, alike distinguished for their virtues and their patriotism; and which have been for many generations acknowledged and rewarded by his bounty and its sovereign's.

The Marquis was born in 1772, and in 1805 married the Lady Susan Hussey Carpenter, daughter and sole heiress of George, 2d Earl of Tyrconnel, who survives him, and by whom he has left seven children. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, a minor.

VISCOUNT INGESTRIE.

May 23. At Vienna, aged 23, Charles-Thomas Viscount Ingestrie. His Lordship, who had been travelling on the continent for nearly two years, was taking his usual ride on the Prater at Vienna. Passing under a tree, his hat was caught by a bough, and falling upon the spirited animal which carried him, terrified the creature so much as to cause him to start off at full speed; nor did he stop until he had plunged himself and his noble rider into a pit or quagmire, in which they were both suffocated.

His Lordship was born July 11, 1802, the eldest son of Charles-Chetwynd second and present Earl Talbot, by Frances-Thomasine, eldest dau. of Charles Lambert, of Bean Park in Ireland, esq. and niece of James first Lord Sherburne; and the deceased possessed those high endowments of understanding, and those good qualities of heart, which give a lustre to the distinction of birth and fortune.

It is remarkable as a coincidence, that on the day after his Lordship's death one of his younger brothers met with an accident in the park at Ingestrie, whilst driving in a low four-wheeled carriage a horse unaccustomed to harness. The horse, as in his brother's case, having accidentally taken fright, set off at full speed, and attempted to leap a gate. In consequence, the shafts broke, and the young nobleman falling forward, received a severe fracture of the thigh.

JOHN BRUCE, ESQ. F.R.S.

April 16. At his seat of Nuthill, co. Fife, in his 82d year, John Bruce, esq. of Grangehill and Falkland, F.R.S. of London, Edinburgh, and Gottingen; and formerly M.P. for St. Michael. He was the heir-male and undoubted representative of the antient family of Bruce of Earl's Hall, one of the oldest cadets of the illustrious house of Bruce; but he did not succeed to the estate of his ancestors, which was transferred by marriage into another family. He inherited from his father only the small property of Grangehill, near Kinghorn, the remains of a larger estate, which his family acquired by marriage with a granddaughter of the renowned Kirkaldy of Grange.

Mr. Bruce received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, where he was early distinguished for his abilities and extensive erudition; the consequence of which was, that at an early age he was appointed Professor of Logic in that University. He rescued that

science from the trammels of the Aristotelian school, and the syllogistic forms of arguing and teaching; and his lectures, particularly on pneumatology, were much celebrated. At the same time, during the absence of Dr. Adam Ferguson, he was prevailed on, at very short notice, to teach his class of moral philosophy; and, during the greatest part of that winter, besides revising, and often re-casting, his own lectures, he actually composed in the evening the lecture which he was to deliver in the class next forenoon.

Soon after this he resigned his chair in the University, having, through the interest of the late Lord Melville, to whose family he was distantly related, received a grant of the reversion, along with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the Patent of King's Printer and Stationer for Scotland; an office, however, which did not open to them for 15 or 16 years.

Lord Melville was well aware of Mr. Bruce's abilities, and duly appreciated them; and, in order to give the public the advantage of them, he procured for him the office of Keeper of the State Paper Office, and Historiographer to the East India Company. Mr. Bruce was also, for a short time, Secretary to the Board of Control.

In these various offices he was not idle. The place of Keeper of the State Paper Office had been made by his predecessors very much of a sinecure; the consequence of which was, that the valuable papers therein deposited were in the greatest confusion; but, by his indefatigable exertions and methodical arrangements, the whole were soon brought into the greatest order, so as to be available to the different departments of the Government, whose chiefs had occasion to refer to them for precedents or information.

Mr. Bruce was the author of several valuable works, some of which, though printed by Government, were not published for sale, and, therefore, are not so extensively known as they deserve; and it is believed he has left in manuscript, at the State Paper Office, several memoirs in relation to that department.

His printed works are:—

Elements of the Science of First Principles of Philosophy, 1780, 8vo.; *Ethics*, 1786, 8vo.; being the heads of his *Lectures on Moral Philosophy*.

Historical View of Plans for the Government of British India, and Regulation of the Trade of the East Indies, 1793, 4to.

Report on the Renewal of the East

India Company's Exclusive Privileges, 1794.

Review of the Events and Treaties which established the Balance of Power in Europe, and the Balance of Trade in favour of Great Britain, 1796.

Report on Conjunct Expeditions to frustrate the Designs of the Enemy, by Attacks on his Foreign Possessions or European Ports, 1798.

Report on the Internal Defence of England against the Spanish Armada in 1588, with a view to the Defence of Britain in 1798, on which Mr. Pitt grounded his Measures of the Provisional Cavalry and Army of Reserve.

Report on the Union between England and Scotland, with a view to the projected Union with Ireland, 1799.

Annals of the East India Company, from their establishment in 1600 to the union of the London and English East India Companies, 1707-8. 1810, 3 v. 4to.

Report on the Negotiation between the East India Company and the Public, respecting the Renewal of the Company's Charter, 1812, 4to.

Speech in the Committee of the House of Commons on India Affairs, 1813, 8vo.

Mr. Bruce's intellectual powers were of the very highest order. He was equally distinguished as an accurate historian and an elegant scholar. The extent, the variety, and the correctness, of his general information, was astonishing. He was for some years the only surviving member of that great literary phalanx which adorned the Scottish metropolis during the middle period of the last century. In the more vigorous period of his life he was eminently distinguished by that qualification which is so rarely to be met with, in which great knowledge is combined with a shrewdness and pleasing urbanity of manners, which rendered his communications agreeable to every one. His conversational powers were captivating in the extreme, and his sallies of innocent humour, and flashes of wit, were irresistibly entertaining.

During the latter years of his life he spent several months at his seat at Nuthill, on which estate, and his extensive purchases of Falkland and Myers, he was carrying on improvements on a most extended and liberal scale, giving employment to great numbers of tradesmen and labourers of all descriptions. He also laid out a large sum in repairing what remains of the palace of Falkland, so as to preserve, for centuries to come, that relic of royalty in Scotland. In short, he entered on the profession of a country gentleman with the same ardour

and ability which he displayed in the various other situations which he filled; and his death will be deeply lamented by those friends who enjoyed his society, as well as by the inhabitants on his estate, to whose wants and comforts he so materially contributed.

REV. WILLIAM DAVY.

June 13. After an active and useful life, extended to his 83d year, the Rev. William Davy, Vicar of Winkleigh, Devon, to which benefice he had lately been preferred, as a reward for his able defence of the leading doctrines of the Church, in a work lately published (reviewed in the last Volume of our Magazine, pp. 441, 617), being an abridgment compiled from 26 volumes of Divinity, which he printed with his own hands, at a press of his own constructing.

Mr. Davy received the first rudiments of his education at the Exeter Free Grammar School; and on returning from College obtained Priest's Orders. In his examination for this sacred office he corrected one of the highest dignitaries of the church, on some theological point, and received great encomiums for his Biblical knowledge, a proof that his earliest attainments were directed to those subjects on which his pen was afterwards so perseveringly employed. He early commenced the compilation of a "System of Divinity," which he published in 1786, in six volumes. This was spoken of in the different reviews with considerable praise, but failed in bringing the author into the notice he deserved, as he still remained curate of the small parish of Lustleigh, with a yearly stipend of £30; and although the work was encouraged by a long list of subscribers' names, the actual receipts were far less than the expenses. His active and persevering mind, however, could not be deterred by small obstacles, and he continued to gather, from every source he could by any means command, fresh matter to extend his work, which in 1795 had increased to 26 volumes. Anxious that his labour should not be in vain, and unable to risk a second loss, he proceeded by a mode the most singular that was ever attempted, and one that evinces the most indefatigable exertion. He constructed a press himself, purchased some old types at a cheap rate, and in five months, by his own manual labour, produced 40 copies of a specimen, consisting of 328 pages, besides prefatory matter; and distributed 26 copies to such persons as he thought the most likely to appreciate his labours and assist

him in the publication of the whole work. Not receiving, however, the encouragement he ought, and having 14 copies remaining, he recommenced his labours; and having taught a female domestic to compose the types, he proceeded, with her assistance, to print 14 copies of the remaining 25 volumes, which Herculean task he completed in 1807. The largest part of these were also distributed where he conceived they might be likely to excite attention; but still his labours, as far as regarded himself, were in vain. No discouragement, however, could check his perseverance, and he began a volume of extracts from his large work, on the "Being of God, Divinity of Christ, the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity," with improvements and additions. This he also printed a few copies of, and presented to several eminent literary characters. Still little else but praise was gained; but a mind so organized for action as his could not rest in inactivity; and though well up to his 80th year, his vigour of intellect remained unimpaired; and conceiving more might yet be culled to add to this latter volume, in 1825 he had increased it so considerably, that on his determining to send it forth to the world, he found it sufficient to fill two octavo volumes. Being then in his 82d year he resigned the task of printing into other hands, and a neat edition was published, which procured for the author the living of Winkleigh. But this reward, though highly gratifying to his feelings, came too late to add to his comforts; for enjoying it only a few months, scarcely any pecuniary advantages could be derived from it. After saying so much of his literary labours, it would scarcely be supposed that any other pursuits had ever occupied his attention. In mechanics, however, he was a considerable proficient; and after the sinking of the Royal George in Portsmouth Harbour, he proceeded there with the plan of a Diving Bell, to recover the property sunk in her; and although his plan was afterwards acted on with considerable success, no kind of remuneration ever reached him. In a pamphlet published in 1823, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, North Bovey, on the scenery, &c. round Moretonhampstead, Mr. J. after mentioning Mr. Davy's theological labours, says, "Mr. D. excels in Gardening and Mechanics, and is altogether a very ingenious man: he has constructed some clocks, and various other pieces of mechanism; his parsonage contains many specimens of mechanical genius; his garden, formed among the

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rocks, is extremely curious."—In a note Mr. J. adds, "Mr. Davy has lately removed from Lustleigh to a farm called Wilmead, which he has purchased, in the adjoining parish of Bovey Tracey. Though advanced in years his industry continues unabated. On the hill above his house he has formed a garden, more curious even than the one at Lustleigh; the walls formed along the hill give it at a short distance the appearance of a fortification in miniature; and the view from the summit is one of the finest in the neighbourhood, taking in the whole extent of the vale towards Moretonhampstead. He has just made a handsome present of Communion Plate to the Church of Lustleigh, a flagon and two patens, with the following inscription: "The Gift of William Davy (aged 78), 36 years Curate of Lustleigh, to that parish, for the use of the Sacrament for ever: 1822." There being no school in the parish, he has likewise offered to endow a parish school, provided the parishioners would build a school-room. This liberal offer has not yet been acceded to, in consequence of objections to the education of the poor by some of the parishioners." We are happy to say those objections have since been surmounted.

C. M. VON WEBER.

June 5. At the house of Sir George Smart, in Great Portland-street, in his 40th year, the celebrated musical composer, Carl Maria Freyherr Von Weber.

He was born Dec. 16, 1786, at Eutin, a small town in Holstein. His father gave him a most liberal education, and the son evinced an early predilection for the fine arts, particularly painting and music. The first regular instruction he received on the piano-forte, the instrument on which he has gained such a high reputation as a player, was from Heuschkel, at Hildburghausen, in 1796; and it is to this severe and learned master that Weber owed his energy, distinctness, and execution. The more his father perceived the gradual development of his talents, the more anxious he was to sacrifice every thing to their cultivation. He therefore took his son to the famous Michael Haydn, at Salzburg.

In 1798 he published his first work, six fugues in four parts, which are remarkable for their purity and correctness, and received the praise of the *Musikalesche Zeitung*. At the end of that year, Weber went to Munich, where he was taught singing by Valesi, and composition, as well as the piano-forte,

by Kalcher. To him he is indebted for a full knowledge of the theory of music, and for a skilful and ready use of all the means it furnishes to the composer. Weber now began to apply himself to one particular branch of the art, in preference to the rest—the operatic music. Under the eyes of his master he wrote an opera, “*Die Macht der Leibe und des Weins*” (The Power of Love and Wine), a Mass, and several other pieces; but all these were subsequently destroyed.

Soon after this, Weber, in the fullness of youthful hope, entertained an idea of rivalling Sennfelder, of lithographic celebrity; and he went so far as to say that the invention was his, and that he used machines more adapted to the purpose. In order to pursue his plan on a grand scale, he removed with his father to Frisburgh in Saxony, where the best materials were most conveniently at hand. With the tediousness of so mechanical a business, however, he was soon tired; and the young speculator resumed, with redoubled vigour, his study of composition. While only fourteen, he wrote the opera “*Das Waldmädchen*” (The Girl of the Wood), which was first performed in 1800, and received with great applause at Vienna, Prague, and St. Petersburg.

An article in the *Musikalische Zeitung* excited in the young composer the idea of writing in an entirely new style, and of reviving the use of the ancient musical instruments. With this view he composed, in 1801, at Salzburg, the opera “*Peter Schnoll and his Neighbours*.” Although it met with little success on its performance, it was highly praised by Michael Haydn.

During one of his many professional travels with his father, in 1802, to Leipsic, Hamburg, and Holstein, his principal occupation was to collect and study all works on the theory of music; and entertaining doubts as to the correctness of most of them, he commenced studying harmony once more, from its very elements, with a view of constructing an entire new system of music. His Analysis of Sebastian Bach’s “*Vogler, 12 Choräle*,” is a work of great research and much utility.

Soon after this he was entirely left to himself in the great musical world of Vienna, in the midst of Haydn, Vogler, Stadler, &c. Instead of being drawn away from his art by the innumerable amusements of so gay a city, he was for a considerable period more deeply engaged than ever in studying with the Abbé Vogler. During all this time, only two of his works, if they merit that

name, appeared in print, a set of variations, and Vogler’s opera “*Samori*,” arranged for the piano-forte.

Having completed his musical education at Vienna, he was called to Breslau, in the character of *maestro di capella*. As he had to form here an entirely new orchestra and corps of singers, he was furnished with a very favourable opportunity to improve himself in the knowledge of effect. While at Breslau he composed the opera of “*Rebezahl, or Number Nip*,” of which the ill-fated mountain ghost has furnished the subject.

The commencement of the great Prussian war in 1806 obliging him to quit Breslau, he entered the service of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, and removed to Carlsruhe in Silesia. Here he wrote two symphonies, several concertos, and various pieces for wind instruments. He also published at this time an improved edition of his opera, “*The Maid of the Wood*,” under the title of “*Silvana*,” a cantata, “*Der erste Ton*,” some overtures for a grand orchestra, and many solo pieces for the piano-forte.

In 1810 he made a successful tour to Frankfort, Munich, and Berlin; and on his return, once more assisted by the experience and knowledge of Vogler (who had then two other young artists of great talent with him, Meyerbeer and Gausbacher), he composed the opera “*Aban Hassan*” at Darmstadt.

From 1813 to 1816 Weber was the director of the opera at Prague, which he organized quite anew, and wrote here his great cantata, “*Kampf und Sieg*,” a most imposing composition; and a melodrama, entitled “*Preciosa*,” or the Gipsy Girl. After the object of his visit to Prague was fulfilled, he once more travelled without any permanent appointment. Though he received the most handsome offers from all parts of Germany, he did not accept of any, until he was called to Dresden, for the purpose of forming a German opera. This appointment he held until his death.

His celebrated opera of “*Der Freischütz*” was produced at Berlin, June 21, 1821; and in November 1823 his “*Euryanthe*” was performed at Vienna, but did not succeed. *Der Freischütz* first appeared in an English dress at the English Opera House, in the summer of 1824, when its success was such as to induce the managers of Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres to bring it out at their respective houses in the ensuing winter. With some slight alterations in the story, and aided by the most magnificent scenery, the popularity of “*Der Freischütz*” was unequalled, and led to

an invitation to its author to visit England, to compose an opera expressly for the English stage. The offer was accepted, and he fulfilled his engagement by the production of "Oberon," which was first performed at Covent Garden on the 12th of May in the present year.

His health was evidently much impaired previously to his arrival in England, and since his residence in this country it had gradually become worse, until the 3d of June, when his disorder, a pulmonary affection of long standing, received so sudden and violent an accession, as to preclude all hope of recovery. On the morning of Monday, June 5, he was found dead upon his pillow, his head resting upon his hand, as though he had passed from life without a struggle. The following Wednesday, June 7, had been fixed upon for an attempt to re-visit his native country.

The opera of "Der Freischütz," with all the original music, was to have been performed at Covent Garden theatre, for the benefit and under the superintendence of the composer, but his increasing indisposition preventing his attendance, it was postponed. On the 26th of May Weber gave a concert at the Argyll Rooms, at which he presided. Amongst other new compositions with which he delighted the audience, was a song from Lalla Rookh, composed for Miss Stephens, and which he himself accompanied on the piano-forte. The melody only of this song had been committed to paper, the composer supplying the accompaniments from memory. Weber is understood to have left but one work in manuscript, of any importance, a production which was to be entitled "Kunstler Leben" (Life of Artists), upon which he had been employed several years. It consists of a narrative of the principal events of his life, with observations on great musical works, and on the most eminent of ancient and modern composers. He was the author of many articles in the Leipzig Musical Gazette, and also in the *Alendzeitung*, an evening paper of Dresden.

He has left a widow and two children. On the 21st of June his remains were interred with great solemnity in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Moorfields, most of the distinguished characters in the theatrical and musical world attending as mourners. At the close of the funeral service Mozart's Requiem was sung by the whole choir. The following is the inscription on the coffin plate:—
"Hic jacet CAROLUS MARIA FREYHEER VON WEBER, nuper Præfector Musi-
corum Sacelli Regii apud Regem Saxo-
num; natus urbæ Eutin inter Saxones

die xvi Decembris MDCCCLXXXVI. mor-
tuus Londini die v Junii MDCCCXXVI.
anno quadragesimo ætatis suæ.

CHARLES OGLE, Esq.

June 5. At his house in Saville-place, Newcastle, aged 70, Charles Ogle, esq. For thirty-four years he exercised the functions of Collector of the Customs, to the approbation of the mercantile members, and to the advantage of the trade, of Newcastle. He was assiduous, impartial, obliging, and just, in his weighty office. In social life, his amiable manners, honourable conduct, and hospitality, were long acknowledged, and will be long lamented. At the conclusion of his active services by resignation about a year ago, the Members of Parliament for the town, the Gentry from different parts of the county, the merchants, and respectable inhabitants, invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, and the Chamber of Commerce presented him with a costly vase of silver, delivered after an appropriate speech by their President.

REV. PEREGRINE BINGHAM.

May 28. Aged 72, the Rev. Peregrine Bingham, B.C.L. Rector of Berwick St. John, Wilts, and of Edmondisham, co. Dorset.

He was the second of the two sons of the Rev. George Bingham, B.D. who was for 52 years rector of Pimpurn, co. Dorset; Mr. Bingham's two sons were on the foundation at Winchester, and the eldest, a very promising youth, was the senior scholar, when in 1768, being seized with cramp whilst bathing in the river Itchin, he was drowned in a place well known by the name of *The Pot*, in the presence of his brother (the subject of this article) and more than 100 expert swimmers. The father was inconsolable at this event, which cast a gloom over his countenance for the rest of his long life. He died in 1803, and his memory was embalmed by his surviving son, in a memoir prefixed to his Works; which memoir is abridged in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, new edit. IV. p. 201. See also Gent. Mag. 1803 and 1804.

Mr. Peregrine Bingham was of New College, Oxford, where he took his degree July 7, 1780. On Jan. 8, 1782, he was presented to the living of Edmondisham by his father, the Rev. G. Bingham, B.D. the Rev. William Bower, the preceding incumbent, and Philadelphia his wife, having, by their deed dated May 26, 1779, granted to the said George Bingham the next presentation of this rectory, provided he presented his son

within four months after the church became void. In 1817 his College presented him to that of Berwick St. John. He was formerly chaplain of his Majesty's ship *Agincourt*, and published "A Sermon on the King's Recovery," preached at Gosport 1789 (we believe by this gentleman). "Dissertations, Essays, and Sermons, by the late George Bingham, B.D.; to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life." 2 vols. 8vo. 1804. (reviewed in vol. LXXIV. p. 1041.) "A Sequel or Continuation of the Memoirs, &c.;" and "An Answer to the Reply or Defence of the Rector of Critchil," 8vo. 1805. (reviewed in vol. LXXV. p. 445.) A Poem, entitled "Pains of Memory," was published in 1811, but we are uncertain whether by this gentleman or his son.

MRS. SARAH DOUGHTY.

Lately. At Richmond Hill, aged 63, Mrs. Sarah Doughty, of Bedford-row, a Roman Catholic lady of large fortune, generally known as "the rich Miss Doughty." The whole of the East side of Bedford-row, and a great part of Gray's-inn-lane, belonged to her, with the ground-rents of Doughty, Guildford, and many of the neighbouring streets. She kept an open table for the French emigrant clergy at the period of the revolution, and her whole life was spent in acts of piety and benevolence. A superb chapel has been lately erected at her expence, in the Vineyard, Richmond, which is computed to have cost not less than £20,000, the altar-piece alone 2000 guineas; attached to which there is a residence and perpetual endowment for the priest.

The chief part of her property she has left to Edward Tichborne, esq. of Snarford Hall, Linc. (second surviving son of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, sixth bart. of Tichborne, Hants, and brother of the present Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne), who has taken the name of Doughty (see Part I. p. 558).

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 19. The Rev. J. R. Smyth, Vicar of Starforth, Yorkshire, and only surviving son of the late Francis Smyth, esq. of Newbuilding, Thirsk.

Lately, in a fit of insanity, the Rev. Francis Lee, of the Established Church. The melancholy event was effected by the deceased discharging the contents of one of the barrels of a double-barreled gun in his mouth, carrying off a large portion of his skull. It appeared on the inquisition that there were in the house at the time of the accident a gentleman named Davis, a clergyman, and the son of the deceased, and

yet nobody in the house heard the report of the gun, nor was it known that any gun had been discharged until the body was found. A number of minute particulars, tending to shew that the unfortunate gentleman was in a state of derangement when the fatal deed was perpetrated, were deposed to by various witnesses, and Mr. Pritchard, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn, said he had been much disturbed by some business connected with a house in the Quadrant of Regent-street, and by a partnership into which he had entered. The verdict was *Temporary Derangement*.

At Canford Magna, Dorset, after a short illness, universally respected and regretted, aged 66, the Rev. George Tito Brice, Vicar of the same place, and for many years a Magistrate for the county, and Provincial Grand Chaplain to the Lodge of Amity. Of the Rev. Robert Henning, M.A. the preceding incumbent, who died Nov. 28, 1798, he purchased the advowson of Great Canford, and was instituted thereto on the 27th of December, 1798.

The Rev. Robert Cosens, Vicar of Long Burton, Dorset, to which he was instituted in Dec. 1783, on the presentation of Martha Cosens, widow.

At Moragh, co. Cork, the Rev. Amyrose Hickey, D.D. upwards of twenty years resident incumbent of that parish.

Aged 62, the Rev. Joseph Hollis, Rector of Goddington and Vicar of Chesterton, Oxon, and Vicar of Haddenham cum Cuddington, Bucks. He was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1791; he was presented to Chesterton in 1803 by his College; to Haddenham in 1812 by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; and to Goddington in 1815 by Christ Church College, Oxon.

July 3. At Galby, Leic. aged 63, after only three hours illness, and deeply lamented by a large circle of acquaintance, the Rev. Richard Walker, Rector of that place, and of the adjoining parish of Norton. He was the only son of the Rev. Christopher Hatton Walker, M.A. Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire, and of Kibworth, Leic., and Catharine, dau. of Richard Greene, of Rolleston, esq. He was of St. John's College, Camb., B.A. 1784, M.A. 1788; and was presented to both his livings by his uncle the Rev. Henry Greene, to Norton in 1788, and to Galby in 1789.

July 9. After a protracted illness, aged 30, the Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson, M.A. Vicar of Leigh, Lancashire, to which church he was presented in 1822 by Viscount Lifford.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Duke-street, Dorothy, sister of Col. Thos. Wood, M. P. for Breconshire.

July 2. Aged 86, Mr. Robert Blake, of Cook's-court, Carey-street, attorney-at-law.

July 3. Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Price, esq. of Kingsland-place, leaving ten children. In Mary-st. Fitzroy-sq. E. Coffin, esq.

At Gloucester-lodge, Croydon-common, aged 29, Selina, wife of Geo. Marx, of Bedford-place.

At her father's, in Guildford-st. Frances-Eliz. Harriet, wife of C. Derby, jun. esq.

July 4. At her son-in-law's (Mr. Collins, of the Strand), aged 78, Mrs. Honor Fletcher.

At Jamaica-place, Limehouse, aged 95, Mr. Rich. Smith, surgeon.

July 5. In Trinity-square, aged 76, J. Bellamy, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 62, Miss Marden, formerly of Petersfield, Hants.

July 6. At Vauxhall, aged 53, Latham Brickwood, esq.

At Kennington, aged 86, John Coggins, esq. formerly of Chelsea.

July 7. At Canonbury-cottages, Islington, aged 86, Benjamin Esdaile, esq.

July 8. At Lambeth, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Rich. Mant, D.D. formerly Rector of All Saints Church, Southampton, and mother of the Bishop of Down and Connor.

John Longden, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, formerly of Alicant.

July 9. Aged 54, Henry Wyatt, esq. of Grove House, Hornsey.

July 10. At Newington-place, Sarah, widow of Major Wright, esq. of Woodford, Essex, and Sandford, Kent.

Aged 21, James G. Burn, son of John Ilderton Burn, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury. In Weymouth-street, aged 78, Miss Eliz. Bird.

July 11. At Kensington, aged 28, W. L. eldest son of W. R. L. Serjeantson, esq. of Camphill, Yorkshire.

July 14. Aged 83, Thos. Fosbrook, esq. of Kennington-common.

At Beckford-place, Kennington, aged 65, Mr. William Rust, of Aldermanbury.

At Maida Hall, Sarah, wife of Col. Royall.

July 15. At the house of her son, W. L. Farrer, esq. in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Frances, widow of James Farrer, esq.

July 18. The infant son of the Hon. Henry Eden, M.P. aged five days.

At Clapham-common, Charlotte, wife of Robert Pedder, esq. of Brighton.

July 20. At Islington, aged 79, William Powell, esq. of Rufford's-row.

In Berkeley-square, Wm. Delpratt, esq.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 81, James Milbourne, esq. formerly of the Strand.

July 21. Aged 71, John Stewart, esq. of the Albany, and late of Demerara.

In Nelson-square, Augusta Georgiana, wife of Henry Williams, esq.

In Wood-street, at the house of her son, Eliza, wife of Barwell Browne, esq.

July 22. Louisa, wife of R. Jennings, esq. of Portland-place.

Wm. Green, esq. of Milbank-row, Westminster.

BERKS.—*July 2.* At Donnington, near Newbury, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Francis Sacheverell Stead.

BUCKS.—*June 29.* At Buckingham, in his 70th year, John Bartlett, esq.

July 14. At Fern Acres, near Fulmer, aged 74, Hannah, relict of John Slingsby, esq. of New Windsor.

DERBYSHIRE.—*June 27.* In the Friar Gate, Derby, in her 85th year, Susanna, relict of John Meynell, esq. of Langley.

DEVON.—*Lately.* Mr. W. S. Hall, F.A.S. father of Mr. R. Hall, bookseller, Taunton.

At Sidmouth, Capt. G. A. Allen, late of Grenadier Guards.

July 13. At Kingston, Robert Lindsay, esq. late of Jamaica.

DURHAM.—*June 28.* At Durham, aged 70, Anthony Tilley, esq. much respected.

July 6. At Langton Grange, near Darlington, Jane, wife of Capt. Geo. Edward Watts, R. N.

ESSEX.—*June 25.* At Walthamstow, at the house of her uncle, Robert Helme, esq. aged 44, Miss Leach.

June 30. At Little Hallingbury, aged 75, Francis Horsley, esq. late of Bengal.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Randwick, near Stroud, James Hogg, esq. of that place, and of London, merchant.

At Chalford, Capt. Edw. Jennings, late of Longford, near Gloucester.

At Stroud, E. Thornton, M.D.

At Kingstanley, Capt. J. Wood, R. N.

June 9. At Bristol, the only dau. of Dr. Henry Fox, of Berkeley-square.

June 20. On Marlborough-hill, Bristol, in her 21st year, Emma Jane, dau. of late Mr. Bentley, and grand-dau. of John W. Wilson, esq. of Stow House, near Lichfield.

At his father's, on Dowry-parade, Hotwells, Bristol, Capt. S. N. Ormerod, 91st reg.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Christchurch, aged 83, Mr. Solomon Treasure, one of the oldest members of the Corporation.

July 15. At Twyford, Mrs. Henrietta, relict of Rich. Hockley Lavington, esq.

July 16. At Winchester, aged 80, Mr. Butler, many years one of the Lay Vicars of the Cathedral.

July 18. At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged five years, the Hon. Sophia Georgiana Flower, youngest dau. of Henry Jeffery, fourth and present Visc. Ashbrook, and his second wife Emily-Theophila, eldest dau. of Sir Theophilus Metcalf, bart.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*July 16.* At Foxley, aged 72, Lady Caroline, wife of Uvedale Price, esq.

Herts.—*June 29.* Aged 21, Frederick-

George, son of Jas. Smith, esq. of Ashlyns Hall, a Cornet in 18th reg. of Light Drag.

July 15. At Hoddesdon, aged 84, Mary, widow of Geo. Fair, esq.

July 16. At Aldenham House, aged 19, Eliz. youngest dau. of John King, esq.

KENT.—June 6. Sarah-Hay-Patterson, wife of T. Wyatt, esq. of Sundridge Lodge.

June 26. Charlotte, wife of Theo. Palsgrave, esq. of Lee.

June 28. At Rose Hill, aged 82, Frances, widow of John Montessor, esq.

July 1. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Bunce Curling, esq. Baker-st. Portman-sq.

July 16. At the Gore House, Goudhurst, Harriet, wife of C. D. Lewin, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—Jan. 4. At Wavertree, Anne, relict of Wm. Bamford, esq. of Bamford, and sister of J. Blackburne, esq. M. P.

June 18. Aged 80, James Lomax, of Rose Hill, one of the oldest bleachers in the county. From an humble situation in early life, by persevering industry and care, he raised himself to a state of affluence.

June 24. Aged 84, Sarah, relict of Mic. Bentley, esq.

July 7. At Broughton in Furness, in consequence of a fractured leg, John Edmunds, esq. of Ambleside, Westmoreland.

July 11. At Bank Cottage, Saddleworth, Mary-Ann, second dau. of late Joshua Radcliffe, esq. of Bowk House.

July 19. After a tedious illness, borne with truly Christian fortitude, at the residence of Wm. Gerard Walmsley, esq. Plot Bridge House, near Wigan, aged 84, W. Latham, esq. Capt. 1st reg. of Royal Lancashire Militia. He was of amiable and unaffected manners; and, possessing a perfect command of his pencil, had formed a large collection of topographical and antiquarian sketches, chiefly in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales. The view of Farnworth Church, in our Magazine of August 1824, and the representation of the Llanasa Church-window, in that of Nov. 1825, were from his drawings.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—July 8. At Loughborough, aged 21, Mr. Thomas Storer Ed-dowes, surgeon.

July 20. Mary-Heanes, wife of Charles Allsopp, of Woodhouse Eaves, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—July 8. At Mareham-le-Fen, aged 74, Mr. James Roberts. In 1768, and the three following years, this gentleman accompanied Sir Joseph Banks in the first voyage of Capt. Cook round the world; and in 1772 he again accompanied Sir Joseph in his voyage to Iceland.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—June 26. At her son's house, Everdon Rectory, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Phelps.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—July 9. At Daybrook, aged 82, Robert Denison, esq. Lieut. of the 35th reg. Alfred, his youngest son, died the day previous.

SALOP.—*Lately*. At Cadogan House, near Shrewsbury, Edw. Haslewood, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—June 22. At Westonsuper-Mare, Mrs. Parker, of Upper Berkeley-place, eldest dau. of late Ludowick Grant, Esq. of Knocklands, Murrayshire.

June 30. At her house, Green Park-place, Bath, aged 55, Mary Dowager Countess of Kintore. She was dau. of Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Kirkhill, bart.; was married to William sixth and late Earl of Kintore, June 18, 1793, and had issue, Anthony-Adrian, the present Earl, two other sons, and one daughter.

Lately. In Pulteney-st. Bath, Dominick Geoffry Browne, esq. of Castle-macgarret, county Mayo.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—July 12. At Oakley, Lady Henrietta, wife of Sir John Chetwode, fourth and present Bart. of that place, and sister to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was the eldest dau. of Geo. Harry, fifth and late Earl, by Henrietta-Cavendish, second dau. of William, second Duke of Portland, K. G.; was married to Sir John Chetwode, Oct. 24, 1785; and had issue eight sons and seven daughters.

SURREY.—July 4. At Ham-common, E. P. Meadows, esq. of Conholt Park, Wilts, and Charles-street, Berkeley-square, nephew of the late Duke of Kingston.

July 7. At Vale Cottage, Croydon, aged 67, Eliz. wife of Mr. Francis Franks.

SUSSEX.—July 9. At Hastings, aged 20, Eliz. dau. of T. Crafer, esq. of the Wands-worth-road.

July 13. At Rye, Rich. Whitton, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

July 18. At Westbourne, Miss Anguish, dau. of Thos. Anguish, esq. Master in Chancery, and sister to the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

WARWICKSHIRE.—July 10. At Brandon, aged 90, very much respected, Mrs. Bays, great aunt to the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, and great-great aunt to Lady Grey de Ruthin.

WILTS.—June 24. At West Kent, aged 96, Wm. Tanner, esq. formerly a partner in the banking establishment of King, Gosling, and Tanner, at Marlborough.

YORKSHIRE.—July 4. At the Rev. Chas. Musgrave's, Whitekirk, in his 15th year, the Hon. Thos. sixth son of Earl Grey. About eight or ten days before he was playing with other youths, and had neglected to wear any hat or covering on his head. The excessive heat, in consequence, brought on brain fever.

June 8. At Loddenden, aged 73, Chambers Osborne, esq.; and on the 14th, Mary, his relict.

July 9. At Barnby Moor, Catharine Lady Saltoun. She was a natural daughter of Lord Chancellor Thurlow; was married to Alexander George, present and 16th Lord Saltoun, March 6, 1815; but had no issue.

WALES.—*Lately*. At Pontgarrey, near Carmarthen, Lieut. H. Nott, 80th reg.

IRELAND.—June 29. At Donoughmore, co. Donegal, aged 28, the wife of the Rev. Sir John Lighton, of Merville, co. Dublin, bart.

ABROAD.—Nov. 1825. At Nagpore, Major Johnson Wilkinson, Madras Artillery.

Nov. 7. At Mandivie, in India, aged 26, Patrick Macdonell, esq. M.D.

Nov. 25. At Madras, Anna Maria, wife of R. Fraser Lewis, esq. barrister-at-law.

Dec. 16. Aged 23, Capt. Henry Dick Carr, late a Lieut. in the 44th reg. of Foot; he fell a sacrifice to his zealous exertions in the war in India, during the removal of the wreck of his regiment from Arracan.

Jan. 6, 1826. At Vizagapatam (Madras

Presidency), in his 35th year, Capt. Thos. Bennett, of the Carnatic European Vet. Bat. and late of the Artillery. For an officer of his standing, he had seen much active service in the field, and, wherever a fair opportunity presented itself, he invariably acquitted himself with credit and distinction.

March. At the house of the Pro-consul at Algiers, James, second son of George Woodfall, esq. of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

Lately. At Calcutta, Lieut.-col. Thos. Evans, C. B. of the 38th reg. He was appointed Lieut. 93d Foot, Oct. 1, 1795; 8th Foot, Oct. 11, 1796; Captain, Nov. 19, 1803; Major 8th Foot, Feb. 6, 1812; brevet Lt.-colonel, Oct. 13, 1812; and Major 70th Foot, March 17, 1816.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 21, to July 25, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 777	Males	- 792		
Females	- 800	Females	- 763		
Whereof have died under two years old		463			
				Between	
				2 and 5	181
				5 and 10	81
				10 and 20	73
				20 and 30	125
				30 and 40	122
				40 and 50	134
				50 and 60	115
				60 and 70	124
				70 and 80	82
				80 and 90	42
				90 and 100	13

Salt 5s. per bushel; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending July 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
56 5	30 4	26 4	41 4	42 4	45 6

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 24, 50s. to 55s.

PRICE OF HOPS, July 24.

Kent Bags	11l.	0s. to 13l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)	12l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l.	0s. to 12l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	12l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.
Essex	10l.	10s. to 12l.	12s.	Sussex	11l.	0s. to 12l.	12s.
Farnham (fine)	16l.	0s. to 18l.	0s.	Essex	11l.	11s. to 13l.	13s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 19, 29s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay	5l. 10s.	Straw	2l. 5s.	Clover	6l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay	5l. 0s.
		Straw	2l. 0s.	Clover	6l. 0s.	

SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	July 24 :
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	2335
Pork	3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves	261
		Sheep	26,460
		Pigs	120

COAL MARKET, July 24, 24s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 35s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in July 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINES, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 25, Threadneedle-street, removed from Great Winchester-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1800l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380l.—Oxford, 640l.—Birmingham, 260l.—Grand Junction, 263l.—Neath, 330l.—Swansea, 250l.—Monmouthshire, 200l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 145l.—Huddersfield, 16l.—Regent's, 34l.—West India Dock Stock, 180l.—London Dock Stock, 82l.—Globe Insurance, 136l. 10s.—Atlas, 7l. 10s.—Hope, 4l. 10s.—Guardian, 10l. paid; 5l. 10s. premium.—London Bridge Annuities, 55l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
June	°	°	°			July	°	°	°		
26	70	80	69	30, 26	fine [r.at ni.	11	69	71	67	, 97	cloudy
27	73	81	71	, 05	fair, th. and	12	66	68	68	, 86	cloudy
28	74	84	70	, 10	fair, showers	13	68	70	64	, 77	showers
29	69	79	68	, 18	fine	14	65	71	65	, 85	fair
30	70	79	71	, 19	fine	15	65	71	61	, 94	fair
Jy. 1	70	73	62	, 18	cloudy, r.at n.	16	61	64	59	, 85	rain
2	70	79	67	, 29	fine	17	60	69	61	30, 05	fair
3	69	78	70	, 27	cloudy	18	62	70	63	, 05	cloudy
4	71	79	69	, 10	fine	19	64	70	60	, 05	fair [ni.
5	75	79	71	29, 94	fine	20	61	67	61	, 03	cloudy, r. at
6	69	76	72	, 99	fine	21	62	65	59	29, 70	showers
7	73	78	70	, 88	fair	22	61	65	57	, 91	fair, r. at n.
8	72	75	68	, 78	cloudy, rain	23	56	58	52	30, 07	rain
9	72	78	67	, 78	cloudy	24	54	68	64	, 11	fair
10	68	72	68	, 89	cloudy	25	67	70	62	, 20	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27, to July 26, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Long Annuities.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000/.	Ex. Bills, 500/.
27 200	78 ½	77 ½		85 ½	84 ½		94 ½	pm 18 ½			8 10 pm.	8 10 pm.
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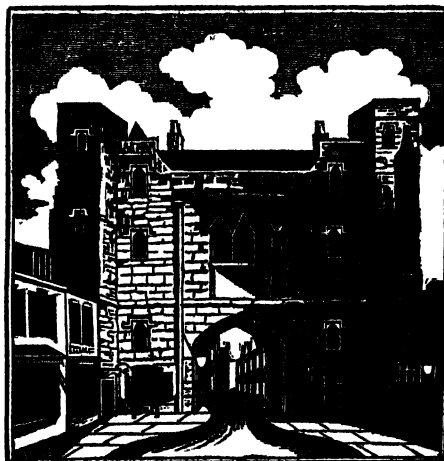
India Stock, July 12, 226½. July 13, 226½. July 18, 228.

South Sea Stock, July 10, 85½. July 13, 83½. July 18, 84½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit Press--M. Adver.
Represent.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
& Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelms 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester
Dorset--Durham 2
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And OLD PLACE, Sleaford, and HAVERHOLM PRIORY, co. Lincoln.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

D. A. BAYTON, in reference to p. 3, says, "Further particulars respecting *Norwood*, in *Surrey*, may be found in the *Mag. Brit.* et *Hib.* where there is a story of some mischance consequent on felling oaks there, which is also to be found in *Aubrey* (I think under *Croydon*), and *Shoberl's Surrey*. *Bray* is silent as to *Norwood*. The Parishes of *Battersea*, *Streatham*, *Croydon*, and *Camberwell*, meet in a point at *Norwood*, where is a large tree called 'The Vicar's Oak.' In 13 Ed. I. *Roger de Northwood* held lands in *Camberwell*.—The Gypsy House here is a notorious Sunday resort for the lower orders. It has for its sign a portrait of *Margaret Finch*, 'Queen of the Gypsies *,' who attained the extreme age of 108 years."—[*Norwood* is in the parish of *Lambeth*. The best account of it will be found in the forthcoming and concluding Number of *Allen's History of Lambeth*, pp. 484-488. A Church, dedicated to *St. Luke*, a Chapel for the Independents, a House of Industry, and public Schools, have recently been erected, and the place is rising into importance. EDIT.]

O. O. remarks, "Brighton was, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of last month, July, visited with what might be almost called a plague of the insect called *Coccinella* or *Ladybird*. It was the large orange species with seven marks, called by *Linnaeus Coccinella Septempunctata*. They made their first appearance in the gardens in and about Brighton on the 23rd: on the 25th they were very numerous; but on the 26th they actually covered every thing, lodging on the shops, settling by hundreds on passengers, and flying in their faces in the streets. They appeared to have been brought by a land-wind from the North, and the writer of this article being, out some distance at sea, in the evening of the 26th, observed them settling on the rigging of the boats, so that probably the same wind from the land must have carried many of them out to sea, where they must have eventually perished. The inhabitants of Brighton ascribed their origin to the numerous hop gardens of *Sussex* and *Kent*, and I was informed that these insects are esteemed a favourable prognostic among hops, and that they kill a certain insect which otherwise would become

very injurious to the young hops. The red *Ladybird*, which is somewhat smaller, has also been rather numerous in *Sussex* this season, but by no means so much so as the species above described. Different seasons appear to be favourable to the production of different tribes of insects. In 1821 wasps and hornets were prodigiously numerous in *Sussex*; in 1824 there were scarcely any of them. Other seasons abound with earwigs, others with different sorts of blights, and so on. Some peculiar conditions of the atmosphere in different seasons are the probable causes of these varieties in these natural productions."

In answer to *ANTIQUUS*, vol. LXXXIX. ii. 482, Mr. Henry Story, of *Stockton-upon-Tees*, says, "Captain John Lambe died at *Gateshead*, July 12, 1790, and if *ANTIQUUS* will favour me with his real address, the object he has in view, and the nature of the information he wants, it may probably be in my power to answer his inquiries."

J. N. asks where there may be found a complete list of all the Baronetcies of *Ireland*, extinct as well as existing, with the dates of their patents. The question relates particularly to those created on the first institution of the Order by *King James the First*; in which *Beatson's Political Index* is not only imperfect, but incorrect.

We have not had room this month for J. D. Oxon's further remarks on the *Norman Conquest*. We doubt whether our Correspondents on this subject have been aware that, at the period of the Duke of *Grafton's* Installation at *Cambridge* in 1769, a disputation was held in *Trinity Chapel*, by *Lord Richard Cavendish*, *Mr. Proby*, and *Mr. Montague*, "on the question, whether the Conqueror came in by conquest or the consent of the people."

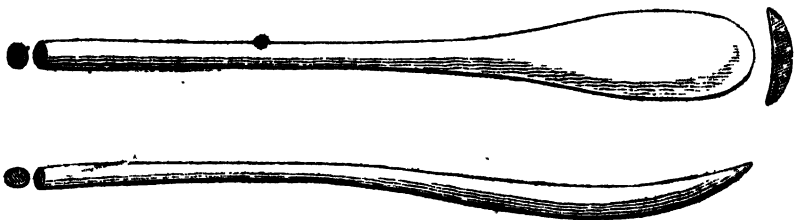
ERRATA.—Part i. 577, b. 25, read appointed that the manor.—583, a. 27, read one of *Cathedral's* scholars.—Part ii. 12, b. l. 14, from bottom, read thus: The diligent Pastor, who feels his duty bound upon him not only for the Sabbath, but for every day, consults through the week the spiritual wants of his parishioners.—P. 36, a. 21, read *Gilbert Fleisher, esq.*—P. 94, a. 36, read 48; 7 from bottom, for *Phelpes* read *Philpot*.

* Of this honourable title, I am unable to learn the origin or even the conditions of its bestowal. I apprehend that the government of this strange people must be elective. The celebrity of one of their royal marriages is recorded in the Register of *St. Giles's Church, Camberwell*, to have taken place on the 2d of June, 1687, when *Robert Hern* and *Elizabeth Boswell*, "King and Queen of the Gypsies," were mutually bound over to have, and to hold either the other, as long as they both should live. One of the same name and stock probably as the maiden, *Henry Boswell*, "well known as the Father or King of the Gypsies," in a certain part of *Lincolnshire*, died on Sunday the 2d October, in affluent circumstances, and was buried at *Wittering* in that county. D. A. B.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.



ANCIENT PADDLE LATELY FOUND AT SHAFTESBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *Shaftesbury, Aug. 12.*

A FEW weeks since, as some workmen were employed in digging a well at the residence of Gregory Doyle, Esq. in St. James's parish, Shaftesbury, they discovered in a bed of sand, after cutting through a stratum of solid rock nearly eight feet thick, an instrument resembling a paddle, made of British oak, of the rudest workmanship, and in the best state of preservation, with this exception, that it had a covering of a spongy nature. It is three feet five inches long, and is now in the possession of the Recorder, Charles Bowles, Esq.

Yours, &c. T. ADAMS.

Mr. Gregory Doyle, on whose premises this curious instrument was discovered, has thus certified the circumstances of the discovery:

"In sinking a well in the yard, at the back of my house in St. James's-street, the instrument here represented was discovered. It is 3 ft. 5 in. long.

"After going through four feet of the Town grit, or chert, seven feet of the solid green sand stone-rock, and nine feet of loose green sand under the rock, Henry Patfield, the well-digger, in my presence, on July 15, 1826, perceived the handle or small end of the instrument protruding itself into the well about ten inches, lying in a position considerably inclined, perhaps at fifty degrees, the broad part being lowest, and pointing in a direction towards the base of the rock, on which the tower of St. Peter's Church stands about 100 feet above.

"When drawn out, the instrument, which is of sound oak, was apparently in a state of external decay, which being perhaps unfortunately washed to the depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch all round, it remained with a solid surface.

GREGORY DOYLE.

The following remarks have been communicated by Mr. Rutter, Bookseller, Shaftesbury:

"Mr. Doyle's house is South-west of the hill, 100 feet below its summit. The springs on that side have all a South-west course, the surface of the earth declining in that direction. The nearest well to Mr. Doyle's is the Abbey-well, sunk from the summit of the hill to the depth of 120 feet, at 200 yards to the West. A shallow well, ten feet deep, and on a level with Mr. Doyle's, was dug about 50 years since, and in a North-west direction. The depth of the springs is 120 feet from the summit of the hill, and on the level of Mr. Doyle's, it is sixteen feet, in some places twenty feet below the surface. The shallow well mentioned above, is not likely to be connected with Mr. Doyle's, being supplied by land-springs from the hill above the rock."

Another Correspondent, the Rev. Wm. Meyrick, observes:

"The only possible mode in which the paddle could have got thither, must have been by the current of some spring, having been left in some other well, perhaps that of the Abbey, and that channel afterwards choked up by sand; at least this is my own explanation, and to myself satisfactory. In any point of view it is very singular,

and the paddle itself of great antiquity, for it is formed either with a celt, or as if with a coarse knife, though I conceive it to have preceded the use of iron, and therefore cut with a celt. It is clearly of oak, and the decayed surface was no way scraped, but only washed off with the sharp sand upon it; and let me add, that Mr. Doyle's statement is far above all suspicion, and that there was no possibility of any imposition by the digger, as, the well being close to the door, Mr. Doyle was anxiously watching the finding water, saw himself the end of the handle before Patfield noticed it, and saw him take it out of the unmoved and solid bed of sand then three feet deep."

Mr. URBAN, Muirtown, July 20.

AS your pages have now been for nearly a century employed in snatching from fate the remains of the days long past, I think you may be induced to give room to some remarks upon the Roman Legions, which for so many ages distinguished themselves, and enlightened the nations which their valour had subdued. From inscriptions which I have perused, I am somewhat at a loss to account for the different titles which distinguish the numbers of these redoubted military bodies of men—as may be seen by the inscriptions which are quoted by various travellers. The seventh and tenth Legions alone accompanied Cæsar in his first invasion of Britain; and seem to have derived but little glory from the expedition. The tenth is known as his favourite, and the signifer or vexillarius of this Legion leaping ashore with his eagle, which he threw among the enemy, was the first Roman soldier who touched the soil of our island in a hostile manner. This Legion followed the fortunes of Cæsar to Pharsalia, and much contributed to that victory. In the Commentaries it is stated, that Cæsar mounted the 10th Legion on horseback, when the wit of one of the soldiers is recorded, the burden of which is (*haud irridicule dixit*), that Cæsar had promoted the 10th to the equestrian dignity; the 2nd, 6th, 9th, 14th, and 20th Legions were afterwards employed in Britain, of which number the 2nd, 6th, and 20th were so long quartered there, that they were called *Legiones Britannicæ*. The 9th was extirpated in the insurrections of

the Isceni, previous to the victory over Boadicea by Suetonius, near London, and in one of Agricola's Caledonian battles; and the 14th was soon recalled for other services.

This last Legion seems to have acquired a name of great glory; of the 2nd and 6th Legions, many monuments remain in England and Scotland; the 2nd, which bore the title of Augusta (in common with most or all of the others), was greatly instrumental in building the wall of Hadrian; as the 6th (*Pia, victrix, fidelis*), was that of Severus. Although both these Legions were for several centuries in possession of Britain, and their designations of Augusta, and *Pia, victrix, fidelis*, constant, I find in Blainville's Travels an inscription in Italy, in which the 2nd Legion has the title of *Italica*, and the 6th has in another inscription that of Augusta alone.

In several of the inscriptions in Shaw's African Travels, the 1st Legion has the title of Augusta, *prima*, princeps; and the 3rd, of Augusta. In these Travels, in one inscription, no less than 8 Legions are mentioned, and some of them in different styles in the same monument. The 1st, *M.* and afterwards as *Adjutrix*; the 2nd, *PAR.* or *Parthica*, and afterwards Augusta (the Parthian expedition is mentioned in this inscription); the 3rd, *Aug.* and afterwards *CYR*; the 10th, *GEM.*; the 6th, *VIC.*; perhaps part of the titles *Pia, victrix, fidelis*; the 15th, *Apol.* probably the Apollo Legion; the 18th, *Primig.* from *Primi-genia*, a name sometimes given to Fortuna; and the 30th Legion, *VIP.*

From these different modes of giving titles to the Legions, it seems evident that either the numbers have been occasionally changed, as in our army has happened, or that the titles were themselves changed occasionally, and perhaps capriciously; for otherwise, except from error, it is not possible to reconcile these contradictions.

The 5th Legion is remarkable for the fact, that upon a march in Africa, an electric fluid alighted upon the spears, "*Cacumenes quintæ Legionis arserunt*," which was esteemed a supernatural warning to the soldiers who witnessed this uncommon though natural phenomenon.

Within these few years the discovery of a Roman Eagle in Germany has renewed the memory of the defeat

of the 22d Legion in that country. It is to be greatly regretted that Plutarch and other historians have not stated the Legions in which the heroes they celebrate have been first employed; this must have been easily known at the periods they wrote, and excited a feeling somewhat similar to that which Las Casas states Bonaparte felt for the demi-brigades which elevated his first glory; when some one expressed surprise at his minute recollections of the actions of these corps, his answer was, "they are the recollections of a lover of his first mistress," a remembrance which certainly places him in a more than usual amiable point of view.

The Roman Legions were not only unrivalled for their excellent regulations and discipline, but the schools in which many of those distinguished in history were bred; and we may trust the eulogium of Horace to Mæcæus, that the commands in them confirmed the most honourable titles of nobility to the descendants of those who held them;

Nec quod avus tibi maternus fuit atque paternus

Olim qui magnis legionibus imperitârint.

Yours, &c.

H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 7.*

I RESUME my quill with a determination to lay before your readers a List of a few Works, which, as I consider, are desiderata in the Literature of England.

I. It has been often lately attempted to produce a work of criticism on every *genus* of writing capable of directing a young man desirous of forming a good library, how to stock his shelves with works of real and sound merit. Many have attempted it, and many more would doubtless have done so ere this, were it not for the air of arrogance shed over such an endeavour by the apparent insolence of a single man's daring (and he often an obscure one) to dictate to his countrymen on the merit of works in every branch of human knowledge. I have, I think, found a plan which obviates every objection of this kind, and which may be well and easily executed by the commonest scribblers on earth. If my plan be put in execution, I am confident that it will meet with universal approbation, and the book founded on it be incorporated in every library in the kingdom.

From the List at Stationers' Hall, let the author collect the name, &c. of every book published from the beginning of 1801 to the end of 1825, forming one quarter of a century. Let him arrange all these in alphabetical order, showing the title of the book, the author's name, the exact period of time when it was published, and the book-seller's name. To each book let him annex a *, if to be found in the London Institution; a †, if in the Royal; a ‡, if in the Athenæum at Liverpool, and other marks for the various extensive libraries, as settled by him. Underneath the name, &c. let him place in small type a brief analysis of the opinions of the three modern Quarterly Reviews, and of all those of merit, which are now extinct, as well as of the monthly ones (the Eclectic, Monthly, &c.) To this let him add the critiques to be found in the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, the London, the New Monthly, and all the other popular magazines, and those in the Literary Gazette, Journal, Chronicle, &c. All the magazines and reviews ought, as the reader observes, to be quoted on the subject, and perhaps a few of the most popular newspapers, whose opinions are sometimes of value from the popularity of their Editors, as Alaric Watts's Manchester Courier, and James Montgomery's Sheffield Iris.

To complete the book, an alphabetical index of the authors should be added, with a few biographical sketches of those most worthy of notice. A brief history of the periodical publications of the 19th century, would form at once an amusing and useful prefix; and in this array the "Universal Critical Dictionary" would, I think, meet with the approbation of all the critics, especially if choice foreign works of merit were in an Appendix submitted to our notice.

II. How often in all our histories is that interesting body of historians styled the "Monkish Chroniclers" referred to, and yet from how many of our libraries is it absent. The reason is obvious. Seldom met with, and when met with found huddled together, we cannot purchase a favourite

§ I have only mentioned this plan as to be put in use for the last twenty-five years; it might however (though the critical authorities are neither so numerous nor so important) be applied to the last century.

author without also purchasing a heap of laborious chroniclers whose works are unjustifiably associated with his. To add to this, they are printed in the most uninviting and repulsive manner, and couched in such obscure, inelegant, and often unintelligible latinity, that few, save the determined votaries of History or Antiquity, ever disturb the venerable dust of their shelves. And yet this neglected association are the most authentic depositories of our national history, and often contain incidents and descriptions not unworthy of the pages of a Froissart.

It must, therefore, be admitted by all, that a translation of some of these interesting Chroniclers, executed in such a manner as at the same time to preserve sufficient elegance of style and a tolerably faithful adherence to the text, is a great desideratum in the Literature of England. I am fully persuaded that if a little attention were directed to the subject by a spirited publisher, it would remain so no longer, for there are plenty both able and willing to apply their powers to the task. Commence with Geoffrey Vinesauf†, as most likely to be attractive, and follow him up with Brompton and some others of the oddest and most amusing Annalists of the olden time. "The Monkish Chroniclers" ought to form a portion of every library of tolerable extent, and would if my hints were taken, soon be so.

III. The English have somehow conceived a most unwarrantable and unreasonable disgust for the literature of France. There was a time when every thing was carried to the opposite extreme, and "newly done from the French by a Gentlemen of the Inner Temple," was to the Courtiers of King Charles a sufficient recommendation for the most voluminous trash that ever the fertile brain of Madame De Scudery conceived. We talked about the prejudice of the French against Shakspeare, whilst we reviled Corneille and Racine; a "*Traduction des Ouvrages Completes*" of the sweet Swan of Avon, makes its appearance at Paris, but we revile Corneille and Racine still. When shall we cease to revile them?

Charles Fox intended (but death alas! prevented him) to write a defence of the French Stage against the aspersions it has too often had reason to complain of. Had he lived to do so, the opinions of the many on the subject would doubtless have undergone a considerable change. Most certainly the boasts of our neighbours have never yet had a fair trial allowed them, their works have never been translated, their panegyrists have (to us) remained in obscurity. And perhaps if they were, the genius of our drama is so different from that of theirs, that we should not conceive a much more favourable idea of their productions taken as a whole.

But scattered through their dramas (as their bitterest enemies must allow) are many scenes of power and energy, which some of our noblest writers might be proud of. In the Cid, in Rodogune, in Les Horaces, in La Mort de Pompée, in Phedre, in Esther, in Andromaque, in Athalie, and in innumerable others‡, are passages of beauty which in my humble opinion ought to be translated and comprised under the head of "Beauties of French Tragedy." They are now desiderata.

Of Moliere there can be but one opinion. His complete works are worthy of a translation from whichever of our authors most excels in naiveté, in humour, and success at catching the national idiom.

IV. I have always considered the plan of Dr. Drake's "Gleaner" as most excellent and worthy of encouragement. If my readers recollect, it consists of selections from a variety of papers in imitation of the Spectator, most of which have long sunk into oblivion, containing all the essays worthy of preservation, which must otherwise have been buried with the rubbish in which they were incorporated.

A selection from the vast heap of modern materials of this kind is much needed. Not even the authors themselves can in their wildest moments imagine they will be incorporated in the English Classics; but a few of their best pieces, judiciously chosen, might long survive and perpetuate their names. Many are the papers in Gaeties and

† While upon this subject, I cannot help requesting your intelligent Correspondent to give me as much information as possible on the life of *Galfridus de Vinsalvo* for a work I have just undertaken.

‡ Amos at which may be reckoned several of Voltaire's, especially *Zayre*, *Adelaide*, *Du Guesclin* (otherwise *the Duc de Foix*), and *L'Orphelin de la Chine*.

Gravities, in the Indicator, the Honey-comb, and the Gossip, and in the Monthly Magazines, which might thus be consigned to posterity. Dr. Drake's plan is (I may almost say) perfect, and ought to be followed in every thing of this kind.

IV. Dodsley's Collection of Poems is made on a plan which deserves to be adopted. Much popular Magazine poetry (amongst which, Mr. Urban, some of the excellent pieces in your volumes rank highly) might thus be presented to the publick in an agreeable and portable form; and the volumes containing them would by no means stand untouched on the shelves of our libraries.

VI. One of our great desiderata is a new History of London, not like most of the modern ones, copied from sources of information by no means free from errors, but the facts obtained from actual observation. To render it complete, it should be written by some well-known author, and illustrated with about a thousand plates.

VII. It was announced at the commencement of Ballantyne's Novelist's Library, that it would contain several original translations from the popular authors of the Continent. Expectation was on tiptoe for splendid novelties, when (I believe) only one original translation was attempted (that of the "Vanillo Gonzales" of Le Sage): and Don Quixote was printed according to the worthless version of Smollett. It is but justice to Sir Walter Scott, the writer of the Preface, to state, that he was in no way concerned in this, and only interfered with his own portion of the work.

Few of our English translations of Continental writers are what they ought to be. Smollett's are most vile, as any one will find who compares his version with the original. It may certainly be regarded as amongst one of our chief *desiderata* to have proper translations of Goethe, Langbein, the author of "Oliver Clisson &c. &c. &c. By the bye, how came "Oliver Clisson" a French novel, to be included in a late volume of translations from the German, under the title of "Madame de Scudery?"

§ Not having the novel by me just now, I can scarcely recollect the name. I have written Oliver Clisson, but I do not think that is the title. It is a very praiseworthy imitation of Walter Scott.

VIII. A body of English wit.

The Percy Anecdotes may be regarded as nearly a complete collection of our immense stock of anecdotes (occupying about ten volumes of that work), but our humour and wit are yet without a faithful chronicler. There is, indeed, an Encyclopedia published at Edinburgh, by Oliver and Boyd, consisting of a thousand jokes, which contains all the good stories at present current; but how many effusions of gaiety and spirit lie buried in ancient jest books, alas! too scarce. May we hope that some gentleman equal to the task will wield his pen in the cause. A most amusing prefix of the history of Jest Books might be gathered from the excellent article on the subject, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine a few years ago, and which has since been unblushingly pirated by the London Magazine. A book of this sort is a real *desideratum*.

I have thus enumerated many *desiderata*, which every one must allow truly deserve the title. Perhaps a History of Autographs might be added to the list. It might be well executed by Mr. Upcott. May we hope that he will be induced to undertake the task? He has hitherto principally occupied himself in compilations; but the beautiful style displayed in his Notice of Evelyn, prefixed to his late edition of that excellent writer's Miscellaneous works, cannot but raise a hope that he will turn his attention to original composition. Ω.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

THE industry which your Correspondent has bestowed upon collecting the Forms of Prayer, pt. i. p. 513, will not, I fear, be repaid by a suitable return of utility, unless he will select from any of them some of the most impressive addresses which the piety of the compilers introduced into many of them; and unless they can be accompanied with any information of the Divines who composed them.

During the late war a fast-day was annually set apart for humiliation and prayer, and except in a few cases the composition was nearly the same. During the late King's illness, the particular prayer for his recovery was twice altered, and generally esteemed for the last alteration; it was commonly ascribed to the pen of the late learned Bishop Horsley.—Thankgivings for

Victories were also introduced on those occasions, but whatever merit they really possessed, they have left but little impression: it appeared to many that the introduction of new matter into different parts of the daily service, partook in some degree of the difficulty of rendering the parts altogether consistent with each other, and perhaps this would not have occurred if there had been one entire service written for the occasion, or the new subjects introduced in one part only; for where they were diversified, many persons in the congregation, not accustomed to references, did not readily find the right place till the reader had finished the place which they were seeking for.

The *Yearly Epistle* of the Society of Friends, annually printed for circulation among themselves, if they could be collected for years past, and kept filed in a guard book and deposited in some public Library, would hand down to posterity many sentiments of Christian humility and exhortations to piety, which have had their effect throughout that exemplary community*.—Selections from the Psalms for particular occasions, have also been sometimes made with good effect, as they showed their high and inestimable value. The 3d Index to Rev. G. Townsend's Chronological Arrangement of the Old Testament, states the date, the Author, and the historical occasion, with a reference to the Scripture of every psalm; but it does not offer any reason for the whole 150 being placed in our Bible and Common Prayer without any regard to their dates. Allow me to suggest the propriety of a new arrangement of them in the next edition, with the dates and historical reference in the margin, as this would render a great benefit to any pious enquirer, and it is very little known or considered—or if this alteration were deemed not so proper, the two marginal references and the subject, placed at the head of each Psalm, would be nearly as acceptable.

Let me not be deemed to intrude too many suggestions at once, if, before I conclude, I venture to remark that it is more than a century since the order giving sanction to the New Version, as it is still called, of the Psalms, by Dr. Brady, and N. Tate, Esq. Poet Laureate, in 1698, brought

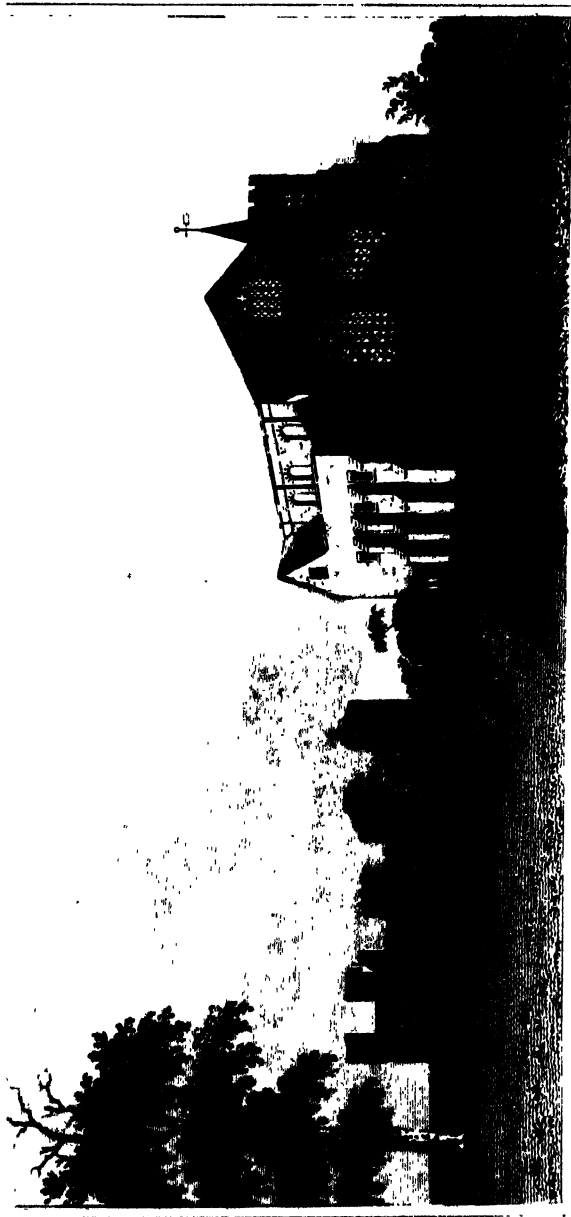
it into general use, the phraseology of which, and the versification, although a great improvement upon Sternhold and Hopkins, yet does not always meet the advancement in knowledge of modern times—for which reason a general revision, or only a selection from them under the eye of three or four of our most eminent Clergy, would render an essential benefit to the service. Psalmody constitutes a very important and impressive part of our devotion where it is well conducted; it fixes upon the memory many precepts of moral life, and nothing is better calculated to render it generally edifying than a chasteness of expression according to the feeling of the time—this sentiment must have operated in the minds of those who gave sanction to the New Version already mentioned; for in the recommendation prefixed to it, under the signature of the Bishop (Henry Compton) of London, bearing date May 23, 1698, his Lordship says, “I cannot do less than wish a good success to the Royal indulgence, for I find it a work done with so much judgment and ingenuity, that I am persuaded it may take off that unhappy objection which has hitherto been against the singing Psalms, and dispose that part of Divine service to much more devotion.”

It is obvious that although this New Version does not require so much revision as the former required, yet it does so in several parts, and allowing all the merit with which it may have been adopted at nearly 130 years distance, yet it is become at this time very capable of some improvement. Considerable benefit to the Christian cause might also be derived from such judicious selections being made for general use, by the omission of those maledictory expressions against the enemies of David, which are now become very inconsistent with Christian worship.

Probably it would be a less difficult task to merely revise or select from the present Version, than to compose another—and that alterations should be made of words and lines under the sanction of some one or two of the Church, and afterwards submitted as heretofore, to his Majesty's indulgence, and to the recommendation of the Bishop of London. A. H.

*. This has been advantageously done for some particular Churches and Chapels.—EDIT.

* The last of these, for the present year, is peculiarly excellent.



ELSTOW PRIORY - GIFFORD AND HALL, BEDFORDSHIRE, S.E.

MR. URBAN,

June 27.

THE village of Elstow is situate at the distance of about one mile and a half from Bedford, and is noted for its having been the site of an Abbey of Benedictine nuns founded in the time of William the Conqueror, by his niece Judith, the wife of Walthof Earl of Huntingdon¹. The two fairs held here annually for cattle of all sorts, are of considerable note and antiquity, the tolls accruing from them at the dissolution of monasteries being rated at 7*l.* 12*s.*²

The name of this place is written *Eldestow*, in Domesday Book, where it is said to be taxed for three hides and a half, and to contain seven plough lands. It lies in the hundred of Redbournstoke, or Radborgestoc as it is called in this Survey, and was held, at the time alluded to, of Judith Countess of Huntingdon, by "the monks of St. Mary."

The parish was enclosed by Act of Parliament passed in 1797, when the number of acres was estimated at 1060. According to the Census taken in 1821 the houses were 102; families employed in agriculture, 87; trade, &c. 18; others 4, total 109; males 251, females 297, total 548.

The family of Hervey early had possessions here; for it appears, by the Register of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, that Osbert de Hervey, Justice Itinerant temp. Richard I. from whom the present and fifth Earl of Bristol is 19th in descent, held lands in "Helnfestune"³.

The Church of St. Mary at Helenstowe (see *Plate I.*) was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, from whom the village appears to have taken name, for Dugdale calls it "Helenstow, i. e. Helene statio." By some mistake he places it "in agro Berrocensi," a circumstance alluded to and rectified by Kennet⁴.

It was endowed, *inter alia*, with the villages of Elstow and Wilshamstead,

and five hides and a half in Meldon. Mr. Lysons⁵ quotes Kennet as his authority for supposing the manor of Maid-berry to be included in this grant. Medbury is a farm situate in the *parishes* above named, but at the distance of a mile from either of the "villages" named in the deed of conveyance. It cannot be the other land spoken of, which is also mentioned in Domesday Book as "five hides, one virgate, and a half" in Meldon or Maulden, which is the modern name. It must, notwithstanding, have belonged to Elstow Abbey, for in the account of its revenues at the Dissolution, which were valued at 284*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* mention is made of two shillings and sixpence received of the Prioress of Sapwell (Qy? Sopewell) for lands in Made-bury⁶. It came afterwards to Richard Fitzhugh, who died seised of it in 1557⁷.

There are but few remains of the conventual buildings except the Church, (see the *Plate*,) which is ranked by Mr. Lysons "among the most ancient remains of ecclesiastical architecture in Bedfordshire." There is a good South-west view, from a drawing by T. Hearne, F.S.A. in Farington's Illustrations of Lysons. Another view in the same point, and a view of the South porch, were published in vol. ii. of the "Ancient Reliques." The Chancel Mr. Lysons considers as unquestionably part of the original Church of the monastery, and instances the arches of the nave as specimens of the earliest style of Gothic architecture⁸. Over the North door, which is beautifully ornamented with zigzag mouldings, is a rude piece of sculpture, which, I conceive from its peculiar appropriateness to such a situation, is intended to represent our Saviour's charge to Peter, who is certainly meant by the figure holding the keys to the spectator's left hand.

In the South aisle of the chancel, is the tomb of Elizabeth Hervey, an abbess of Elstow⁹, from whose brother

¹ Dugd. Mon. new edit. iii. 412.⁴ Par. Antiq. 62.⁵ Valer. Eocl. Magna Brit. i. 180.⁶ Valer. Eocl.—This does not appear in the new Monasticon. EDIT.⁷ Escheats Ph. and Mary.⁸ Magna Brit. pp. 28, 29.

⁹ "The Messrs. Lysons call Elizabeth Hervey the last Abbess, and, in accounting for the blank spaces in the epitaph, for the dates, say that, 'as she survived the Dissolution of the Abbey, it is probable that her body never reached its intended place of sepulture.' But whatever may have been the date of her death, she certainly had three successors as Abbesses of Elstow previous to the Dissolution." The new Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 412.

GARR. MAG. August, 1826.

³ Collins's Peersage.

John the present Earl of Bristol is 12th in descent. It has a neat brass effigy, with her hands elevated, and a crosier across her right arm; and surrounding the stone is this inscription, with blank places for the dates:

✠ Orate pro anima domine Elizabeth Hervey, quondam Abbatisse monasterii de Elnewtow, qui obiit die mensis Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo Cuius anime et omnium fidelium defunctorum deus propicietur. R. M. C. P.

Above her head has been some religious representation, probably of the Trinity, with a scroll beneath; but both gone. There have also been four shields at the corners of the stone, of which that near the left foot is alone remaining (and the tomb was in the same state when visited by Mr. Cole in 1759), viz. party per pale, on the male side, quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure gobonè Argent and Sable, for Nernuitt; 2 and 3, Gules, on a bend Argent three trefoils slipped Vert, for Hervey; and on the female side, a chief indented, which Mr. Gough with great probability supposed to be intended for Paston, Argent, six fleurs-de-lis and a chief indented Or.

In explanation of the appearance of the coat of Nernuitt, it must be observed, that the Abbess was fourth in descent from John Hervey, who married Margaret daughter and heiress of Sir John de Nernuitt (and it was sometimes usual for families who had married an heiress with whom they acquired much property, to bear the arms of such heiress in the first place); and with regard to the coat of Paston, that the Abbess's mother was of that family.

Sir George Hervey, nephew of the Abbess, whose will bears date April 7, 1520, ordered his body to be buried in the parish-church of Thurley, or in the monastery of Elstow, if he should decease there; and that a marble-stone, of the price of four marks, should be laid over the bodies of John Hervey and his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir John Nernuyt, Knight, who lie there buried¹⁰.

Adjoining the former is a similar tomb, inlaid with the brass figure of another lady, in a mantle, hood, and wimple, and large mittens on her

hands; and a small dog at her feet. The inscription, of which some is lost, and part of the remainder displaced, seems to have run as follows:

— Margeria bis viduata
 filia Radulphi de turre Ricardi
 hac jacet in fossa, data [sunt ubi ver-
 mibus ossa,]
 ut alta petat loca florida pace
 p'renni,
 Spiritus ista videns, trino pulset
 pietatem.
 Obiit autem anno d'ni in
 vigil' S'ci Mich'is Archang'.

At the left-hand lower corner of this slab is a shield, bearing, as Mr. Gough says, per pale indented Argent and Gules.

Both these brasses are engraved in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. plate cxii; and the former in Fisher's Bedfordshire Views. Mr. Gough says of it: "This is the oldest figure I have met with of an Abbess on a sepulchral monument; one may apply to her habit that line in Chaucer's description of a Prioress:

Ful semely her wimple ypinched was.

The other figure Mr. Gough considered might represent another Abbess of the same house.

Over the altar-piece is a monument to the memory of Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe, representing his effigies and that of his wife, both kneeling, surmounted by a shield of many quarterings. He was second son of Robert first Earl of Sussex of the name, and married Isabel, daughter and sole heiress of Edmund Hervey, of Elstow, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons (the youngest of whom, Edward, was sixth and last Earl,) and four daughters. He resided in the Abbey-house, of which he obtained a grant in 1553, and died in 1566.

There are also several memorials of the families of Compton, Lovett, and Hillersdon.

The Font is engraved in Lysons. It is octagonal, ornamented with Gothic tracery, foliage, &c. A stone coffin dug up in or about the Church, is placed in a small recess at its West end, and used as a coal-trough. An old key found in a coffin at Elstow, is engraved by Mr. Fisher.

The Tower is altogether detached from the Church, a circumstance by no means common. The Belfry is

¹⁰ Collins's Peerage.

furnished with a ring of five bells, bearing severally these inscriptions :

God save our King 1681.

Praise the Lord. 1602.

Christopher Graie made me. 1655.

VBCDEFG ABCDE HSTVW.

Be yt knowne to all that doth me see
That Newcombe of Leicester made mee. 1604.

The picturesque ruins of a large mansion (shewn to the left hand in the plate) which add considerably to the beauty of the place, are described with more truth than elegance in the following lines :

ELSTOW MANOR HOUSE.

It stood upon a gentle rising ground,

At foot of which a stream so calmly strayed,
Its lisping scarcely might be heard around,

When the light summer winds low music
made [frowned,

Amongst the trees that o'er its margin

Casting its tinkling ripples in the shade;

Save where the dancing moonbeams stole
between [green.

Its lacing boughs, and glittering tufts of

A free-stone porch, with carved figures dight,

Round which in clustering folds the ivy
clung,

Lifting its fringe above that ruin's height,

From which the weeds in sickly clusters
hung— [light

Gave back the moon's unveiled and peerless

As o'er the sward its trembling shade was
flung

Thro' its broad windows to the green earth
streaming— [gleaming.

And on their shattered mullions brightly

The wall-flower on that buttress is at rest ;

There is no stir or sound of living thing

To scare the sparrow from its leafy nest,

As fearlessly it stays its drooping wing
Where the quaint carvings, on that shield
express,

Peer from beneath their grassy covering ;

And tho' the winds are hushed, light clouds
sweep by

The morn's cold disk, slowly, and silently.

Over the porch, on a stone shield, are the arms of the Hillersdons, a chevron between 3 bulls' heads. This family became possessed of the manor "in the reign of Charles I. or perhaps earlier¹¹," and built this house; which, with the manor, was purchased of their female heiresses in 1792 by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P. for Bedford. The greater part of it was pulled down a few years after.

The great tithes of Elstow were appropriated to the Abbey, and came

with the manor to Mr. Whitbread, who received at the enclosure an allotment in lieu of them. The vicarage, which is in the diocese of Lincoln and Archdeaconry of Bedford, also accompanied the manor, and the present incumbent is the Rev. T. Cave, presented by Sam. Whitbread, Esq.

In conclusion, this article would be imperfect, were it not mentioned that at Elstow was born of mean parentage, in 1628, John Bunyan, the author of the "celebrated theological romance called Pilgrim's Progress."

Yours, &c. D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

IT is a common error to suppose that our ancestors were strangers to the luxuries of the table ; that their palates were as unsophisticated as their manners ; and that high seasoned delicacies were unknown in England until the present *degenerate* times. The absurdity of this opinion is fully manifested by the following extracts from a MS. on vellum in the British Museum*, apparently written towards the end of the reign of Henry the Sixth, about 1450—1460, containing recipes for numerous dishes ; the author of which was probably the Mrs. Rundle or Dr. Kitchener of the age. The whole of the volume exhibits exceedingly curious information on the mode of living at the period ; and at the end are bills of fare of several public diners, two of which I have copied. Although the recipes are written in English, so many French words are introduced, as to render it likely that they were the compilation of a foreigner. In the following extracts, particularly of the recipes, the language has been as much as possible modernised, but many words are still very obscure.

Yours, &c.

CLIONAS.

Feast of Henry the Fourth on the day of his Coronation, 13th October, 1399.

First Course.—Brawn en penard', viaund ryal, boar's head enarmez, grand chare synguettes, capon de haute grece, pheasant, heron, crustade lumbrerde, storieo imgraunt luc', a sotelte.

Second Course.—Venison en furmenty, gely, porcelle farcé enforce,

¹¹ *Magna Brit.* p. 81.

* *Harl. MSS.* 279.

pokokkys [qu. peacocks?], cranes, roast venison, rabbit, bittern, fowl endore, graunt tarte, deaun fryez, leche luni-barde, a soteeste.

Third Course.—Blaundesorye, quincys in comfyte, egretez, curlews, part-ridge, pigeons, quails, snipes, small birds, rabbits, pome correng, braun blanke leche, eggs engelez, fritours, doucettys, pety p'ueny, egle, potts of eel, a soteeste.

Feast at the Funeral of Nichol Bubbewith, late Bishop of Bath and Wells, 4th Dec. 1424.

In Flesh—First Course.—Nomblys de roo, blamangere, braun with mustard, chines of pork, roast capon de haute grece, roast swan, roast heron, aloes de roo, puddyng de swan necke, a rechemetc, a bake vz crustade.

Second Course.—Roo styned, maumenys, coney roasted, curlew, pheasant roasted, woodcock roast, partridge roast, plover roast, snipes roast, great birds roasted, larks roasted, venison de roe roasted, eggs, a leche, bread puffed, cold bakemeat.

Dinner of Fish for Religious men [i.e. Monks] at the said Funeral.

First Course.—Eels in sorry, blamanger, bakoun heryng, mulwyl tales, ling tails, jellies of salmon, merlyng soye, pike, great plaice, leche barry, crustade ryal.

Second Course.—Maumenge, codling, haddock, fresh hake, soles y soye, gurnet broiled with a syrpp, bream a mere, roche, perch, memise fried, eggs, eels roasted, leche lumbar, great crabs, a cold bake mete.

Some idea of many of the preceding dishes may be formed from the following recipes for making them. First, with respect to soups, or rather, perhaps, sauces:

Soup Dorry.—Shear onions, and fry them in oil; then take wine and boil with onions; toast white bread and do on a dish, and cast thereon good almond milk, and temper it with wine; then do the dorry about, and mess it forth.

Oil Soups.—Take a good quantity of onions, and mince them, not too small, and seth [i.e. boil] in fair water; then take them up, and take a good quantity of stale ale, as three gallons, and thereto take a pint of oil fried, and cast the onions thereto, and let boil altogether a good while; then

cast thereto saffron, powder pepper, and salt, and serve forth all hot as toast, and in the same manner for a mallard or capon.

But the preceding appear quite simple in comparison with the following:

Soups of Salomere.—Take boiled pork and hew it and grind it; then take cow-milk, and eggs, and swonge and saffron, and mince parsley-blades and cast thereto, and let boil altogether, and dress up on a cloth, and kerne there of small lechys, and do them in a dish; then take almond milk, and flower of rice, and saffron, and boil it altogether, then cast in, serve on thin lechys, and serve forth all hot.

It would be curious to hear Dr. Kitchener's opinion of "Pome Dorres."

Pome Dorres.—Take fillets of raw pork, and grind them well, do salt and powder pepper thereto, then take the white of eggs and throw thereto, and make them round as an apple, make fire without smoke; then take almond milk, and the bontyd flor, do them together, take sugar and put in them, beat them, do them with some green thing, parsley or yolks of eggs together, that they be green, and be well ware that they be not brown: and some men boil them in fresh broth or [before] they be spitted; and when they been so boiled then they must be set and cooled, and then spit them and do them with yolks of eggs, and coloured with hazel leaves.

The well known Scotch dish, the "Haggis" is thus described:

Haggis of a Sheep.—Take the ropis with the tallow [fat] and parboil them, then hack them small; grind pepper and saffron, and bread and yolks of eggs, and raw cream or sweet milk; do all together, and do in the great womb of the sheep, that is, the maw, and then set him and serve forth in.

An "Allow of Beef or Mutton" seems to have been no bad thing:

Take fair beef of the quyschons and mutton of the bottles, and cut them in the manner of steaks; then take raw parsley, small and shred, and yolks of eggs boiled hard, and marrow or suet, and hew all these together small; then cast thereon powder of ginger and saffron, and roll them together with thin hand and lay them on the steaks all abroad, and cast salt thereto; then roll together and put them on a round spit, and

roast them 'till they be enough; then lay them in a dish, and pour thereon vinegar and a little verjuice, and powder pepper thereon enough, and vinegar, and cinnamon, and a few yolks of hard eggs strewed thereon, and serve forth.

It may be the subject of serious doubt among epicures, whether we have improved in the dressing of a beef steak:

To make Steaks of Venison or Beef.—Take venison and slice it, and gridle it up brown; then take vinegar and a little verjuice and a little wine, and put powder pepper thereon enough, and powder ginger; and at the dresser strew on powder, cinnamon enough, that the steaks be all rubbed therewith, and but a little salt, and serve it forth.

But of all messes ever imagined by a disciple of Apicius, surely nothing has ever equalled a Porpoise pudding!

Pudding of Porpoise.—Take the blood of him, and the grease [fat] of himself, and oatmeal, and salt, and ginger, and pepper, and mix them together well, and then put them in a gut of the porpoise, and then let it boil easily and not hard a good while, and then take him up and broil him a little, and then serve forth.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

I SHALL feel obliged if any of your readers will acquaint me with the cause of Bishops taking precedence of temporal Barons. I, of course, know that a particular place is assigned to the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, among their own order, by Stat. 31 Hen. VIII., but unless a prescriptive right be set up, I am at a loss to understand why the *spiritual* are placed above the *temporal* peers. If it be urged that the former are merely the representatives of certain temporal possessions annexed to their Sees, to which possessions a seat in Parliament is assigned, and that that seat is superior to the place of any temporal Baron summoned to the House by virtue of a Patent granted, or Writ of Summons directed to himself or his ancestors, is it not extraordinary that the precedency of each Bishop should not be uniformly the same? but, as with the exception of the Prelates just mentioned, every Bishop ranks according to the date of his consecration, the argument that he repre-

sents certain possessions falls to the ground.

Frankly confessing myself, then, totally unable to explain the question, I appeal, through your pages, to such of your Correspondents as will do me the favour to give me information upon the subject.

CLIONAS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

IT has been your frequent task to record alterations of ancient edifices, and in the great number of instances at different times brought before your readers, I apprehend that the hands of senseless innovators have been more frequently censured and condemned than an opportunity has been afforded you of praising the exertion of a good taste in the restoration of such subjects. In some buildings the additions of the modern workmen have been confined to ornaments and mouldings which may easily be detected and detached from the main structure. In others (as in that which I am about to notice), a total and irreparable destruction has taken place, as if the improver, in the plenitude of his vanity, was determined that nothing of the original should remain to shew by contrast the absurdity of his alterations.

The edifice which has demanded the present notice, is the fine old Hall of Gray's Inn. To some of your Correspondents, it may be a matter of information to be told, that this structure was erected in the reign of Mary, and that until the late repairs, it was an almost perfect specimen of the architecture of the period. The walls were built with dark red brick; the mullions and labels of the large square windows, and some other particulars, being constructed of stone. The principal gables were marked by the ascending battlements, resembling steps, peculiar to the period, also worked in brick; the lateral walls being finished with plain parapets. The roof was tiled; from the ridge about the centre rose a lantern of wood, of an octangular form, and finished with a leaded cupola; although this appendage was rather heavy, and the lightness of the pointed style had been almost disregarded in its construction, it was valuable to the Antiquary as an original work. The interior possessed a fine timber roof, with open worked beams, and a splendidly

carved music gallery, which from the superior style of its Italian architecture, was evidently of a later period than the building.

As a perfect specimen of the latest species of pointed architecture, this old Hall was greatly to be admired; and though it would have been far from good taste to have copied such a building, it was highly absurd to attempt to improve it by the introduction of modern fantastic ornaments. Yet such an attempt has been made, or is rather making—and this communication will not, I fear, appear in time to stop the work of destruction, even if taste enough remained with those in power to attempt such a step. To proceed then with the improvements. The walls are being covered with compositæ, thereby gaining a smooth and even surface at the expence of the curious brick-work which I noticed as existing on the gables. Battlements of the modern kind, such as are to be seen upon many stables and other mean appendages to dwelling-houses, which the taste of the builders have erected in the "Gothic style," are being tacked on to the side walls. The roof has been stripped, and slates substituted for the tiles. And to crown the whole, a wooden lantern, of an entire new design, and much resembling a pigeon-house, substituted for the ancient one. So far the exterior. The inside I have not yet seen, but I cannot help instantly bringing before your notice the mischievous works which are going forward without waiting for their conclusion. I call them mischievous, because if any future set of Benchers should happen to possess taste enough to wish the removal of the rubbish with which the walls have been covered, they will not only be unable to effect their intention, but must have recourse to the same material to hide the ragged brick work which is necessarily defaced to make the plaster adhere. In addition to these *restorations* there are some new works, which, being in the same style, I cannot pass unnoticed. The former porches which covered the entrances to the Hall, were additions, and had round arches. These have been gothicized, as well as a *couch* passage at the western end of the Hall, communicating from Holborn-court to Gray's Inn-square, which is covered by a house; this has had a large pointed brick arch built across it at

each of its openings. Now nothing can equal the absurdity of these modern works. I need not tell your antiquarian readers that the archivolt of pointed arches were always curved. An opening formed of two straight lines meeting in an obtuse angle in the centre, scarcely rising twelve inches in as many feet, and humoured at the flanks into a slight curve, is the peculiar production of the modern "*Carpenter's Gothic School*." Such an absurdity would have been treated by the scientific and tasteful architects of the Tudor æra with the most profound contempt; yet such a stupid form is to be seen in almost every "modern Gothic" work from the Royal entrance to the House of Lords, to the work now under consideration.

In Gray's Inn-square are some more additions in the same style worthy of notice. The Chapel has received a new porch and bell turret. The former has a more correctly formed pointed arch of entrance than those above noticed; but the slender buttresses which decorate the angles are so exceedingly taper and delicate, that they look more like the members of a screen than appendages to any out-door works. The little octangular turret stuck on the roof, is rather superior to the hall lantern; in point of dimensions it would form an appropriate finish to a watch box. The crown formed on its top by the junction of several ribs, is very pretty; and if the whole was accurately copied in pasteboard, it would greatly ornament a chimney-piece or baby-house. The modern house* between the Chapel and Hall has received a coat of stucco, and a bungling pediment as a finish. The sash windows have labels above their heads to give them a Gothic appearance, and make the building "*harmonize with the surrounding structures*," according to the cant of modern improvers.

I have, I believe, particularized all the improvements and alterations in Gray's Inn, though I have perhaps been rather premature in doing so before the completion of the "restorations." I have done this, because I feared some profound admirer of the modern Gothic school may take the field before me, and chance to laud to the

* This is the Benchers' Room on the ground floor, and the Library on the upper story. We cannot agree with our Correspondent in his censure of this alteration.—EDIT.

skies the "improvements." I recollect that matchless example of "modern Gothic," the Regal entrance to the House of Lords, was highly praised in your pages, and set up as a rival to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and that too by a gentleman who must have seen better things, and have been quite alive to all its deformities.

The interior I anticipate will suffer. When the innovators arrive there I may have occasion again to address you, and as I considered it would be a matter of little import to your readers to be told what *carpenter* designed the alterations and improvements which have formed the subject of this letter, I did not think it worth the trouble of the enquiry.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland, near Exeter, Aug. 27.*

THE Colossus of Literature, eminently characterized by strength of thought and moral feeling, justly said, that "Genius is strong general powers of mind, accidentally directed to some particular pursuit." In political and legislative science, we now happily see distinguished Statesmen urged on by the necessity of circumstances, to think with Bacon, that "a stubborn retention of customs is a turbulent thing." Measures which a century ago would have been resisted as dangerous innovations, we see carried into practical effect, with the fullest approbation and success. The real good sense of this is, that, seeing all human institutions advancing to an unattainable perfection,—*Time*, the greatest of innovators, safely indicates what at length is generally felt necessary, in order to terminate obvious and long-standing evils. Men in power and possessing the vigour of mind and resolution contemplated by Johnson's apophthegm, see their way through continued error, at once do much to meliorate the human condition, and find their best reward in public gratitude, and in the *mens sibi conscia recti*.

In the present age of matured reflection and close inquiry, the public mind has been recently turned to the most important of all subjects, next to that of futurity,—and that is the British Constitution. While this sentiment is general, it is equally felt that the requisite rectification ought to be well weighed and gradual, as best calculated to achieve the indispensable good

wanted, according to the best experience at all times.—In some papers in your excellent work, Mr. Urban, some good precedents are adduced; and whatever has appeared since, tends to confirm the validity of these principles. Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage are projects so wild, extravagant, and impracticable, that they have been completely abandoned, excepting by a few who have nothing to lose and every thing to gain by innovations closely allied to insanity. It would be an idle waste of time to animadvert to what is mentioned only to be reprobated; and what would produce a maximum of corruption and evil in all gradations of society. It is, however, the generally allowed necessity of some degree of moderate and gradual melioration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, that originated the dangerous plans forced into notice by the crimes and madness of the French Revolution. I dismiss this unworthy part of the subject, by stating it to be the opinion of a majority of those who think that quinquennial would be preferable to septennial Parliaments, because the representatives and constituents would unquestionably be thus more advantageously assimilated and approximated; with the creation of a more salutary check on the former.

Boroughs were originally places of wealth and consequence, transferred by a more advanced state of civilization, arts, and commerce, to manufacturing and sea-port towns, where they are more apparent: and still the privilege of sending Members to Parliament remains ridiculously attached to a patron, who, on his own terms, sends his Members to the House of Commons; or to a *few inhabitants* who *sell* these seats in the Senate to the highest bidder. It is useless to inquire in what manner these *Boroughs* became what they never were intended to be,—a positive property, now as inviolable as the National Debt. It is evident that, whether they are sold by the patron, or by the few inhabitants, the Members sent from them cannot be said to represent the people; and this is precisely the fair principle of justice to the nation, on which they may be made to represent, as originally, the real wealth and property of a nation so highly advanced in both.

By the law, as it now stands, these *Boroughs* can be disfranchised, if it

can be proved that the sitting Member or Members obtained a seat by bribery and corruption. But this is inconsistent, to say the least of it, as it is quite understood either that the Members purchased their seats, or that the patron sent them to the House, with an understanding that they must support his views or party, a thing which he ultimately finds of adequate value. The National Debt arose from borrowing money to defend the land and all property against the enemy; and therefore all property and the land are mortgaged to the amount of the principal and interest of this Debt. If faith were violated with the National Creditor, no future loans could be procured, but under the security of assigned property, and an unusual interest, and yet we hear the flippant and thoughtless recommending to wipe off this Debt with a sponge, or at any rate to reduce the interest. Though the Boroughs may not have the solid foundation of the Public Debt, it is right to treat them as *bonâ fide* property, under any future requisite arrangement. At the Scottish Union compensation was made: and Mr. Pitt could not have effected the Union with Ireland, if he had not bought off a certain number of the Boroughs in that country.

This Kingdom is divided into two leading Interests, the *Landed* and the *Moneyed*. The former is represented by the County Members, and by a large proportion of the Members for Boroughs; while the latter, and the Manufacturing, are very imperfectly represented. Six hundred Members are sufficient; and even the House will not hold that number. Twenty-nine of the *most corrupt Boroughs* bought off, would reduce the 658 Members to 600. One hundred and fifty more of these venal Boroughs might be purchased with the public money at so many years purchase of the usual medium price. Large manufacturing towns might have Members assigned to them, they repaying Government the original purchase-money. Many men of rank, education, and property, wish to enter the House of Commons, but will not by means of the bribery, corruption, collusion, and degrading practices now indispensable, and reflecting so much disgrace on the British Nation. The purchase of the corrupt Boroughs with the public mo-

ney, by an Act of the Legislature, offers an unexceptionable remedy for the disgraceful evil in question. At every election of a new Parliament, the purchased and unappropriated Boroughs would be put up at public sale, and the purchase money would go into the public Treasury. To prevent the introduction of low adventurers into the House, no person would be permitted to purchase a seat in the honourable manner proposed, unless he could prove that he had a *bonâ fide* income of fifteen hundred pounds a year. This simple and eligible plan of moderate Reform I have stated to many; and all have expressed their approbation of it, as obviating readily what is equally absurd and corrupt, with justice to those concerned, and manifest future benefit to the public interests of the kingdom.

The above constitutes the great and leading branch of Reform. Some of the large counties might have an additional Member; and, to prevent rioting, idleness, and dissipation, the election for Counties might take place in three places in the County, on *one* and the *same* day.—Borough electors paid off, would retain a vote in their County. The present forty-shilling Freeholders might remain so for life; but on account of the difference in the value of money, ten pounds should be the future sum. Copyholders of four times that amount ought to have a vote; and householders rated to fifty pounds.

JOHN MACDONALD.

CAROLUS says: "Can any of your numerous Correspondents inform me why the Earl of Guilford does not spell the name of that town in the way it is usually done by Geographers, viz. *Guiltdford*? A well-known street near Russell-square is also spelled *Guilford* instead of *Guiltdford*."—CAROLUS is informed that this mode of spelling is adopted, because *Guilford* has been so spelt in the patents of Peerage; and that there have been other instances of a difference between the modern (and perhaps correct) manner of writing a place, and the title taken from that place. Of this a memorable instance is the Earldom of Arlington, enjoyed by the Duke of Grafton, from Harlington in Middlesex: and another was the Viscounty of Wimbleton from Wimbledon in Surrey. These discrepancies arose from the unsettled spelling of the times when the patents were made out, when orthography was so little regarded, that the owners themselves did not always spell their names in the same manner.



OLD PLACE, SLEAFORD, LINC.



HAVERHOLM PRIORY, LINC.

OLD PLACE, SLEAFORD.

(From CREASEY's *History of that Town and Neighbourhood*, reviewed in Part I. of our present Volume, p. 52.)

THE Old Place at Sleaford is mentioned by Leland, as a "house or manor-place, lately almost new builded of stone and timbre by the Lorde Husey;" and again, speaking of the town of Sleaford, he says, "the ornaments of it is the Bishop of Lincoln's castelle, and the late Lord Hussey's house." So that from what is here stated, we come to the conclusion that this "house or manor-place" was built, or rather re-built, by Lord Hussey, sometime about the year 1500; but by what means he or his ancestors became possessed of this estate, we are not enabled satisfactorily to determine. We have, however, sufficient reason to believe, that the said estate was in the possession of the Hussey family for a considerable length of time previous to the above period; for we find a John Hussey, esquire, (grandfather of the Lord Hussey mentioned above,) living at Old Sleaford in the 19th of Henry the Sixth.

Of this ancient baronial residence, nothing now remains but the "outer gate and postern," taken notice of by Gough. A farm-house, built out of the ruins of the same, and which is correctly represented in the annexed engraving, (*see Plate II.*) remained on part of the site thereof till the year 1822, when it was almost wholly taken down; and the present building erected. In taking down the chimneys several carved stones were met with, but which doubtless were placed there several years after the house was built,—at the time when open chimneys came into disuse. These stones, it is more than probable, formerly constituted part of the Church, as well as those which were discovered in a close to the North of the building, in digging a trench for an under drain in the same year. A quantity of stained glass, also, was found at the same time, in digging the foundations for some additional buildings.

This is all that can be gathered relative to the residence of Lord Hussey; but we find that this unfortunate nobleman was, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. remarkable for his loyalty, and apparently firm at-

tachment to his sovereign; and from his large possessions was regarded, no doubt, as a personage of much importance in his own country.

He was the eldest son of Sir William Hussey, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and was thirty years of age at his father's death. He was in the service of King Henry VII. at the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, against John, Earl of Lincoln, and the supporters of Lambert Simnel, fought June 16, 1487; and in the ninth of Henry VII. he served the office of Sheriff for Lincolnshire. In the fifth of Henry VIII. being then a Knight of the King's body, and about to attend him in his wars, he had letters of protection; and in the twelfth of the same reign he was appointed by the King, then at Calais, to treat with the Ambassadors of the Hanse towns, concerning the abuse of privileges granted to them by the King's ancestors, and concerning monies due from them to the King. In the year 1522 he was appointed Chief Butler of England, and the year following was one of the Knights appointed to be at Canterbury, on the seventh of May, to attend the King on the coming of the Emperor into England. He was summoned among the Barons of the realm to the Parliament, which commenced at the Preaching Friars, London, Nov. 3, 1529, bearing the title of Lord Hussey of Sleaford; and he was admitted amongst the Peers on the first of December following, at Westminster, where the House was then sitting by adjournment. In the following year he was one of the Lords who subscribed the memorial sent to the Pope, intimating that if he did not comply with the King's wishes relative to his intended divorce from Queen Catharine, the papal supremacy would not be much longer owned in England. He appears to have been one of the Lords of the King's Council, 24 Henry VIII. (1532), and in the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth of the same reign, he sat in Parliament as a Baron; but in October, in the latter year, rashly engaging in the common insurrection, when the feuds and differences about religion first broke out in England, he was attainted of high treason, his manor of Old Sleaford, with lands to the value of 5,000*l. per annum* adjacent, confiscated, and he himself beheaded

at Lincoln in June following. "Some few years since," says Banks in his *Baronage*, "on digging in a place which had formerly been a garden, in the city of Lincoln, the stone coffin of this John Lord Hussey was discovered, with a stone near it in an old wall, which had on it an inscription, purporting whose body lay there interred. But as the workmen were employed to fill up a well, they cast the coffin therein, along with other rubbish and materials to complete the job."

His children were restored in blood by Parliament in the fifth of Queen Elizabeth, but without restitution of the title or estate.

HAVERHOLM PRIORY.

In the parish of Ruskington, Lincolnshire, stands Haverholm Priory, the property and residence of Sir Jenison William Gordon, Bart. It is situated about four miles East by North of Sleaford, on a island of 300 acres, formed by two branches of the Sleaford river, which, dividing itself at about two miles and a half from that place, unites again three miles lower.

The earliest mention we have found relating to this religious house, is in Dugdale, who informs us that "Alexander Bishop of Lincoln gave the island, then called Halfreholm, afterwards St. Mary, with all its appurtenances, free from all burdens, for building of this monastery of the order of Sempringham, in the year 1139." Halfreholm, it seems, was its ancient name, which originated perhaps, from the British *aver*, a port, and the Saxon *holm*, a river island. Tanner tells us, that "this place was first given by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to the Cistercian monks of Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, about the year 1137, that they might build an Abbey of that order; but after having made some progress in the same, they pretended not to like the situation, and thereupon removed to Louth Park."

How this property came into the hands of the Bishop, it is not in our power to discover, but we find that after the monks of Fountains Abbey had quitted it, he "quickly disposed of the island to the new and strict order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham," who most probably completed what the others had begun, and erected that

building, the Priory of Haverholm, which has rescued this island from oblivion. This order of religious settled here in 1239, and, after existing four hundred years, William Hall, prior, and six canons, surrendered the Priory to King Henry the Eighth, September 5, 1539. Fourteen years after this surrender, Edward, Lord Clinton, to whom the site was granted at the Dissolution, had still remaining in charge *6l. 13s. 4d.* in annuities and corrodies, in addition to the sum of *20l.* in pensions to the undernamed brothers and nuns who were inhabitants at the dissolution: Henry Butler, *4l.*—Ralph Robynsonne, *2l. 13s. 4d.*—John Brayc, *2l.*—Margaret Woodhouse, *3l. 6s. 8d.*—Johanna Crossyer, *2l.*—Dorothy Flower, *2l.*—Elizabeth Warbertonne, *2l. &c.*—Sibilla Percell, *2l.*

If the statement of Sir Wm. Dugdale, of the number of religious to be admitted into this house, *viz.* fifty brothers and one hundred nuns, be correct, we can easily account for the very extensive foundations which still may be traced here, and have no doubt but that, in its day, the Priory of Haverholm was a very distinguished monastic edifice. The income attached to this house at its dissolution, according to Speed, was *88l. 5s. 5d. per ann.* This house had also the patronage of the Church livings of Anwick, Old Sleaford, Ruskington, Quarrington, and ultimately of Dorrington, of which latter Church a moiety was in the Monastery of Haverholm in 1209.

The present possessor of Haverholm has made great additions to the remains of the ancient buildings, and in a style corresponding with the circumstances of the place. South of the house is a well wooded-park of considerable extent, stocked with deer, and of beauty and variety beyond what the features of the surrounding country lead a stranger to expect. It is in the Lordship of Ewerby, and separated from the home grounds by the Southern branch of the Sleaford river, over which is the ancient Nuns' Bridge. The appropriated grounds on the North communicate with the turnpike-road leading from Sleaford to Tattershall, at the distance of half a mile from the house, and are intersected by the Sleaford navigation. These circumstances contribute as much to the accommodation of this seat, as the thriving and

well-disposed plantations do to its embellishment.

Since its dissolution as a religious house, Haverholm Priory has been the property of the Clintons, Abdys, &c. until the year 1763, when it was purchased of Sir John Shaw, bart. by the late Sir Samuel Gordon, bart. father of the present owner.

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MR. URBAN, *Camberwell, June 17.*

I CANNOT well imagine a more tedious occupation than that of compiling the "Indices nominum" to the Escheat Rolls, Patents, and other Records published by order of Parliament during his late Majesty's reign. But to the curious Antiquary this pursuit must have been any thing but disagreeable; for his desire of tracing the origin of names might be fully satisfied during the progress of his labours. I have sometimes amused myself in this way, and the result of my observations has been to trace the names of persons, either to some peculiarity in figure or costume, to some trade, place of residence, or circumstance attaching to their mode of living, and not unfrequently to the character they held in society. But these do not appear to have been sufficient in some instances to identify persons, and for this reason they have been distinguished by descent, such names as Adam the clerk, *son of Philip the scribe*; Alexander, *the son of Glay the seneschall*, occurring frequently among our ancestry. Sometimes they are distinguished by descent only, as Adam *the son of John, the son of Simon*: Yarnoth, *the son of Tagnared, the son of Tegnared the little*. Peculiarities in figure or costume gave rise to names; of this we have frequent and well-known instances: such are those of John de *Boweles* (probably an ancestor of Sir John Falstaff), Robert de *Grossetête*, and William *Longespee*. The names that seem to be derived from trades and professions are exceedingly numerous. We have Thomas *the Barber*: Robert *the Sage*: Robert *the Porter*: John *the Clerk*: Bartholomew *the Baker*: Roger *the Chandler*: Alexander *the Parson*: and some of these have been clothed in a French or Latin dress, for I find such names as Roger *Pistor*, Henricus *Tonsor*, Johannes de *Blankmustre*, and Robertus *le Blé*. Some persons seem to have taken name from their character in so-

ciety. Among many others we have Ricardus *Wyttey*, Willielmus *Wysman*, and Ricardus *d'Argent*. But by far the greater number derived their names from places of their residence or nativity: we have Robert of *Holland*, Ralph of *Germany*, John the *Briton*, William the *Norman*, Richard of *Guernsey*, John *d'Alençon*, Hugh de *Burgh*, Johannes de *Villu*, and Ursus de *Urbe*. Names seem also to have arisen out of circumstances attaching to the location and habits of persons: such are John of *the Gutter*, William *at the gate*, Thomas in *the willows*, Osto of *the tree*, William *at the brook*, Arnold of *the wood*, Stephen de *Portico*, and William of *London-bridge*.

By dropping the articles prefixed to some of these names, it will be seen that they are still in use: thus Adam *the Clerk, son of Philip the Scribe*, may be considered as the root from which all the *Clarks, Clerks, Clarkes*, and *Clarksons* have sprung. The "huge Mr. *Littles*," and their kinsmen the *Smalls*, may probably enough be descended from our before-mentioned friend 'Tegnared *parvum*,' nor need we be surprised to find that Bowles is a modification of *Boweles*, and *Grossetête* but another word for *Greathead* or *Greathced*. Those derived from trades or professions have undergone so little change, that few words will be necessary to persuade the reader that our *Butchers, Barbers, Bakers, Smiths*, and *Tailors*, are descended from persons at one time following respectively those avocations. If this idea needed any support, we might state that names of this class evidently bear a proportion to the use of the callings whence they are derived. We should fare but badly without a great number of *butchers* or *bakers*; and though *barbers* now-a-days are for the most part but lightly esteemed, they were in former times men of consideration, and consequently their craft was followed with eagerness. *Smiths* in the warlike ages must have been in great request, not only for forging armour, but for fitting it on. Chaucer tells us what we may understand by the terms '*Clerke*' and '*Personne*,' and indeed, could they do nothing but relate such '*tales*' as he has put into their mouths, we should not be inclined to deem them an useless class of beings. Our friends

the *Quicks* and *Sharps* may surely be considered as sprigs from the stock of Maister Richard Wyttey, or his colleague William Wyman.

Yours, &c.

D. A. BRITON.

MR. URBAN, June 30.

OBSERVING in your last Volume, Part II. p. 218, the hypothesis of the existence of the Stars, I would beg to suggest, that much of the difficulty relating to the reconciliation of the discoveries and opinions of geologists and astronomers with the Genesis of Moses, may be obviated by some considerations which are perfectly consistent with the Scriptures.

With full permission that it is our duty to believe all the Holy Scriptures contain, I would observe, that those Scriptures were not designed to instruct us in human science, or in any information attainable by our natural powers, but were given us for our instruction exclusively, in those all-important truths which relate to our immortality, and which, being spiritual, can only be properly understood by a spiritual understanding. As such, the language of Moses is addressed, not to philosophers, but to men under those circumstances of life in which the bulk of the species have ever been placed, and who have no knowledge of the immense creation around them, further than what they obtain by the early impression of their senses: the style, therefore, of Genesis, though sublime, is plain, simple, and artless; adapted to every age of the world, and to every man's comprehension. Had sufficient importance been attached to this fact, it never would have been considered infidelity to believe in the diurnal and annual motions of the earth; and, if we bear in mind other circumstances connected with God's Word, we need not be alarmed, now, at the discoveries and suggestions of learned men; all the great truths which concern us, finite creatures, *viz.* grace, mercy, pardon, and acceptance with God through the atonement of Christ, standing perfectly distinct from the philosophy of Genesis, and both unaided and uninjured by any inquiries into it. On the one hand, geologists set forth their primary, transition, and secondary rocks; their discoveries of fossil remains in the various strata upon the earth; and their various systems as connected with these, and

mountains, minerals, and oceans, and add many thousands of years to the computed age of the world, in order to bring it to its present maturity: and, on the other hand, the telescope discovers to us, not only an infinity of stars, but numberless clusters of them, similar to our milky-way. The mind is lost in the contemplation of such vastness! And it is in vain that we apply to the Word of God for information in regard to material creation; we see but "parts of his ways," and these are "past finding out" to us! But still, the Bible, in its commencement, necessarily touches upon the wisdom of God in the work of creation.

In the concise but sublime description of Moses, we learn that the Almighty Architect proceeded by that same wisdom of which He afterwards imparted a measure to his intelligent creatures. He that raises a magnificent edifice, begins upon a sure foundation, preparing first the rudest and strongest materials; these he unites in the building, and by degrees, ascending from the rough to the polished and ornamental parts of the structure, finishes it in due proportion and symmetry; but servants, and subsistence for them, must be procured before the lord arrives. Now this is just the description Moses gives us of the *order* of creation. No doubt He who made the whole could have spoken it into existence in a moment of time; but, in conformity with all our observations upon the works as well as the ways of the Almighty, He proceeds by degrees. After the creation of the nucleus of the earth, He forms the firmament, to uphold the clouds, and support, first vegetable, and afterwards animal, existence. He gathers the seas together and gives them their boundary; He then creates the green herb, most probably commencing with the lower orders of vegetation, and proceeding till the forest is covered with stately timber. The Almighty then creates the lights of heaven. Taking the simplicity of Genesis for my guide, I cannot but believe that Moses included in the 16th verse of the 1st chapter, *all* that the unassisted eye can discover: the expression may include the whole of the milky-way, in which are countless myriads of stars; yet even this vast whole is but an atom in the great expanse! That Genesis does not include creation elsewhere, is evident,

because angels are created beings, and anterior in their creation to this world; inasmuch as "they sang together" in its first foundation, and "all the sons of God" then "shouted for joy." The Great Supreme, still advancing in the scale of creation, then forms the inhabitants of the water and of the air, which are succeeded by the superior organization of the living creatures of the land; and, lastly, all previously arranged for his use, man, the lord of the earth, comes forth from the Creator's hands, formed in His likeness!

But in what time was this beautiful and great Creation perfected? Within six days, in the Mosaic account. Some learned and good men, wishing to retain the term *day* in something like our usual acceptation of it, suppose that the motions of the earth were then very different, and the natural days longer; some of our most eminent geologists acknowledging, that every appearance of the earth's surface is in perfect accordance with the Mosaic order of creation, insist upon immense series of years being necessary for that *gradual production* of its present condition, which we invariably discern in all the operations of the Godhead, throughout all nature. For my part, I humbly conceive, that the word *day*, which, even now, we often use for large and various portions of time, may signify in a description where all is simple, concise, and majestic, and especially in the very nature of early language, a portion of time of immense duration. In the plain and familiar language of Scripture the same word often implies various modifications of thought. As *father* signifies grand and great grand-father,—the first father of a family, or tribe, or even nation,—the institutor of a profession,—a chief of the prophets, and is a universal token of respect,—so *day*, prophetically, signifies *year*. Sometimes it comprises a number of years: there is 'the day of vengeance, of grace, and of salvation'; there is also the day of judgment: the same word is applied to the Millennium, and even to the whole period of the gospel dispensation. In these, different portions of time, and some of great magnitude, are clearly intended. I would ask, why may not the *days* of Creation also signify protracted intervals of time, not perhaps equal, but most of them of prodigious extent to us short-lived

creatures, and of which the "morning and evening" are their boundaries respectively? Why may they not have a reference to cycles of years? and, if unequal, why may not the term be used as a memorial of the act of Creation within it? In this view not only grandeur and sublimity pervade creation, but there is also a *simplicity* in the whole which adds to its magnificence! Here is never-ceasing and never-failing Providence in union with creation! The immediate interpositions of Deity would appear simply to consist in acts of creation in the order of Moses, and would manifest equally, with any view, the "eternal Power and Godhead." The primary rocks, the foundations of the "round world" being laid, and the waters separated, the detrita of those rocks, occasioned by the operation of the elements, would, in process of time, produce other formations; these never-failing causes of decay, further, would be aided by the creation of the lower orders of vegetables, such as lichens and mosses, which, by adherence to the solid rock through a minute portion of decay, would occasion additional detrita, and facilitate, in the decay of themselves, the formation of various soils, in which the creative power of the Almighty in the vegetable kingdom would be abundantly manifested; there would be that constant operation of decay and reproduction, which we now trace throughout nature, and which, under the guidance and controul of Almighty God, through the agency of his Providence, would bring the earth to that perfect state in which our first parents possessed it, when the whole was "very good."

But how, it may be asked, does this view of Creation accord with the appointment of the Sabbath? I answer, it is favoured by that holy institution. *Sabbath* does not always signify a day, but sometimes a week, a year, and a state of rest and peace in the enjoyment of the promises of the Gospel; and it is an opinion of high antiquity, that the Millennium will be a *thousand years' sabbath*, immediately succeeding six thousand of labour and sorrow. These last sabbaths are but representations of the primary appointment. The Almighty was pleased, first, to reserve a sabbath unto himself, and afterwards bestowed a rest upon man, similar to his own. "He rested

on the seventh day from all his work:" and again, "in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, &c. &c. and resteth the seventh day," which He blessed and hallowed. Here is the foundation of man's hebdomadal sabbath, in which the *principle* rather than the *day* of its observation is determined; because the latter has been changed, once at least,—but the former never. This earthly sabbath consists of a consecrated seventh-portion of time, immediately preceded by six devoted to worldly duties; and the sabbath which the Lord appoints unto himself, is the prototype of it, having been previously established upon the same principle. But are we warranted in supposing that the great I AM, to whom a thousand years are but a day, ceased from creation-work for twenty-four hours, and then resumed it? Certainly not: the Almighty has not declared himself in one act of creative power since the completion of his work, near six thousand years since; every living creature that now is having existed in its parent-creation, as set forth by Moses. And are we to imagine, that the cessation from work, or rest, of God, will never terminate? Then his Almighty sabbath (speaking with awe and reverence) would not be the original of ours, which is one fixed interval of time, proportioned originally to another. But we are justified in saying, that *now* is the heavenly sabbath. The Almighty commenced his own rest when his work was finished; and his cessation will continue the whole period of time his present creation exists, even until it is finally destroyed: and then, *again* He will go forth in works of creation; He declares "*Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth*." But this duration of the sabbath of the Almighty suggests a longer duration of creation-work immediately previous to it, founded upon the very principle which the Lord himself appointed for the earthly sabbath; the latter, in regard to man, being the model of the former, in regard to God!

In this view, all the discoveries of men of science in the wide field of creation, even if they are all correct, by no means operate against the Word of the Most High God! And I say, still further, if the days of Creation, as specified by Moses, were actually the same as our natural days, all the objec-

tions of men are equally futile, because all power belongs to our Almighty Creator! But I have finished: my opinions of Creation and the Sabbath I believe to be in harmony with God's Works and Word. "Day," the "sun," "stood still," "rises," "sets," and many other such expressions, I believe to be figures of speech, and representations of familiar ideas, founded upon first impressions. Holy men of old used them, as best adapted for general use, their object being, not to instruct men in the mysteries of nature, but to "make men wise unto salvation."

VICARIUS HUMILIS.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

HAVING observed in your last Volume, Part I. p. 489, an old song on the Death of the Earl of Derwentwater, I am induced to send you some lines relating to the same subject, valuable perhaps rather on account of their rarity, than of any intrinsic merit which they possess. They are printed underneath "a Perspective View of Dilston Hall, once the seat of the unfortunate James Earl of Derwentwater," which appears to be a faithful representation of the residence of that Nobleman, who fell a victim to his mistaken ideas of loyalty, pitied alike by all parties. It is stated to be "drawn on the spot by Thomas Oliver, of Hexham in Northumberland, 1766," and in point of execution has nothing to recommend it beyond similar productions of the burin of that period. I purchased it with several other curious articles relative to the affairs of the years 1715 and 1745, from the late Mr. Simco, a name sufficiently well known to every print-collector and antiquary. URBANI AMICUS.

How mournful feeble Nature's tone,

When Dilston Hall appears,
Where's none to wail the Orphan's moan,
Nor dry the Widow's tears!

The helpless, aged, Poor survey

This Building as it stands,
In moving anguish heard to say
(And weeping wring their hands),

'The bounteous Earl, he is no more,
Who once adorned this plain,
Reliev'd the needy at his door,
And freely did sustain.

'Here flowing plenty once did reign,
Which gladden'd every face;

But now, alas, reversed scene!
For owls a dwelling place.

'The tim'rous Deer hath left the lawn,
The Oak a victim falls,
The gentle Trav'ler sighs, when shewn
These desolated walls.

'Each gen'rous mind emotion feels
With pious pity mov'd :
No breast its anguish yet conceals
For one so well belov'd.'

Let no unhallow'd tongue, a servile slave,
Their partial clamour vent beyond the grave;
But let the noble dead his honours wear,
His fault deplore, his virtues still revere,
Tho' err he did, he finish'd the debate
With his own blood, and Ratcliffe's fair estate.
The aged Farmer, tottering o'er the green,
Leans on his staff, recounts the days he's seen,
Informs the list'ning youth by his record,
How bless'd his roof, how p'nteous his board,

Not rack'd by Derwent's hospitable Lord :
He stops his tale, involv'd in grief profound,
He sighs, he weeps, he feebly strikes the ground, [yore,
Cries, 'Why rehearse these golden days of
Since they to me, to me can be no more ?'
The clement heart, and curious, often calls
To view the naked Park and stripped Walls,
The dampish Walls their stony tears impart,
As if their master's wound had pierc'd their heart.

Ye pensive mutes, 'tentive on Dilston wait,
And mourn, eternal, Ratclyffe's tragic fate !

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Aug. 9.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE has set an example of architectural innovation in Oxford, that is likely to produce many imitations. St. Mary's Hall has already been polluted with embellishments; and the venerable exterior of All Souls' College, one of the most conspicuous and interesting objects in the High-street, has been uncased, and is partly restored, under the direction of Mr. Robertson, who is also engaged in building the New Church (after a Norman model) for the parish of St. Clement, and the new Printing-house for the University. But, besides those already named, there are other evidences of the taste which now prevails in Oxford, for expensive architecture; and if the passenger is intercepted in almost every street by scaffolding and ladders, loose masonry and rubbish, he is amused with the unnatural efforts of the denizen workmen to keep pace with the industry of their metropolitan rivals. With all my partiality for Oxford, I am obliged to confess that she falls short of the energy, good taste, and judgment, defective as they are,

which influence the patrons of architecture in Cambridge. There every thing that is done is on the side of *improvement*, but in this University I observe a total disregard of antiquity, and strange to say, a rooted propensity for *alteration* and novelty. I know that one town has all its beauty to acquire; and that the other is a collection of beauties, of ancient and magnificent edifices, which the munificence or taste of patrons may rival in extent or ornament, but cannot in the charm which antiquity confers, or in the genuine character which belongs to buildings planned and perfected by the inventors of the style.

One source of the good at Cambridge is the dependance on a single architect; and the chief cause of the evil at Oxford the constant change from one architect to another; not as might be supposed for the greater skill of the new candidate, for of his knowledge of Gothic architecture no proof is required, but merely in compliment to the professional adventurer, to oblige whom more pains are taken than are required at his hands to improve the College buildings, or accommodate their respective societies. The assertion that *restoration* is scorned, and that *alteration* is encouraged, is not contradicted by a single example of consequence among the re-edified structures in Oxford.

Innovation for a time raged with fury in Magdalen College, but it was soon effectually checked, and whatever merit the renovated parts of its ancient buildings now possess, must be chiefly ascribed to the refined taste and unceasing exertions of the learned President, Dr. Routh. These works, inauspiciously begun, have been brought to a temporary conclusion, with credit to all parties; but the buildings at St. Mary's Hall have been carried on and concluded in the false taste in which they were commenced. The richest ornaments of Christ Church and Magdalen have been gathered from the noble and elegant buildings they adorn, and multiplied so numerously, that the bay-windows into which they have been formed, are novelties in architecture, and require so much ingenuity of construction, that it is reported that at least three tons of iron are required to maintain them in their positions. In a few words, these features are preposter-

ously absurd in a small and proportionably low quadrangle.

The sin of modern architects is their love of ornament, and this error is so glaring in the present instance, that all agree in condemning it, and in lamenting that a good material, and a skilful hand, have been so misemployed. A similar injury is meditated at All Souls. The beautiful front of that College, composed of features and decorations remarkable for their propriety, their delicacy, and their elegance, is to be encumbered with huge protruding windows, and encrusted with carvings which were disallowed in the 15th century; the architects of that period well knowing that correct proportions and a just and simple distribution of ornament produced beauty and grandeur, which an excess of enrichments, however ingeniously disposed or minutely detailed in their execution, would fail of effecting.

I will here repeat the solicited advice Mr. Robertson received from a member of Magdalen College, distinguished for his elegant taste in architecture. "Study the building and Loggan's prints before you remove a stone or determine on a design. The latter will accurately supply what the former has lost through caprice or a disrelish of antiquity; and be satisfied to rest your credit rather on restoring the building to what it originally was, than in making a handsome specimen of modern Gothic architecture."

It is to be hoped that this golden advice will not be neglected. As far as the architect has already proceeded with the new work, he is entitled to praise. The ancient design on the West side, and the lower part of the South front, have been scrupulously restored to their original character, but if I may judge from a specimen window placed in the roof, this day a serious innovation will be inflicted on the parapet. Anciently the battlements were uninterrupted, and the lofty gables rose from behind them,—a character so handsome that it should be preserved, and it is one which has been successfully imitated in the elegant East front of St. John's College. Why not give dormer windows propriety of situation as well as of form, and place them in this instance just behind the battlements? The example in the West front of St. John's College is not genuine. The tower

gateway was at one time surrounded with scaffolding, and every good antiquary in Oxford trembled for the fate of that stately fabrick; but this formidable preparation for innovation have been removed, and I hope the sentence, for I believe one was passed, is now rescinded.

A handsome doorway has been discovered on the West side of the College, which originally opened into the porch of the Chapel, and was walled up about half a century ago: this may be restored for ornament if not for use; it is too beautiful to be again hidden or destroyed. I shall hereafter trouble you with some further remarks on the alterations of this College.

Yours, &c. AN OLD OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Aug. 1.

THE interesting subject of Polar Magnetic attraction has recently acquired a renovated consideration from the laudable spirit of enterprise and research, evinced by the learned Professor Hanstein, who, provided with all requisite instruments, has proceeded to the remote wilds of Siberia in search of the site of a supposed North-east Magnetic Pole. At all events, much benefit will arise to an infant science, from this practical investigation; and let me be permitted to occupy a few of your valuable columns, in examining the scientific Professor's magnetic assumptions and positions, as tending to establish a *theory* or *rationale* of the variation of the compass. The Professor, like Dr. Halley, places two magnetic poles in each hemisphere; while other eminent Philosophers, such as Euler, Gilbert, Churchman, and Krufft, assign one. As the indicated situation of these Poles has been visited by navigators and travellers, without manifesting the usual signs of existence, they call for no further attention, however ingeniously imagined.

In the year 1769, Professor Hanstein situates his North-west Pole $19^{\circ} 43'$ from the earth's North Pole, and in longitude $259^{\circ} 58'$ East, with an annual motion eastward, of 10 or 12 minutes. In 48 years, at this rate, this supposed Pole would be situated in 94° West longitude, and 17 miles from the parallel of 70° . Captain Parry, in 1819, passed over this meridian, and if

this Pole had existed, the North end of the needle would have pointed to it, on a line of no variation, or which is the same thing, with a West variation of 180° ; whereas, this did not happen till this enterprising navigator passed the meridian of the *real* North-west Magnetic Pole, situated by *approximations* figured in a former paper, at the intersection of 70° North latitude, and 100° West longitude. Again, had Halley's North-west Pole been in Baffin's Bay, or Professor Krufft's on the West of Greenland, or Halley's North-east in 30° East longitude and $76^{\circ} 30'$ North latitude, or Hansteen's in the North-east quarter, the needle in London would not point very nearly to Captain Parry's Pole; but would be drawn eastward into probably less than the half of the angle of variation at present found. This consideration is rendered strikingly evident, by experiments with several magnets placed at various angles and distances, with respect to a magnetised needle, which will not point to any of such magnets, but in a direction proportioned to the strength of each, acting in the inverse ratio of the square of relative distance. Were the *precise site* of the Magnetic Pole ascertained, the variation will not be the exact amount of the angle formed by the magnetic and true meridian of a place. For instance, in London, this angle exceeds the variation, because the South-east Magnetic Pole draws the South extremity of the needle somewhat westward, and the result is the actual variation found; and which in this case would be greater, were there no South-east Pole. It thus appears, that the needle cannot point exactly to either pole, excepting when situated in the plane of the circle passing through *both magnetic poles*, and round the earth, in which case the variation will be the angle between this circle and the meridian; and the common magnetic equator will be a circle at right angles to that running through the poles magnetic. It is also manifest, that these magnetic circles will be *constantly altering*, according to the rate of movement of one pole eastward, and of the other westward.

It is much to be lamented, that steps are not taken to ascertain the precise position of the two Magnetic Poles. Cape Turnagain is within a few degrees of the site of the North West

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Pole. Between a river running into the Slave lake, and another into Bathurst's inlet, the land-line is *short*. Thus, the great object is *within reach*. At subsequent periods, the exact situation of the Pole might be again found. By this means, in time, the nature of the eccentric curve in which it moves, and the rate of movement, would be found *before* this Pole passes under inaccessible regions. Instead of this, that intrepid traveller Captain Franklin is directed to survey the coast between Mackenzie's river and Behrin's Straits, a thing of minor importance, as it is now well known that a North-west passage, whose existence no one doubts, can be of no benefit to navigation or commerce.

The Admiralty have really enough to do in managing their own various details; and subjects like this in question ought to be placed under the directions of the ROYAL SOCIETY, whose highly scientific members, in every department of knowledge, have time, talents, and inclination, to promote all objects of public utility.

Unless what is humbly suggested be speedily done, I am well assured that active foreigners will deprive us, by a laudable anticipation, of the honour of completing the first discovery of this, or any other age.

In your former numbers it was recommended as a secondary object, to trace the North coast of America by land; to construct small vessels, and to try to get into the Polar basin, where from the flatness of the spheroid of the earth, the sun's rays are absorbed, and probably occasion an open sea in summer.

I return from this requisite digression to say, that Professor Hansteen, on what grounds we know not, situates a North-east Pole $4^{\circ} 11'$ from the terrestrial North Pole, and under the meridian of $101^{\circ} 29' 30''$ East longitude. He makes it to move West, at the rate of 25 miles annually. If we suppose a meridian drawn from the magnetic equator on the West side of the earth, and passing over Captain Parry's Pole, through, of course, the North Pole of the earth, to the magnetic equator on the Peninsula of India, one half of such meridian will be over the *North-west*, and the other over the *North-east* line of no variation, constantly moving eastward, according to the movement of the Magnetic Pole,

or power, within the earth. I mention this, because the learned Professor will find himself on the North-east line, when, for reasons stated, he gets a *little beyond* the meridian of 80° East longitude, or about 14° further East than Tobolski. As he proceeds eastward, he will find a decreasing East variation, because a line drawn from his position to that of the North-west Pole, will pass to the East of the North terrestrial pole from which the variation is reckoned, without ascribing any attraction to that Pole, which is merely a point of convenient reference. If his supposed Pole is situated under the parallel of $85^{\circ} 49'$, he ought, on its imagined meridian, to have *no variation*; more especially as the South-east Pole will draw the South extremity of the needle eastward. But the case must not be allowed to rest here, as the Professor must proceed due North to Cape Taimaure, the most northerly point of Russia, in 102° East, and 78° North. There, within seven degrees of the supposed Pole, the dipping needle ought, from experience, to stand at 88 degrees. This sure trial will set the question completely at rest.

Captain Franklin found that by turning the needle eastward or westward, out of the plane of the magnetic meridian, a somewhat different degree of dip was obtained. This phenomenon has not been accounted for. When the axis of the instrument is at right angles to the magnetic meridian, the needle will be in its plane; and the extremity of the axis at both ends, will act freely in the socket, and with the *least possible friction*.—Not so, when the axis forms an angle with the magnetic meridian. In this case, the magnetic power, drawing the needle downwards, will sit *obliquely, laterally, and angularly*, on the part of the axis in the sockets; and consequently, there will be *more strain and friction* than in the other case; and also greater at the extremity furthest from the acting powers. By projecting a plain figure, this will appear obvious; and a small difference of dip must be a consequence to be avoided, by placing the needle *always* in the plane of the magnetic meridian.

During 247 years, the dip of the needle has altered only $1^{\circ} 20'$, giving an annual decrease of 19 seconds and a fraction of 43 hundred parts. This proves that the curve in which the

pole moves is extremely eccentric. In former papers it was made out that it did not move in a straight line under a meridian. It was proved that it did not move under a parallel of latitude, as the ingenious Mr. Churchman supposed. It was stated, that it did not move in any line, on any side of the earth's Pole. The very slow rate of decrease of the variation arises from the movement of the Pole, apparently in nearly a straight line in reference to London, on account of the great eccentricity of the curve of movement. The average of the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, is $2' 24''$ greater than that of 1819, 1820, and 1821; and this average is $2' 14''$ greater than that of the three next years, tending to shew the apparent slowness arising from eccentricity. If we take a general average from the time when the variation was nothing in London, till the West began to decrease in 1817, the medium is found to be $9' 6'' 5$. The apparent slowness of change of variation will happen for a considerable time in every place where the variation is beginning either to increase or diminish, though the actual increase or decrease may amount to the general average.

In many situations the action of the needle is quite irregular, from being acted on by magnetic local strata. It is evident that when such strata are situated in the shell of the earth, in a line between any place, and the nearest Magnetic Pole, the increase or decrease of the variation must be *irregular* at such place, till the Magnetic Pole has in its constant progress moved considerably out of that line.

We have no data to enable us to calculate the *depth* of the Magnetic Pole *within* the earth, having only one angle of the triangle of dip, and none of the sides; because the precise position of the Pole is known only as far as has been made out by the former process of *approximation*, which cannot be depended on as critically accurate to fractions. The dips of the needle to be furnished by Professor Hansteen, in his Siberian researches, may enable us to approximate, experimentally, to the depth of the Pole. By constructing a large globe of paste-board, tangent lines may be accurately laid off in the plane of the magnetic meridian, in several situations in the northern hemisphere, where the dip of the needle may have been *accurately* observed; and the more distant these

situations are from the Pole, and from each other, so much the more satisfactory the result will be. Let the dip, or angle, formed with the tangent-line be accurately laid off from the tangents. If wires are pushed into the hollow globe, *in the direction of the angle of dip*, such wires will concentrate *not far* from the probable position of the North-west Pole.

It is said that next year Captain Parry will proceed to the East side of Spitzbergen, to ascertain how far it may be eligible to establish fisheries in that quarter; and with the ulterior view of running over about six hundred miles to the earth's North Pole. Independent of useful magnetic observations, the trial of the *pendulum* at the Pole will be an object of scientific importance. Gillis's Land in 81° and $30'$ East, and to the East of the island of North-east land, will be traced and laid down; and to this unexplored land, it is probable that whales and other fish may resort. This intended voyage is also to our present purpose; as the Discovery-ships will pass near to, if not over Doctor Halley's supposed North-east Magnetic Pole in $76^{\circ} 30'$ North latitude, and 36° East longitude. If Hansteen's North-east Pole be $4^{\circ} 11'$ from the Pole of the earth, the needle at the North-east of Spitzbergen ought to point to it, with 50° of East variation, and with an angle of dip towards it of about 85 degrees. At the North Pole itself, the North end of the needle will, on a line of no variation, direct itself to the Professor's Pole, *if such there be*, and with a dip of 88 degrees.

As the ships advance northward, the West variation will increase, because the angle formed by the magnetic and true meridian will increase, till on the North Pole itself it will [on the meridian of London] become *nearly* one hundred degrees; and if the ships proceed on beyond the Pole, the West variation will continue diminishing; because the line from the North-west Pole to the place of observation, will form decreasing angles with the meridian. I use the word *nearly*, because the South-east Pole, under the meridian of 118° East longitude, will draw the South extremity of the needle eastward a little, or inversely, as the square of the distance; occasioning the angle between the meridian of London and that of the North-

west Pole, to be somewhat less than 100° ; and the difference could be calculated for this or any situation, were the *exact site* of each Pole known. I trust that, next year, the requisite steps may be taken to solve a much more essential and important problem than any connected with the intended expedition, also highly commendable. On the Pole of the earth, the sun will move over a parallel of latitude, with the exception of a small difference of daily declination; and therefore, where the sun has very nearly the same attitude during a certain number of hours, the place of observation must be on the Pole of the earth. There, South must be *in every direction*; and as stars will be invisible in constant day, the meridian of London will be found by the hour of 12 on chronometers whose rate of going is known; or by reckoning a hundred degrees eastward, from the meridian under which the needle points on the North Pole of the earth. On account of the movement eastward of the North-west Pole, and of the action of the South-east, this angle may, *on the Pole*, be near the truth, if taken at 97° . The action of the pendulum will also indicate the Pole; and I merely throw out these ideas for the better consideration of the scientific characters conducting the various departments of the intended voyage to the North Pole, in 1827, a year to be rendered memorable by such an event.

An useful discovery of essential importance to the British Fisheries, remains yet to be made in Lancaster's Sound, now called Barrow's Straits. Opposite to Regent's Inlet there, a *fine wide channel* is situated, under the name of Wellington. An *open sea* appeared in it, as far as glasses could penetrate. This channel certainly leads into the Polar basin; and beyond it an open sea, abounding with great whales, and certainly with narwhales, might be found. Another voyage to this quarter would also complete the geography of the Georgian Islands.

Let us now, Mr. Urban, accompany Professor Hansteen into the southern hemisphere, to inquire into the probability of his two supposed southern Magnetic Poles. Halley placed two Magnetic Poles in this hemisphere; and each of the other Philosophers mentioned, situated *one there*. As the imagined sites of these Poles

have been approached without manifesting the usual symptoms of existence, it is unnecessary to advert to what is stated in former papers on the subject of such imaginary Poles. The Professor situates his South-east Pole in the year 1773-4, $20^{\circ} 33'$ from the South Pole of the earth, and in East longitude $136^{\circ} 15'$. He makes it to move at the rate of $4' 69$ per annum, westward. In 1773, Captain Cook accurately ascertained that, in longitude $144^{\circ} 37'$ East, and latitude $58^{\circ} 58'$ South, there were only 31 minutes of East variation; and as the Professor's Pole was $8^{\circ} 22'$ further West than Captain Cook's line, no variation ought to have been found at the distance of eight degrees due North from it, where, on the contrary, there was a West variation of nine degrees.

Lately, two Russian ships of discovery sailed round the South Frigid Zone, on the parallel of $69^{\circ} 30'$, and of course passed over the supposed position of this Pole, without finding any indication of its existence. At the above assumed rate of movement, this Pole would require 4605 years to revolve round the South Pole of the earth; and it will be made out further on, that such period is not even the sixth part of this. The learned Professor places his South-west Pole $12^{\circ} 43'$ from the South Pole of the earth, and in $236^{\circ} 43'$ East longitude, or $123^{\circ} 17'$ West from London. He gives this Pole $16^{\circ} 57'$ of annual movement westward.

Captain Cook in 1774, in West longitude $106^{\circ} 5'$, went into latitude South $71^{\circ} 10'$, where the Professor's Pole was about six degrees South-west from that position. Had such Pole existed, the dip of the needle there must have been at least 87 degrees, whereas it exceeded but little that found at the South extremity of New Zealand.

Captain Waddell, on the meridian of $34^{\circ} 16' 45''$ West, and in $74^{\circ} 15'$ South Latitude, found an East variation of $11^{\circ} 26'$; and if Hansteen's Pole is laid down $14^{\circ} 8' 39'' 20$ further West, according to its rate of movement since Captain Cook's time, it will appear that the South extremity of the needle points quite wide of the Professor's South-west Pole, and more to Captain Cook's Pole, whose present position can be indicated by comparing that celebrated navigator's line of no variation with recent observations by Cap-

tain King, of the Royal Navy. The great East variation among the New Zetland Islands could be conveniently referred to the South-west Pole either of Doctor Halley, or Professor Hansteen, if the statement made did not militate against the existence of such Pole. The irregularity of the variation among those islands, furnishes one of many instances of the action of magnetic strata found in various places to operate independently of Polar attraction.

Captain Parry very obligingly obtained for me from Captain King, some magnetic observations, which, compared with those of Captain Cook, enable me to approximate to the present position of the South-east line of no variation; to the time of a polar revolution; and to the annual increase of variation in one part of the southern hemisphere. In latitude 40° South, and 133° East longitude, by these accounts, there was very lately no variation; and between 110° and 120° , in latitude 12° to 15° South, there was little or no variation. On these meridians nearly, Captain Flinders and others, many years ago, make no variation. The fact is, that no variations taken at sea can be depended on as accurate, unless they are the *medium result* of a great many observations taken in a smooth sea, at the *same time and place*. In 22° South, and 114° East, Captain King found $2^{\circ} 30'$ of West variation. Now this can be depended on, as the position is on *terra firma* on the North-west corner of Australia, or New Holland. Taking a medium of the above three meridians least doubtful, we have $120^{\circ} 40'$, but as the variation was West, on that furthest West it must be near the truth to assume, in the mean time, that the South-east line of no variation is under the meridian of 118° East longitude. This gives 26 degrees of movement westward of this line in 52 years, from where Captain Cook found it in 1773, under the meridian of 144° East. From this it appears, that the South-east Magnetic Pole effects a revolution round the South Pole of the earth in 720 years, in a curve of unascertained eccentricity.

Captain King, on the meridian of 145° East, found an East variation of 9° , which gives an average annual increase of $10^{\circ} 58'$ on that meridian in 51 years, when Captain Cook found

his line of no variation nearly there. All this, however, is but a somewhat imperfect approximation. Near the South-east angle of New Holland, the line of no variation should be found *on shore*, and by sailing nearly due South on it, in the proper season, the dipping needle would indicate the *site* of the South-east Magnetic Pole, which foreigners, it is probable, may deprive us of the honour of discovering. A true meridian permanently laid off on a brazen plate, would *at all times* shew accurately the increase or decrease of the variation at its station.

There may be a few places where the action of the magnetic needle is irregular, as stated; but in general the attraction of the North-west and South-east Magnetic Poles, in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance, will account for the variation at any given place, in either hemisphere. As I ascertained the variation at Bencoolen in Sumatra, in the years 1794 and 1795, *on a true meridian*, I will regard that as accurate, being deduced from hundreds of observations made in order to find the quantum and direction of the *diurnal variation there*, as printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1796. The medium-east variation there, at the above period, may be reckoned $10^{\circ} 6'$ East. If the variation depended entirely on the attraction of the North-west Pole, then even far to the East of the meridian of Bencoolen, this variation ought to have been at least five degrees more East. Again, the South-east Pole was a little to the East of the meridian of Bencoolen, and attracted the South end of the needle eastward, which at the North extremity would cause a West variation. In point of fact, the needle does not point exactly to either of these Poles, but tends to each, by the above invariable rule; and the effect of the *combined action* of the *two Poles* is the apparent variation. It is unnecessary to give other instances yielding a similar result.

By the above approximation, the present position of the South-east Magnetic Pole is not far from the intersection of the meridian of 118° East, with the parallel of 75° South latitude; and it would appear that both Poles move at the rate of half a degree annually. A simple experiment evinces, that the variation is occasioned by the conjoint action or attraction of both

Poles. Find the place of each Pole 32 years ago, when the above observations were taken at Bencoolen. Lay off from the meridian of that place, the distance of each Pole. Measure the distance from Bencoolen to the place of each Magnetic Pole supposed at the surface. Reduce these superficial segments to their chords. We have thus the relative angle formed by each Pole with the meridian of the place of observation. Place a sensitive needle on this place laid down on paper, with the two angles of attraction. Neutralize the actual variation by means of a magnet attracting the needle into the real, from the magnetic, meridian. Apply the North pole of a very strong magnet at the laid down position of the South-east Magnetic Pole, and the North end of the needle will move a little Westward, because the South is drawn Eastward. In this state of things apply the South pole of an equally strong magnet to the place of the North-west Magnetic Pole, on which the North end of the needle will be drawn into a small East variation. The effect is adequate, without neutralization, which is made use of to simplify the experiment, by previously drawing the needle into the meridian of the place of observation. This approximating experiment must be imperfect, inasmuch as the unknown depth of the Poles within the earth, and the exact strength of each Pole, cannot be taken into the account. I can see no grounded faith in the existence of more than *one* Magnetic Pole in each hemisphere. Should the dipping needle, as the only sure test, indicate more than one, calculations will be rendered intricate and complicated.

By reference to a globe, it will be evidently seen that the above West variation found by Captain King, under the meridian of 114° East, arises principally from the attraction of the South extremity of the needle Eastward, by the South-east Pole, under the meridian of 118° East longitude, where it appears that there was a West variation of 27° fifty-two years ago, occasioned mainly by the same Pole *then* under the meridian of 144° East, where Cook found the South-east line of no variation in 1773.—We are, I hope, advancing in the knowledge of the science of Variation, by having thus established, that both

Poles move at the same rate. While the North-west Pole is manifestly at the West extremity of the eccentric curve in which it moves, the South-east Pole, it would appear, is on the North side of the South Pole of the earth, at the more projecting part of the equally eccentric curve in which it moves within the earth.

It is made out, Mr. Urban, that there are *two* magnetic powers which move manifestly within the earth in contrary directions, occasioning the variation as well as the general action of the magnetic needle, so indispensably necessary for the purposes of human intercourse. That the earth is hollow, is amply confirmed by Scripture and Philosophy. The Hebrew expression, חֶלֶה וְבָהוּ, (*thæhu vavahu*,) according to David Levy, is rendered, *without form and void*. *Vabohu* is from the root בָּהוּ, (*baha*,) *void, empty*. The accurate Polyglot renders the meaning to be, *inanis, vacua, cooperta*. Your Correspondent Mr. Wilton tells us, that the sacred historian is not speaking of the *interior*, but of the *external surface* of the earth, and tells me, that I mistake what it is impossible to misunderstand.—Buxtorf translates *johu*,—emptiness, a vacuum, and figuratively, vanity; and *vabohoo*, emptiness, a vacuum, a void, and, figuratively, a vain thing. Jarchi has it, that *johu vabohu* “signifies wonder and astonishment at the emptiness and desolation which is therein.”—ἄορατος;—*invisibilis*, can have no reference to the *interior* of the earth so distinctly expressed by the original phrase. The Greek adjective, ἀκατασκευαστος, said by your Correspondent to mean *incomposita*, means also *minimè elaboratus, carens elocutionis ornatu*; and such meaning being various, one part of it alludes to the earth’s not having as yet the spheroidal oblate form, which arose from the rotatory motion, occasioning day and night. The beautiful and sublime description of the physical part of the Creation perfectly agrees with the discoveries and theories of such eminent philosophers as Newton, Kepler, Copernicus, Cassini, &c. with this difference, that Moses’s account, from its great simplicity and perspicuity, is calculated to be readily understood by all classes and in all ages.

Newton, after much study and doubt, at last arrived at the great and

important truth, that all space is filled with *ether*, a subtle spirit or fluid, or air of vast elastic force. In this the planets move, with an exact correspondence between their weight and bulk, and the weight of the ether they constantly displace in their revolutions. The DEITY gave them the orbicular motion, and this necessarily generates and maintains the rotatory. The Sun turns on his axis in twenty-five days, in the direction in which the planets and their secondaries move, and it is more than probable that their orbicular motion may be thus constantly carried on. It is no more possible for a planet to get out of its orbit, than it is for a balloon in our atmosphere to rise higher than where the weight of the air it displaces is precisely equal to the weight of the balloon, of what it carries appended, and of the internal gas. The disturbing influence of contiguous planets is a curious fact, subject to mathematical demonstration; and it may be more familiarly explained by the attraction of two corks floating on water. The corks displace an equal column of air pressed outwards all round them. The vacuum created on the outside of each cork is more rapidly filled up by the greater pressure of the air on the more distant sides, and thus they are urged into contact, and will remain together. The planets floating in ether, are acted on similarly, but their relative motions in their orbits must always prevent contact.—Were the earth solid to its centre, the weight would be so great, that it would be as far out in the Solar System as Mars. The year would be twice as long, and the cold would be very intense. True the DEITY would adapt (as in other planets further in and further out) the constitution to such circumstances; but this does not affect the conclusion, that the earth cannot be solid. The supposed solidity would be both useless and inconsistent with the Solar System as now constituted.

I would go fully into the case, on principles of both calculation and natural mechanism, but enough has been adduced in former papers to establish the position in question, on philosophical grounds, in confirmation of rational Scripture proofs, independent of the positive physical fact of actual Polar movement *within the earth*.

I could have quoted various passages of Scripture; but this is unnecessary,

as they all confirm or indeed repeat the clear meaning in the Mosaic account. If the Jewish lawgiver had not distinctly stated what the plainest and most obvious expression indicates beyond a doubt, the philosophy of Newton alone would put the point beyond all controversy.

There is an expression in the 9th verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians, which mentions "the lowermost parts, or lowest parts of the earth;" but as translators differ as to meaning here, I merely advert to the passage.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-st. next door to the Chapel, Aug. 8.*

WE live in an inquiring age; there is no subject too exalted, none too humble for the intellectual research of the present generation. We have our "Infant Schools," where we may hear the little prattlers of two years old lisping the definitions of rhomboids and isosceles triangles. We have, too, "Mechanic Institutes," which promise fair to train us up a race of "operatives," who, like those of Laputa, will not deign to fit a coat to our backs but upon true mathematical principles. I have heard too of a "London University," and I can feel no doubt but that those with whom the plan originated, will see that the young academicians shall be properly trained up in the way that they should go.

In short, we are a more enlightened race than our grandsires. "The march of intellect" in their days was but "a dead march." Good souls! they would have condemned alike Monsieur Garnerin in his balloon, and Mother Goose upon her broomstick to the horse-pond; and the man who should assert that the steam of their porridge-pots would turn a mill-stone, would probably have got a ducking for his pains in the mill-stream. Yet we now immortalize Watt, and laud the ingenuity of Perkins, for reducing to practice some of the very theories which acquired for the Marquis of Worcester the reputation of a madman. But *tempora mutantur*.

I remember, when I was a boy, finding in the pocket of an octogenarian domestic, a part of the bone of a leg of mutton. On inquiry, I found it was considered to be a charm,—a

sure and certain remedy against the cramp! Unacquainted with its virtues, I smiled at what I then deemed the credulity of the old woman; but, in truth, I am now almost led to ask whether I had any just ground for so doing; for, having suffered lately very much with rheumatism, I was right seriously recommended the other day, and that by one to whose opinion upon most subjects I would readily defer, constantly to wear about my person a loadstone and a magnet, which, he assured me, I should find to be an infallible remedy. Not having either at hand, I suggested as a substitute my octogenarian friend's mutton-bone. But my railery was not in place; I could as easily have argued a Highlander out of his belief in "the second sight," as have shook my friend's faith in the anti-rheumatic properties of the loadstone. He was a firm believer. He had himself experienced its beneficial effects; and he brought forward so many well-authenticated facts, he adduced so many well-attested cases, all within his own immediate knowledge (I verily believe, that if a fourteenth part of my friend's rheumatic acquaintance were to sail with Capt. Parry, it would puzzle even the Professor Barlow himself, to adjust the variations of the magnetic needle), where the remedy had been tried with the most complete success,—my scepticism was shaken, and I more than half resolved forthwith to purchase the charm, hang it round my neck, and—believe.

It is not, however, a fashion of the present day to take any thing upon trust; it is not for this, we are told, that the godlike faculty of reasoning was given to man. I can conceive a driveller only, or an enthusiast, guilty of such "a prostration of the understanding," as to give his assent to that which his mind cannot fully comprehend, his reasoning powers cannot "find out to perfection." Thus, Mr. Urban, am I often led to reject some of those self-evident positions which many, I dare say, well-meaning people take altogether upon trust; and between you and I, there are moments when I am led to entertain very serious doubts of my own existence; and as for this "vast globe itself," I sometimes, even now, am induced to look upon it but as "the baseless fabric of a vision," for it is a mystery difficult to

fathom, and I cannot altogether satisfy myself as to the precise manner in which the creating energy was exerted, when this fair world, "and all that it inherits," arose out of nothing! It is at variance with "the experience of ages," and directly opposed to the universally received axiom, "*ex nihilo nil fit.*"

The prejudices of education may lead some of your readers, Sir, to condemn such researches as idle, and altogether beyond the grasp of man's limited comprehension; indeed an old writer insinuates as much in the following passage :

"Such questions, youth, are fond,—far better 'tis
To bless the Sun, than reason why it
shines."

But, Sir, this antiquated notion was broached full two centuries ago, and as I have the happiness to live in more enlightened times, I cannot think of deriving benefit from any proposed remedy, until I can satisfy my mind as to the mode of its operation; and do not imagine, Mr. Urban, that I am singular in this feeling. I can assure you it is one which is carried by my neighbours here next door, into matters of immeasurably greater importance. But this is foreign to my purpose, which, as you will perceive, I have steadily kept in view, and from the commencement of my letter, shewn myself particularly anxious to come quickly to the point. Allow me, then, through the medium of your Miscellany, to ask from some of the *illuminati* of the present day, for a little light upon this, to rheumatic subjects, most interesting question. Can the loadstone have any influence upon the human frame? In what manner can it act? Is there such a portion of iron in the blood to account for any effect upon the circulation? In short, is there any thing rational in the notion; or must we class it with the

charms and spells that have obtained among our village gossips for ages past, and consider it about equally efficacious with the mutton-bone of my worthy old domestic?

A MODERN RATIONALIST.

POPERY UNMASKED.

Addressed to the British Roman Catholic Association.*

(Concluded from p. 8.)

WE shall continue our notices of the papistical rebellion in Ireland, for the edification of the Catholic Association, whose "Expounders" probably may have kept them in happy ignorance of such atrocious deeds. That sanguinary miscreant Father Owen Cowley, during the disturbances at Ballina and Killala, regularly sent out gangs of banditti, in imitation of the Wexford rebels, to search the country for Protestants; and they fulfilled the most sanguine wishes of their savage employer: as they seized a great many persons of the established Church, and committed them to the house of the Hon. Colonel King, at Ballina, where Father Cowley daily vilified and insulted them. At one time he was heard to declare that he would burn them alive in a kiln:—another time with tar barrels; and when he despaired of procuring these, he said that his purpose could be effected by tying flax round their bodies, and setting fire to it. This villain had the temerity to inform the rebels (who were panting for the blood of their Protestant prisoners), that he had procured them permission to assassinate them! His address to the prisoners was often in these words:—"Ye damnable heretics—ye scum of hell—ye breed of the devil—your time is but short: you have only this night to live, and to-morrow ye shall suffer for your crimes."

At Carlow the priests were among the foremost instigators of the rebels

* Since our last Number was published, we have received several pamphlets on the Catholic question. But one in particular we recommend to public notice, written by a gentleman of Derby, entitled "The Pretensions of Modern Popery brought to the Test," being observations on the Declaration of the Catholic Bishops. In the course of his remarks, the author very justly observes: "It is much to be regretted, that in this public profession of the faith of their Church, they have not referred their readers to the *Authorities* on which their Declaration is founded. Throughout the whole pamphlet there is not one single reference to the Councils, Creeds, Missals, Breviaries, or any other accredited sources of information on this important subject. It is a simple Declaration entirely devoid of proof: and one, which we hope to be able to show, is at variance with the accredited writings of the Church of Rome."

At Bray, Father Conolly was desired by the magistracy to read from the pulpit a proclamation, offering rewards for the apprehension of the perpetrators of several foul murders in that neighbourhood, when he refused, saying, "our Saviour was betrayed for thirty pieces of silver; but he hoped that none of his parishioners would act the part of Judas." At the siege of Ross (says Musgrave), a great number of priests, with their vestments on, and crucifixes in their hands, by moving through the rebel ranks, and animating them by their harangues, kindled a degree of enthusiastic ardour in them, which nothing but fanaticism could inspire. At Carrig, one Father Edward Murphy, a priest, delivered a sermon, in which he told his hearers that the recent massacres "were as visibly the work of God Almighty, as the dividing the red sea by Moses!"

In the history of the Wexford rebellion, Mr. Taylor relates that while the work of death was going on at Wexford Bridge, a rebel captain, shocked at the horrible cruelties that were in course of perpetration, ran to the popish bishop (Dr. Caulfield, titular Bishop of Wexford) who was then drinking his wine with the utmost composure after dinner, and knowing that he could stop the massacres if he chose, entreated him for the mercy of God to interpose his authority, and save the prisoners. This Christian prelate replied, "it was no affair of his," and requested the captain would sit down and take a glass of wine with him, adding, that "the people must be gratified." Whilst this papist paragon of humanity was sipping his claret, no less than *ninety-seven* Protestants were murdered in the most barbarous manner; and the leader of the assassins, also a priest, had no sooner glutted his thirst for blood, than he left the mangled carcases of his victims, saying, "Blessed be God, *we have sent some of their souls to hell!*"

The above is a dreadful, but alas! too faithful a portraiture of Popery, when unrestrained by civil or military authority. Unfortunately, if "Catholic Emancipation," as it is called, were granted to the extent required, there would be no probability of melioration in the lower orders of Ireland. Indeed, their ignorance and vagabondism would only be perpetuated,

because their priests, the natural enemies of all intellectual improvement, would possess still greater influence over them. The multitude would not obtain more education, more employment, or more domestic comforts; for at present they are relieved both from assessed taxes and poor rates. "Catholic Emancipation" would only give more uncontrolled powers to the great and opulent to oppress their inferiors, to annoy the political authorities, and endanger the safety of the State. On the contrary, could we only, by the diffusion of education and knowledge (so dreadfully portentous to the Romish priesthood), dispel from Ireland that religion which has always been so hostile to rational liberty, she might soon be on a level with the other parts of the empire in intellectual importance and moral worth; but the petrifying breath of Popery, we are afraid, will long continue to paralyze all her native energies. Bishop Lowth, in a Sermon preached for the benefit of the Irish Charity Schools, in 1773, explains with admirable truth why the native Irish, so closely connected with England, should have continued for so many centuries in the present state of darkness and barbarism.

"Popery, that more than Egyptian darkness (says he), still covers a great part of the land; a darkness, which may be sensibly felt in its pernicious effects and destructive consequences. It is the great obstacle that stands in the way of every beneficial, every generous design; it counteracts every principle that leads to loyalty and true piety, to industry and useful knowledge, to national strength, security, and happiness. It inspires its wretched votaries with a detestation of that government which protects them, because it is administered by those whom they call usurpers and heretics; and makes them ready to join the enemies of their country, because they call themselves Catholics; a name perverted in its application to the very contrary of its true meaning. The love of their country being thus extinguished in their breasts, one of the strongest incitements to the noblest exertions of the powers of body and mind is destroyed. Their understanding, subdued to the belief of gross falsehoods, and habituated to absurdities, is weakened and depraved; it becomes impervious to the light of truth, and callous to the force of argument. Intrenched in ignorance, and in a language of their own, little known to others, and difficult to be attained; enslaved to the peculiar customs and superstitions of their ancestors;

fixed in an obstinate adherence to hereditary errors, and a determined hatred of those whose duty it is to remove them; awed by the terrors of dreadful anathemas, and (in the case of converts, at least,) by the obligation of oaths, binding them not to hearken to reason, or yield to conviction; they render themselves inaccessible to human instruction, and give up their claim to the direction of the Word of God."

Gentlemen, when you request us "to look at Ireland—that island of genius and fertility—and behold her in all her nakedness and all her misery," you have only to peruse the above extract, "as a proof of the direful but natural effects of such a system" as that of popery. You may also refer to the Papal States, and to the "most Catholic" country in Europe, for further proofs of the "natural effects of such a system." In those *blest* realms, where priestcraft and popery reign in their pristine glory, the most abject poverty, besotted ignorance, and ruthless brigandage prevail, which are "the natural effects of such a system" as the Romish hierarchy unfortunately maintains in Ireland. The "Eternal City," once the proud mistress of the world, and the grand emporium of learning and the arts under Pagan dominion, is now sunk to the lowest scale of political insignificance. Indeed it is lamentable to reflect that these celebrated cities and countries, which flourished under the influence of Paganism, have been reduced to comparative nihilism under the petrifying breath of priestly tyranny and superstition. The wonted energies of man being at the present day benumbed, as in Ireland, every noble faculty is completely paralyzed;—thus, for instance, Syracuse, the ancient capital of Sicily, whose population once amounted to 400,000, now only contains 14,000 inhabitants; and the city of Girgenti is now reduced, under Papal domination, from 200,000 to 15,000!—the misery and calamities that have befallen Papal Europe being "the natural effects of such a system" as the domineering priests of the dark ages invariably pursued, and which those of the present day are anxiously endeavouring to perpetuate, wherever the power exists*.

* The Catholic Association assert, that "it will be found, on candid examination, that the principles of religious liberty are fully as well practised in Catholic as in Protestant States!"—We cannot say whether

Unfortunately the Papal priests, during the middle ages, directed both the political and spiritual concerns of nations. They were the master spirit and the presiding power. The Clergy were in every act the grand and conducting instruments; they monopolized situations, political as well as ecclesiastical; they directed the helm of governments; they led armies into the field, and fought with the cross and the sword, as occasion best fitted, and necessity best required. They in every country possessed the substance of power, while princes suffered their eyes to be dazzled by its mere phantom; they were wallowing amidst all the palpable enjoyments of royalty, while princes were, like the idols of the East, vainly clothed in purple and gold, without exciting by their presence one sensation of awe or apprehension; and while nobles were in abject poverty and humiliated in condition, emperors meekly knelt before them; kings silently submitted to the most derogatory chastisement; princes and peers were proud of performing the most menial offices.

Such at one period were the characteristic features in the Papal hierarchy; and its members were more easily enabled to pursue their most extraordinary career, in consequence of the wealth, which gave them power, and their monastical learning, which gave them ability to practise on the superstitious minds of their too credulous countrymen. The monasteries were the only schools of learning; so that immense engine for the subversion of the human mind was entirely in the hands of the Clergy, and they were particularly cautious in its management for the complete accomplishment of their purposes. The conquering nations of barbarians imported into the milder climes of the South the same abject obedience and superstitious reverence for their Priesthood, as had characterised them in their native forests. Of this complying disposition the ministers of religion took every possible advantage, especially as the blind cre-

sheer ignorance, or the spirit of falsehood peculiar to Popery, dictated this; but the members of the Association ought to know that the Protestant worship is not tolerated in the Papal States, the Peninsula, or the free Catholic States of South America. What political privileges Protestants there enjoy would be a useless question.

dulity of the laity invited imposture; and their own exulting confidence infused into their minds the most daring impudence. Then superstition seized upon the minds of the too credulous people; the worship of saints besotted the already weakened understanding, and the veneration for relics fostered fanaticism. The purposes of the Clergy were also promoted by the assumed inviolability of sanctuaries, the doctrine of purgatory, and the system of masses for the relief of souls. Thus fettered by superstition, the mind of the Laity was shaped to the wishes of the Priesthood; and riches of every description flowed from all quarters into their laps, which defied the power of repletion.

At the termination of that period which is usually denominated the middle or dark age, when a portion of Europe began to break the chains of ignorance and bigotry with which the Popish priesthood had enthralled it, there arose a new order of political hierarchs who assumed the name of *Jesuits*. This numerous and dangerous body, who are daily acquiring more influence and authority, from the encouragement they receive from Catholic states, owed its origin to one Ignatius Loyola, a native of Portugal, of whom an ancient Protestant author thus writes:—"After that the Popish priestcraft fraud began to be discovered by Luther, Calvin, Beza, and many more, up starts a cripple (a corporal, some say a sergeant,) Ignatius Loyola, wounded in the wars, but of a crafty genius, and most damnable head-piece, the founder of the Jesuits." But the Jesuits themselves, like many orders of their church, and like the members of the Catholic Association and their Jesuitical "Expounders," pay no regard to truth; for they have the assurance to tell the world that their origin is of a much anterior date, and their existence coeval with Christianity itself. Their first monastery, they say, was founded in the womb of the blessed Virgin! and that instead of St. Paul, Christ sent Ignatius Loyola to carry his name before the Gentiles, and that the name of Jesus was most miraculously imprinted on his hands! It is a fact, as old as himself, that he could neither read nor write, but had a head-piece and forehead surpassing even those of Dr. Doyle, or even the still more brazen ones of Hohenlohe,

the magician.—The anagram of *Jesuita* is *Sevitia*, cruelty; and it is the nature of a Jesuit, like the plague, the devil, and an Irish priest, to do as much mischief as possible. The snake may as soon forget to bite, or the wasp to sting, as a Jesuit forget to be bloody and cruel. The Jesuits are the executioners of the Pope's curse, throughout the world. Our Litany says—"From the Devil, the Pope, and the Jesuits, good Lord, preserve us."—It is a little more than half a century since this gang of bigots and traitors were formally exterminated, by the bull of Clement XIV. at the entreaty of the House of Bourbon, who dreaded their political objects. During all this period, their conduct has furnished a very eminent example, not merely of the pernicious vitality of the Order, but of the wretched faith which, in matters of interest and power, their church has always been accustomed to observe. The bloody links of their intrigues have stretched from the Savannahs of America to the plains of Hindostan. They fled from cities to breathe their treasons to the desert; and have actually exulted in the insanity of martyrdom, among the dens of jaguars and tigers. They are now rearing their colleges, and making their proselytes before our eyes, and under the broad shadow of the constitution. They are patronized in France, encouraged in Ireland, and tolerated in England; and if papal audacity and encroachment be not firmly stemmed by the strong arm of legislative authority, they will soon co-operate with the Romish priesthood for the subversion of Protestant ascendancy in Church and State:—*ab uno disce omnes*.

So far has it been our object to prove the danger and impolicy of vesting the eternal enemies of Protestantism with political power and municipal authority, while the same ambitious and designing spirit, which spread its malign influence over benighted Europe during the dark ages, still animates the monster Popery and its insidious priesthood. We shall now proceed to show the persecuting and intolerant character which has always necessarily accompanied its political ascendancy. Tyranny, cruelty, and coercion, have formed its most distinguishing features; and even the reverend authors of the Catholic Declaration are compelled to admit these

principles as being "part and parcel" of the Romish religion; though the members of the Catholic Association have the presumption to contradict it. In their Address, when speaking of proselytism, these gentlemen have the hypocrisy to say,—“If to proselyte be to convince by the use of fair argument, then is ours a proselyting religion:—But if to proselyte be to substitute force for arguments,—we solemnly abjure it.” This asseveration is so palpable an evasion, that we need only refer to the 5th section of their reverend “Expounders” to prove it: “the Catholic Church cannot be charged with impiety for exercising powers given by Christ to his Apostles and to their lawful successors; nor with tyranny, in enforcing the observance of the precepts of Christ.”

According to the canons of the Romish Church, “the precepts of Christ” are—to offer supreme adoration to a consecrated wafer—to worship the “Queen of Heaven,” saints, and relics—to offer up *masses* * for the dead!—to acknowledge the supremacy of “the Lord God the Pope”—to keep no faith with heretics! and to observe, with an entire prostration of understanding, all the buffooneries of “Holy Mother Church;”—in fact, to follow Father Murphy’s “Articles of the Catholic Faith,” as quoted in p. 8.—Now every Protestant must look upon these doctrines as impious; and every rational and philosophic mind must view them with disgust, or treat them with ridicule. Still (say these “Expounders of Faith”) “the Catholic Church cannot be charged with tyranny, in enforcing their observance!” Do these “Expounders” then dare, like the persecuting demons of “times long past,” to breathe such demoniacal though truly papistical sentiments as these, in this land of freedom and universal toleration? The cloven foot of Popish despotism is here betrayed; its minions consider it no tyranny, when in their power, to enforce the observance of their idolatry and blasphemy on all sects and parties. Let this menacing and infernal spirit, here displayed, be eternally impressed on the minds of all friends to universal toleration. Not-

withstanding the evasions of the Catholic Association, we can prove that these odious doctrines have been always enforced by the priesthood, without attempting to convince the recusant by reason. Their *arguments* have always been those which were brought against the unfortunate Waldenses and Albigenses, the Hugonots, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, Cranmer, Hooper, Latimer, and thousands of Protestant martyrs, who have sealed their professions with their blood. Torture, fire, and faggot, have uniformly been the *proselyting arguments* adopted by the papistical demons of old; and these “Expounders” have now the presumption to broach the same doctrines, by contending that it is “no tyranny” to enforce the observance of that wretched idolatry, which caused, by its absurdity, the establishment of Mahometanism, the stubbornness of the Jews, and the secret infidelity of the Middle Age among the intelligent.

For proofs of the *arguments* adopted by the Popish priesthood, we shall present a few passages from Acts passed against Protestants at different periods of our history, which perfectly agree in spirit with the above declaration of enforcing the observance of what was so repugnant to common sense; but which completely falsify the protestations of the Catholic Association.

By Act 2 Hen. IV. it is declared:—

“A new sect of the Faith, of the Sacraments of the Church, and of the authority of the same damnably thinking, and against the law of God and of the Church, usurping the offices of preaching, and who do perversely and maliciously in divers places within the said realm, under the colour of dissembled holiness, preach and teach these days, openly and privily, divers new doctrines, and wicked heretical and erroneous opinions, contrary to the same faith and blessed determinations of the Holy Church; and of such sect and wicked doctrine and opinions, they make unlawful conventicles, and confederacies, they hold and exercise schools; they do make and write books, they do wickedly instruct and inform people, and as much as they may excite and stir them to sedition and insurrection, &c. And ordains that persons convicted of such offences, and who shall refuse duly to abjure the same; or who, after abjuration shall be pronounced, do fall into relapse, so that according to the Holy Canons, he ought to be left to the Secular Court.—After due process, the Mayor, Sheriff or Sheriffs, &c. of the place where the offence shall be com-

* A witty Frenchman being asked the derivation and meaning of *masses*, replied that it was synonymous with *messes*, the harvest of Popish priests!

mitted, shall, after sentence, receive them before the people in an high place to be burnt; that such punishment may strike fear into the minds of others, whereby no such heretical doctrine, nor their authors and fautors in the said realm against the Catholic faith, Christian law, and determination of the Holy Church, which God prohibit, be sustained or in any wise suffered."

That these Acts were not long allowed to remain a dead letter, we have an evidence in the case of poor Sawtree, rector of St. Osith, who was cruelly burnt alive in the latter reign; in Wickliffe, whose bones were taken up and burnt (such was the impotent malice of his enemies); and of numerous others, persecuted and tortured in various ways, and of whom Fox, in his Martyrology, and other writers, give accounts. To all of these was the obnoxious doctrine complained of much indebted, but to none so much as Wickliffe. Henry de Knighton, canon of Leicester, a contemporary, and not a proselyte to his opinions, and who cannot consequently be suspected of partiality, said of this father of Protestantism, that "he was the most eminent Doctor of Divinity of those times, second to none in philosophy, incomparable for school learning, and transcending most both in subtlety of science and profoundness of wit."

An Act passed in the 31st of Henry VIII. entitled "*An Acte for abolishing Diversely of Opinion!*" contained six articles, which ordained hanging or burning (powerful arguments!) for all those who denied the "Real Presence" in the Sacrament,—that private masses were of no service,—that auricular confession was not necessary for salvation, &c. We quote as a specimen the "Real Presence*:"

"If any person or persons within this realm of England, or any other the King's dominions, shall, after the 12th of July next coming, by word, writing, ymprinting, cyphering, or any otherwise, publish, preach, teach, say, affirm, declare, dispute, argue, or hold any opinion, that in this blessed sacrament of the altar, under form of bread and wine, after the consecration thereof, there is not present, really, the natural body and blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ, conceived of the Virgin Mary; or that after the said consecration, there remaineth any

substance of bread or wine, or any other substance but the substance of Christ, God and man; or after the time above-said publish, preach, say, &c. that in the flesh, under form of bread, is not the very flesh of Christ, or that with the blood, under the form of wine, is not the very blood of Christ, as well apart as though they were both together; or by any of the means abovesaid, or otherwise preach, teach, declare or affirm the said sacrament to be of other substance than is abovesaid, &c. every such person and persons so offending, their aiders, comforters, counsellors, consenters, and abettors therein, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged heretics, and that every such offence shall be adjudged manifest heresy; and that every such offender and offenders shall therefore have and suffer judgment, execution, pain and pains of death, by way of burning, without any abjuration, clergy, or sanctuary, to be thereof permitted, had, allowed, admitted, or suffered."

Another Act, passed in the same reign, entitled "An Acte for the advancement of true Religion, and for the abolishment of the contrary!" declares:

"Any spiritual person or persons, who shall preach, teach, defend, or maintain, any matter or thing contrary to the Godly instructions or determination, which, since the year aforesaid, is or shall be set forth by his Majesty, being thereof convicted before the Ordinary and two Justices of the Peace, &c. shall, for the first time, be permitted to renounce and recant his said error, after such manner as shall be appointed, &c.; and if he refuse to renounce or recant, and after afterwards offend, then, for the second time to abjure and bear a faggot, after such manner as should be assigned by the Ordinary, &c.; and if he refuse to abjure and bear a faggot, or if he abjure and bear a faggot and after offend the third time, contrary to the Act, then to be deemed and adjudged an heretic, and to suffer, therefore, the penalties of death by burning, and loss and forfeiture of all his goods and chattels.—The like also as to laymen."

How tyrannically "the observance of these precepts" were enforced is too well known to recapitulate. Witness, for example, the reign of "bloody Mary"—second only, in the eye of a good Catholic, to the Virgin Mary!

Between the years 1550 and 1560, (says Dr. M. Geddes) there was a strong disposition manifested by Spain to embrace the Protestant religion, according to Paramus, who in his History of the Inquisition affirms, "That had not the Inquisition taken care in time to put a stop to those Protestant

* At which the Mahometan justly exclaims, "These Christian dogs! who make a god and then eat it." Nothing connected with the history of idolatrous worship can be half so monstrous or absurd.

preachers, the Protestant religion would have run through Spain like wildfire; people of all degrees, and of both sexes, having been wonderfully disposed to embrace it."—The first individual that we read of, who suffered martyrdom in Spain for being a Protestant, was Mr. Nicholas Burton, an English factor, who was burnt at Seville in the reign of Queen Mary of England. Mr. Burton's goods and notes were seized when he was apprehended.

After the Inquisition of Valladolid had made terrible havoc in "enforcing the observance of Popish precepts," the persecution of Seville broke out with no less cruelty and fury upon the Protestants gathered in the city, by the Ministry of Dr. Egidio and Dr. Constantino, the two great luminaries of Spain. The former was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the cells of the Inquisition. On September 24, 1559, Don John Pontio de Leon, son to Don Rodrigo, Count of Baylen, was, with divers others professing the Protestant Faith, burnt at Seville. These martyrs were all converted from the Catholic faith by that learned man, Dr. Egidio. The doctrines they suffered martyrdom for professing were, 1st, *that the worship of the Church of Rome was idolatrous*; 2dly, *That the Pope was Antichrist*; and, 3dly, *That men were justified by faith, and not by works.*

The "Expounders of the Catholic Church," so far from disapproving of these diabolical deeds of their priestly predecessors, have now the audacity to contend, that "*they cannot be charged with tyranny in enforcing the observance of her precepts!*" IIAN.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Twickenham, July 10.*

IT may be interesting to some of your readers to know, that about a fortnight ago, on opening a new vault for the remains of Mr. Burnett the Distiller (who died here at a villa rented of Sir George Pocock, bart.), a coffin in a very decayed state was discovered, which from its being by some inches higher than those usually made, attracted the attention of the sexton and masons employed in the vault. A very old inhabitant declared it to be the coffin of "Pope," who died in the year 1744. What renders the

assertion more probable, are the circumstances of the roof of the coffin being strewed with ashes (a ceremony customary with Roman Catholics, I believe), and it being well known that Pope's personal infirmity required a coffin of peculiar shape.

Pope, in his will, I believe, directed that he should be interred near the remains of his parents, to whom he was remarkably attached. His wishes do not appear to have been attended to, as they are buried towards the North-east end, and the coffin in question is exactly in the middle aisle. The coffin of the Countess of Drogheda appears to lie near it.

Should any of your readers feel interested on this subject, the distance of Twickenham from London is so short that they may very easily satisfy themselves by applying to the sexton or parish clerk. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 10.*

THE account which your Correspondent gives of the family of Shirley, agrees with mine, except in one instance. He says, that "in 1531 the manor of Burstone, &c. was conveyed to Sir Thomas Shirley the elder, of Wiston." This Sir Thomas, who was Treasurer in the Low Countries, was born in 1540, and therefore the former date is probably a mistake for 1581. E. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June 25.*

IN my visit to Cambridge at the last Election, I found most of my old friends dead, and so many buildings going on, that the place was a new scene to me. But on visiting the Church of Great St. Andrew, I was particularly struck with a mural tablet, whose elegant structure was in harmony with the simplicity and truth of the inscription to the memory of one of the best of men, and best Surgeons of his age, and whom I well remember when I was an Undergraduate. If he was consulted by a Student for any bodily infirmity, he never missed the opportunity of improving the mind too; and such was his kind and paternal manner, that no one ever consulted him as a physician, who did not love him afterwards as a friend.

Pleased as I was with my visit to the University, nothing pleased me more than the recollection of this ex-

cellent man, whose memory is still revered at Cambridge, as one of its ornaments and benefactors, and who has left behind a posterity not unworthy of him. But my chief object is to give circulation to the beautiful epitaph raised to his memory, and I have sent it, if you think it worthy of a niche in your widely extended Magazine.

"Near this spot are interred the remains of Mr. Thomas Thackeray, Surgeon, of this place. His afflicted family, in erecting this tablet to his memory, forbear to fill it with superfluous praise, or useless lamentation! May they who knew him best and loved him most, praise him in their future lives by a remembrance of his example and an imitation of his virtues. He died Nov. 27, 1806, aged 70 years."

Yours, &c. OCTOGENARIUS.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

East Riding.

(Continued from p. 26.)

"Away with me in post to Ravenspurge,
But if you faint as fearing to do so,
Stay, and be secret, and myself will go."

— "He, my Lord, is gone to Ravenspurge,
To offer service to the Duke of Hereford." SHAKSPEARE in *Rich. II.*

HISTORY.

860. Beverley Priory destroyed by the Danes.
867. Hinguar and Hubba, two Danish princes, at the solicitation of Earl Bruern, entered the Humber, and destroying the churches and towns of Holderness and Beverley, marched to York.
993. Sweyne, King of Denmark, entered the Humber with a large fleet and army, and plundered the inhabitants of Holderness, as they did also in 1013 and 1060.
1066. Harfagar, King of Norway, with a fleet of near 600 sail, came up the Humber, and landed their forces at Hull, and proceeded to York; in their way thither, they defeated the Northumbrians at Gate Fulford. A bloody battle fought at Stamford-bridge, nine days previous to the landing of William I. between Harold II. and Harfager, in conjunction with Tosti the banished Earl of Northumberland, in which the Norwegians were defeated and obliged to retire.
1070. The Danes, under their king Sweine, again entered the Humber, and having destroyed the country on both sides of the river, proceeded to York, which they took and plundered.
1202. John entertained at Cottingham Castle.
1296. Edward I. having conquered Scotland, and removed the crown, sceptre, &c. was entertained by Lord Wake at Cottingham, for several days. From this visit the town of Hull derived great additional consequence.
1298. Edward I. kept his Christmas at Cottingham Castle.
1306. Edward I. in his wars with Scotland, compelled Robert Bruce to take shelter in the Hebrides, and seized his Queen, who was confined at Burstwick in Holderness; but she appears to have been well entertained.
1332. Edward III. on his journey to Scotland, was sumptuously entertained at Hull by William de la Pole, who received the honour of knighthood and procured the title of Mayor for the principal officer of the Town.—Edward Balliol, with an army of 2500 men, embarked at Ravenspurne for Scotland, to assert his right to the throne.
1346. Immediately after the battle of Creci, the King besieged Calais by land and sea. To aid this, the town of Hull furnished sixteen ships, and Ravenspurne one.
1392. The inhabitants of Cottingham and other neighbouring towns, to the number of about 1000, assembled in a tumultuous manner to obtain satisfaction from Hull for depriving them of their fresh water. They laid siege to the town of Hull, diverted the course of the canals and filled them up; but not being able to intimidate the inhabitants, retired and encamped at Cottingham.
1399. Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV. landed at Ravenspurne, and was there joined by the Earls of Northumberland and

- Westmoreland, &c. &c. He soon afterward appeared before Hull, and demanded admittance, but being resolutely refused, retired to Doncaster.
1448. Henry V. making a progress into the North, and having passed some days at the Duke of Northumberland's house at Leckonfield, went to Beverley, and thence to Hull.
1471. Edward Duke of York (afterwards Edward IV.), landed at Ravenspurne with Lord Hastings and others, to the number of 500. Richard Duke of Gloucester, landed about four miles from that place.
1536. Hallam, one of the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' took Hull by surprise, but did not long retain possession.
1537. Sir Francis Bigod, and the rebels under his command, attacked Hull, but were defeated. Sir Robert Constable and others, however, subsequently made themselves masters of Hull by stratagem; but after retaining it only a month, were compelled to surrender.
1541. Henry VIII. and his Queen paid a visit to Hull, and were splendidly entertained; thence he proceeded to York, and on his return lodged at Leckonfield, and thence again to Hull.
1639. Charles I. was entertained at Hull and Beverley.
1642. Hull garrisoned by Sir John Hotham for the Parliament, and was the first town the parliament secured for themselves. Charles I. demanding admittance to the town was resolutely refused, and obliged to retire to Beverley. After much fruitless negotiation, he commenced the siege of the town, but was speedily obliged to raise it.—The royalists dislodged from Beverley by the Parliamentarians under Col. Boynton.
1643. Henrietta-Maria, queen of Charles I. landed at Bridlington Quay, having eluded the vigilance of the enemy's navy. She also had a narrow escape afterwards from the shot of Vice-Admiral Batten, who had drawn up his ships during the night opposite to her lodging.—The Marquis of Newcastle, after committing dreadful carnage at Beverley, drew up his forces against Hull, but was compelled to raise the siege, and retire to York.—Sept. 9, the Parliamentarians attacked the royalists at Anlaby, but were repulsed and pursued to Hull.—The Marquis of Newcastle's magazine at Cottingham was blown up Sept. 28.—Sir John Hotham, on his flight from Hull, was seized near Beverley gate, as he was making an effort to regain his house at Scorbrough.
1688. Lord Langdale fortified Hull.
1788. The Jubilee, in honour of William III. of blessed memory, celebrated with great splendour at Hull.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Alfredus or Alredus, Historian, Beverley (ob. 1129).
- Alcock, John, Bishop of Ely, and founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, Beverley (ob. 1500).
- Beverley, St John of, Abp. of York, Harpham (ob. 721).
- Bubwith, Nicholas de, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who attended the Council of Constance, 1415, Bubwith.
- Bridlington, John de, Prior of Bridlington, reputed a saint (ob. 1379).
- Burton, Henry, learned but seditious puritan divine, Birdsall, 1579.
- De la Pole, Sir William, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Ravenspur (ob. 1356).
- Fiddes, Richard, divine, one of the numerous biographers of Wolsey, Hummanly, 1671.
- FISHER, JOHN, the learned and pious Bishop of Rochester, Beverley, 1459.
- Green, John, Bishop of Lincoln, Beverley, 1706*.
- Hoveden, John, a celebrated historian, and chaplain to Henry II. Howden.
- Johnson, Thomas, M.D. the first botanist of his time, Hull (ob. 1644).
- Lamplugh, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Thwing (ob. 1691).
- Lawson, John, Admiral, Hull (ob. 1665).
- MARVEL, ANDREW, politician and incorruptible patriot, Winestead, 1620 or 1621 †.
- Newburgh, William, monkish historian, Bridlington (flor. temp. John).
- Scribe, Robert le, dexterous writer, Bridlington (flor. 1180).
- Skirlaw, Walter, Bishop of Durham, and architect, Swine (ob. 1405).
- Terrick, Richard, Bishop of London, Knellington (ob. 1777).
- Thew, Robert, excellent engraver, Patrington, 1758.
- Thompson, Edward, dramatist, author of some highly popular sea-songs, and a naval captain, Hull, about 1788.
- Wandesforde, Christopher, Viscount Castlecomer, statesman, Bishop Burton, 1592.
- Watson, Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, North Ferriby, 1637.

S. T.

* Nightingale says, at or near Hull.

† Nightingale says Hull.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

28. *Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacre, being a critical Digest and synoptical Arrangement of the most important Annotations of the New Testament, Exegetical, Philological, and Doctrinal; carefully collected and condensed, from the best Commentators, both ancient and modern, and so digested as to form one consistent body of Annotation, in which each Portion is systematically attributed to its respective Author, and the Foreign matter translated into English; the whole accompanied with a copious body of Original Annotations. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, M. A. of Sidney College, Cambridge, Vicar of Bisbrooke in Rutland, and Curate of Tugby, Leic. 3 vols. 8vo. Rivingtons.*

THE intention of this work is, in the words of the author, "to bring together the *disjecta membra Exegeteos*, the most important materials for the right interpretation of Scripture, hitherto dispersed amidst numerous bulky and expensive volumes." (Pref. x.)

The usefulness of the work is this. It is especially adapted to the use of academical students, candidates for Holy Orders, and all persons who possess any tolerable knowledge of the Greek of the New Testament; and it will, he hopes, materially tend to fix and establish the interpretation of the New Testament on the authority of the most eminent Commentators, both ancient and modern; and subserviently thereto, the phraseology is explained, and the subject matter illustrated both from the classical authors, and the rabbinical writers (Pref. xi). Thus our author.

He has certainly brought into one work all that Wetstein and the German and modern Commentators have compiled on the subject; and as certainly has shown himself one of the greatest *Theological Scholars* of the day; and a very superior Grecian besides. The *whole* of the exegetical and philological annotations of Wetstein are given, and generally speaking they are valuable, but nothing can be more evident, than that *he* is fallible. Admitting that *dæmoniacy* were lunatics, by what *authority* does Wetstein say, "*Observamus Judæorum Christianorumque doctissimos ita passim de dæmoniacis fuisse locutos, ut nullam diaboli in illis *εργασίαν* agnosce-*

rent" (i. p. 46). Now even conceding that the word *δαιμων* is not in ancient usage synonymous with *diabolus*, yet no doubt can exist, but that Christ *does personify* the agents of the disease, and state that they have a distinct existence from the patient, for this is plainly shown in the miracle of the Gadarene Swine. It is observable too, that, with regard to other diseases, Christ does not address himself, if we may so say, to the *disease*, and converse with, or is answered by the *disease*, but simply says, "Be thou healed," and so forth. The author is not to be blamed, for he declines all opinion of his own upon the subject. But the fact is, these German commentators have more reading than philosophical acumen, and the high reason and sublimity of the Christian code is not regarded by them. They forget that Christ understood the agency practised by Providence, and regulated his actions by it. Without denying that the acts of the *dæmoniacy* were those of lunatics, that the physical modes by which insanity is produced are known, still the operation of the nervous system is enveloped in darkness. This operation we may justly infer that Christ understood; but the Commentators can only tell us what others have said, and they themselves think. Now a thing which exists, and which we cannot find out, we *must* (for it is a truism) ascribe to an unknown agency. It is to no purpose that it is called A and B, for language, applied to things unknown, is a mere name, and only implies that *Jones, Smith, &c.* mean persons arbitrarily so called. We do not mean to say that, when any unfortunate person becomes lunatic, an evil spirit necessarily occupies his person; but only, that it is utterly unknown to us how the nervous system is actuated, and what is the machinery of Providence. We only recur to the fact, that Christ does consider the *dæmoniacy*, not as persons in whom there exist a *human* soul and body; but an *evil spirit* and human body. In short, there is no settling this and many other points in Scripture without begging the question; and it is owing only to this necessity of begging the question, that

any difference of opinion exists among Theologians, for one man begs the question one way, and another another. A *Theological scholar* may not be a *Theologian*, yet no Germans have surpassed or even approached the *logical* talent of Wheeler, the penetration of Paley, or the judgment of Hooker.

Our countrymen have attended to things, not to words; they have been philosophers and logicians; the Germans have been schoolmasters and lexicographers. The collections of the latter are mere matters of labour; and such men, even the famous Wetstein, may greatly mislead: for nothing can be more erroneous than his interpretation of *μετα διωγμων* (Mark x. 30), and the best interpretation certainly is, that in which Mr. Bloomfield finally acquiesces (ii. 89), *etiam in mediis persecutionibus et calamitatibus*, for that interpretation accords with 2 Cor. vii. 4, and James i. 2.

We have said this, because we consider the study of the sense and meaning of Scripture to be far preferable to that of the language; for our author justly says,

"Whenever we can be enabled by examining the context, and comparing the parallel passages of the other Evangelists, to come at the *probable* sense, we must not be moved by petty objections on the score of grammatical propriety." P. 89.

The study of the language may, however, be highly *auxiliary*; and in some places indispensable.

There is an infinity of profane Greek learning in this work, and we cannot forbear giving the following specimen, because it elucidates an Archæological matter:

"Much has been said of Gothic roofs having been formed in imitation of places of Druidical and other divine worship, in the woods over-arched by branches of trees. This is confirmed by Pausan. 10. 5. 5, who, speaking of the first temple of Delphi, says, that it was only a Chapel made of the branches of laurel growing near the Temple. I should rather conjecture, that it was constructed after the manner of the early Gothic Temples, the walls being formed by the trunks of trees, and the roof by the branches carefully drawn over and made to meet. There are traces of this also in a very ancient Egyptian building described by Herodotus, 2, 170, *παστας λιθινη μεγάλη, καὶ πεποιημένη στύλοις φοινίκας τὰ δένδρεα μιμνησκειν*, evidently in imitation of the above very ancient temples of trees. Herodot. 5, 119, 9. *ἡ Διὸς Στρατίου ἱερὸν μέγα τὸ*

καὶ ἁγίον ἄλσος πλατανίστων. So we may understand the worship of the *Groves* in the Old Testament." Vol. ii. p. 109.

To a book containing such a library of learning, we cannot do justice in a limited review. We hope that the author will send a copy of his work to every Bishop on the Bench, and see his expectations and hopes realized, as expressed in p. xx. Pref. We will not distrust—but *POOR FORGOTTEN LEARNING!* Fanatics have got the upper hand, and formed the taste of the lower orders,—of many who ought to know better,—for nothing but frothy declamation; every day, trash is *published and preached!* The time was, when Voltaire said, "If Cromwell were now living, and should say, 'We must seek the Lord, we must fight the Lord's battles,' if, *to the disgrace of human reason*, he should introduce this Jewish jargon into the parliament of Great Britain, he would be thought more fit for the society of Bedlam, than the command of an army" (we quote our vol. XLII. 632). We are more than alarmed for the *reason* of our own age, through the advancement of low vulgar taste. The popularity of enthusiasts has introduced a necessity for counteracting them by similar weapons, but the consequence is bad; for sound theology, useful learning, and high reason, are neither understood nor desired by the vulgar. *They are gratified only by dramatic excitement in their own way;* and this has given birth to a strange jargon, which is a dialect of trade*. We see no enthusiasm whatever in the language and style of the Gospel. It has a sublime, but it is that which is derived from the angelic character of its blessed Founder and his Holy Apostles. The inspiring and actuating spirit of God seems to have utterly deprived them of every degrading feature of human passion. Nothing of man is visible in them, but their persons. Purity, benevolence, and mind, which has no idea out of heaven†, denote the holiness of their divine dispositions and actions. Such, we think, are the

* A phraseology made up of Scripture texts and unmeaning words.

† Oh! Death, where is thy sting [i. e. where is thy power of making us unhappy with fear of dying?] Oh! Grave, where is thy victory [i. e. can you prevent our rising again?] This apostrophe is the true sublime.

real pattern characters for lovers of God to imitate; and considering as we do, that quackery in medicine, and enthusiasm in religion, are things alike in character, and equally pernicious in operation, because *sound theology* produces *sound legislation* and *sound ethics*, and *sound sense*, we heartily pray for the dissemination of theological science. To the production of this salutary object, the CAPITAL WORK now before us may, under circumstances, be highly favourable, and we join, on our knees, in the prayer of our learned author, that

"God would be pleased to bless it with usefulness, to the illustration of those sacred Records, and that divine Religion, in which the Editor feels so deep a personal interest, to which he has dedicated much of his youth, most of his maturity, and is prepared to devote the whole of his future life." Pref. xxii.

29. *A Collection of Fragments illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Derby, compiled from authentic Sources. Illustrated with many Engravings.* By Robert Simpson, M.A. F.S.A. M.R.S.L. In two vols. 8vo. Derby, 1826.

WE greatly object to topographical works being made pegs and nails whereon to suspend peculiar religious opinions*; and we are utterly astonished that a clergyman of the Church of England should hold up the ejected ministers of the Nonconformists' Memorial, as *Saints* and *Apostles*, without taking the smallest notice of the expelled persons in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, where saintly stratagems for popularity are properly exposed; and that, by adopting and eulogizing unphilosophical and Calvinistical views of Religion, and copying and approving the jargon adopted by particular religionists, he should not see that he is treacherous to the interests of that Episcopal Church, of which he is an ordained Minister. Archbishop Sharpe lays it down as a rule, that for Dissenters in their civil capacity the Clergy are to have all Christian and fraternal feelings; but, that upon all points connected with doctrine, they are to keep themselves aloof and distinct, because they are not to compro-

mise their own Church. No less than *seventy pages* (600 to 670) are here given to one Benjamin Robinson and others, who are lauded to the skies, in biblical phraseology strangely profaned. Again, in an account of the Unitarian Chapel (p. 400), not one syllable is uttered in *reprobation* of doctrines which, in our judgment, rase up the very foundations of Christianity: but under the Assembly Room (page 512), dancing is proscribed; and as to the Theatre, Tragedy is mostly profane and blasphemous; and Comedy full of ribaldry, &c. (ibid.) Now we beg to observe, that families of the most correct habits do go to assemblies and theatres, and have not nor are likely to become vicious for so doing; and that such families would shrink with horror from the statements given in p. 440; viz. that the Unitarian *faith*† consists in irreconcilable opposition to the doctrine of a Trinity of persons in the Godhead, to the Deity of Christ, and to the personality of the Holy Spirit; and that it allows no credit to the doctrine of original sin; to the vicarious sacrifice of Christ; to the saving influence of faith; and eternal punishment hereafter.

This *poison* (as we *Christians* deem it) is, however, disseminated by a Church of England divine, together with all the other peculiarities of certain sects, without the smallest note or comment, or exposure of heresy, or even sense of their demoralizing tendency.

We are therefore disgusted; for surely Topography was never intended to be the Jesuitical instrument of a *College de propagandâ fide*.—As to the contents of the work, it gives us copies of original documents and deeds of high value, but there are few or no curious facts. This may not be the fault of the author; except so far as he may not have resorted to those instructive documents the Churchwardens' accounts, if any exist.

In p. 110, is the following extract from a Diary well worthy the attention of medical men:

"It was observed that the plague [that of 1665] never entered the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoemaker."

Snuff, we believe, is now taken by

* If so, we shall have Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Sectarial local histories, all varying like the dialects of a language.—REV.

† Should it not be *un-faith*?—REV.

physicians, under the idea that it prevents the operation of contagion.

The following fact is also curious. A father and two sons named Crossland were sentenced to death for horse-stealing, but pardon was offered to any one of them who would hang the other two. The father and the eldest son both refused.

"The proposition was then of course made to the younger, John, who accepted it with an avidity that seemed to tell the Court he would hang half the creation, and even his judges, rather than be a sufferer himself. He performed the fatal work without remorse upon his father and brother, and acquitted himself with such dexterity, that he was appointed to the office of hangman in Derby and two or three neighbouring counties, and continued it to extreme old age. So void of feeling for distress, he rejoiced at a murder, because it brought the prospect of a guinea. Perhaps he was the only man in court who could hear with pleasure the sentence of death. The bodies of the executed were his perquisite: signs of life have been known to return after execution, in which case he prevented the growing existence by violence." pp. 170, 171.

There are wood-cuts of the churches, meeting-houses, public buildings, &c. in general, satisfactorily executed.

80. ARCHÆOLOGIA.

(Continued from page 42.)

ART. VII. *Extract from the "Liber Memorandum Camerariorum Receptæ Scaccarii," concerning Jewels pledged in the 17th of Henry VI. to Cardinal Beaufort, by John Caley, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.*

No fact is better established, than that loans were conducted in these times upon the humble principle of *pawning*. Instances abound, and Mr. Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta* renders it unnecessary to quote other authorities. The idea of exposure has rendered it *mean*; but (whatever may be said to the contrary) our ancestors were in many instances far wiser than ourselves, for of two evils it is certainly the least, to have a temporary accommodation by depositing chattels, than by encumbering estates. That the Bishops were the great monied men of the day is also well known. Some remarks upon this head may be seen in Toulmin's *Taunton*.

ART. VIII. *Antiquities found at Hamden Hill, with fragments of British chariots.* By Sir Rich. Colt Hoare, bart.

The Romans appear to have thrown up works within some very extensive entrenchments of the Britons. Here are low stones fixed in the ground at certain intervals, and perforated, supposed to have originally served as picquets for the Roman cavalry; and some years ago there were stone cisterns found, at which it is presumed the horses were watered. In a chink at a quarry, were deposited many human bones, skulls, lance and spear-heads, together with many fragments of *chariot-wheels*, thought by Sir Richard to have appertained to the war cars of the Britons. He presumes that a great battle had been fought at this place. The wheel is but 30 inches diameter, and the rim only two inches thick; the spokes in number 12, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. The Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet of Yorkshire has (we are informed) discovered a perfect British chariot, and had a model taken from it. We shall suspend our opinion, till we have seen a drawing of it. We entertain hopes of procuring one. In Plate V. is a very complete specimen of a rude bit of the snaffle construction. The uncertain things in Plate VI. much resemble bosses of shields; but might also be annexations to the end of the axle, like our modern brass boxes.

ART. IX. *Poem, entitled the "Siege of Rouen," written in the reign of Henry V. By the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, late Professor of Poetry at Oxford.*

This is an excellent illustration of the ancient modes of defending and besieging towns.

The *defence* consisted in levelling all the suburbs,—in deep ditches, with trenches of deep descent to cover the ditches; the ditches themselves being full of pitfalls and caltrops.

"And wythyn the towne afore the walle,
Cowntyrmyrge hyt was wythalle
Wythe erthe, also thycke and also brode
As a carte mygt go there one wyth a lode.
That poynt they ordeyned in here werre
Ffor the gunny's scholde do him no derre."

Every tower had three guns to shoot "by divers way," and on the intermediate walls were placed cannon of various sizes. At every "ward" was set one or more engines of war.

The *besiegers* took up their posts in divisions, one at each of the five gates of the town. The King then threw a large iron chain across the Seine to complete the blockade by water, but secured the navigation for the English by dispatching Warwick to Caudebec. The curious part of these events is, that the chain was connected with a bridge to preserve the communication between the British posts.

“And towards the Pownte large of Sayne,
Owre Kyngo lete make a grete chayne,
And thorowe strong pylas dyd hyt aray,
Fore no schyppys scholde passe that way.
And over the chayne a brygge he made,
Ffor to serve bothe hors and ladde.”

Thus it is plain that a series of strong piles was first made, the bridge erected upon these piles, and the chain drawn across below the bridge. Thus the bridge was destined beside for offensive resistance to ships endeavouring to force the impediment of the chain.

We cannot take our leave of this interesting document without noticing a curious fact. Every body is posting our ancestors for ignorance and superstition, because they did not know any thing of steam engines, read newspapers, or follow enthusiastic preachers. But in common sense they often excelled, and in the cause of humanity they addressed the Sovereign without fear. The garrison had turned out the incapable part of the population. The King of course refused them passage through the camp, and they were left to perish in the ditches. But a *Clarke*, though the rest were afraid, had the principle to remind the King of Christian benevolence, and pleaded in their behalf, and succeeded to a given extent.

ART. X. *Observations on the first common Seal used by the Burgesses of Bristol.* By the Rev. James Dallaway, F.S.A.

The seal is in device a castle, with a gateway, a warder on one of the towers, blowing a trumpet. This Mr. Dallaway supposes to be a real representation of the castle of Bristol at the period. But the obverse is the curiosity.

“This is doubtless an equally exact representation of the other great gate of the ancient castle, which rose, flanked by towers, above the ditch, into which the river Avon was admitted, and by which means, upon any disagreement with the burgesses, their maritime vessels might be seized and im-

pounded. At the end of the wall is a lofty circular arch, having a high embattling or embrasure, upon which stands a man with his arm held out, and as if beckoning with his forefinger to a ship or large vessel,—a part of the legend being also ‘*Portum vigil indice prodit.*’ The large arch-way and tower are intended to represent the secret port, which communicated with the larger or common port, and occasionally served the purposes of protection or annoyance.” pp. 80, 81.

Mr. Dallaway with great felicity conceives that this device was taken from a surprisal of the daughter of Simon de Montfort, who being on her way to marry Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, was by stratagem conveyed to Bristol, and entrapped into the power of Edward I.

ART. XI. *Sarcastic Verses, written by an adherent to the House of Lancaster, in the last year of the reign of Richard II. A. D. 1399.* Communicated by William Hamper, esq.

A new fact here discovered is, according to Mr. Hamper, that Henry IV. is represented by a heron, a cognizance never known to have been used by him. It may have been a mere metaphor, as the Lords in general are characterized by peacocks. *Heron* and *Henry* are very much alike, and the former term might be used to point out the allusion.

ART. XI.* *On the Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul.* By Major Rennell.—The Major shows that the site of the shipwreck is properly placed at *Malta*, not at the *Dalmatian* or *Illyrian Melita*. The wind *Euroclydon* is the modern *Levanter*.

ART. XII. *Observations on, with a Copy of, the Proceedings had in the Middle Temple, respecting a Petition of Sir John Davies to be restored to the degree of Barrister, A. D. 1601.* In a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Stowell.

Mr. Richard Martin, afterwards Recorder of London, had offended Sir John Davies, by jesting upon him, and Sir John came into the hall and cudgelled Martin. For this he was expelled, but restored upon public apology and petition.

ART. XIII. *On the word “MASS,”* by John Bruce, esq.—It is shown that the word signified not only the Church Service, but a feast or festival, as *Christmas*, Christ’s festival, &c.

ART. XIV. *Explanation of a Runic Inscription upon a Jasper Ring.* By William Hamper, esq. It was a Dano-Saxon amulet against the plague.

ART. XV. *Dissertation on the above Runic Jasper Ring.* By Mr. Douce. — The presumed talismanic and amuletical property of rings is well known. A very curious and learned disquisition illustrating the fact, forms this paper.

ART. XVI. *Concerning the identity of the architectural Remains of Jerash, and whether they are those of Gerasa or of Pella.* By Major Rennell.

Pella, is it seems, the modern *Bciler-Ras*, where are ruins — *Jabesh-Gilead*, El Hossn; and *Gerasa*, Jerash. But the most curious fact is, that the extensive ruins at Om-Keis, near the Southern coast of the lake of Tiberias, are those of the ancient *Gadara*; and that the inhabitants still live in tombs, as in the time of our Saviour.

“Captains Irby and Mangles, who visited this place in March 1818, have given a very satisfactory account of these singular dwellings; from whence the dead must have been expelled eighteen hundred years, in order to accommodate the living. The travellers found no other inhabitants in *Gadara* but those who were so accommodated. The tombs or rather vaults were excavated from the live rock, near the top of the mountain; and one of them, in which the travellers were hospitably received and lodged by the Sheik, was capacious enough to contain his family and cattle, together with his guests. The sepulchres appear to be very numerous.” P. 145.

ART. XVII. *Warrant of Indemnity and Discharge to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, Lord High Treasurer, and to the other Commissioners of the Jewels, for having delivered certain Jewels to King James the First, which were sent by his Majesty into Spain to the Prince of Wales and Duke of Buckingham, dated July 7, 1623.* Communicated by Rob. Lemon, esq.

We have all heard of Shakspeare's toad, “which had a precious jewel in his head. Here we find “a ring of a frog of dyamondes, with a ruby in the head,” no doubt allusive to the presumed jewel in the head, according to the natural history of the day.

ART. XVIII. *Observations upon some ancient Buildings in Prussia, by John Adey Repton; esq.* — Imitations (not very ancient) of the Gothic in

moulded bricks, in very bad taste, characterize most of these remains. In our own Gothic there is not only great elegance in the pattern, but beautiful enrichments. In these Prussian specimens we have only bare Gothic forms.

ART. XIX. *Letter from Thomas Amyot, esq. F. R. S. Treasurer, to Henry Ellis, esq. Secretary, accompanying Drawings of the Priory Gate and Font at Kirkham in Yorkshize, and of the interior of the room at Bolton Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1568.*

The Gateway and Font are both fine. The room is a wretched dark apartment, with wooden roof unceiled, a single small window, unornamented fire-place, and mere plastered walls. But it was part of the notions of our ancestors, that personal discomfort was to be annexed to incarceration. Instances appear where changes of linen and the accommodation of sheets were deemed favours granted to prisoners. See Bailey's Tower of London.

A curious particular concerning the importance of *high walls* in ancient fortification, is noticed in the following paragraph concerning Bolton Castle.

“This house appeareth to be very strong, very fair, and very stately, after the old manner of building, and is the highest walled house that I have seen, and hath but one entrance threinto. And halfe the number of these soldiers maye better watche and warde the same, than the whole number thereof could do Carlisle Castle.”

Froissart (vol. ii. 82, ed. 8vo, Johnes) says, “the machines did little mischief, for the castle was very high;” and in Fosbroke's *Wye Tour*, the besiegers of Godrich Castle place an important part of its strength in the height of its walls.

ART. XX. *Account of the Instrument of Legitimation granted by Mary Queen of Scots to her brother James, afterwards Earl of Murray.* By Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.

ART. XXI. *Two Letters; one from Pope Pius the Fourth to Mary Queen of Scots, to assist by her prelates at the Council of Trent; the other from Sir Benjamin Tichborne to King James the First, concerning the staying of the execution of the Lords Cobham and Gray, and Sir Griffin Markham.* Communicated by Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.

The singular circumstance attached

to the warrant of reprieve is, that it was written by James himself, in his own hand, and that, the messenger excepted, no other person knew of the existence of such a document. It was to be delivered just at the moment of execution, and so narrow was the escape, that Sir Griffin Markham, who had already been led out for execution, had nearly lost his head. The circumstances of this affair have been long since printed, in a lively letter of Sir Dudley Carleton, in Lord Hardwicke's State Papers.

(*To be continued.*)

31. *Is this Religion? or a Page from the Book of the World. By the Author of "May you Like it."* 12mo. pp. 290.

IS this Religion? asks our author. Yes, we answer, the razor-edged religion of Calvin, a profound theologian certainly, but one who treated Christianity (as the standard of conduct) in the same technical manner as a lawyer does law. He made it impracticable for universal adoption, unamiable, and of course unpopular. Christianity, however, implies only a refined system of morals founded upon faith in its author, because the only person capable, as being the Son of God, of conferring the happiness of heaven in reward.—We do not misrepresent our author. He quotes for his motto the very ingenious Pilgrim's Progress, the best-known illustration of Calvinism. Now this is a book which makes constitutional, intellectual, physical, and unfortunate circumstances, absolute prohibitions of eternal felicity. If the system of Calvin be true, God is the author of evil; he must have cruelly created ninety-nine persons in a hundred for eternal condemnation, because they did not understand or adopt Calvin's creed. A worthy grocer (in our author's book) who died worth 80,000*l.* and thus benefited his country, and also was an unimpeachable character, is because he never thought of a text of St. Paul, worried upon his death-bed with interrogatories, as if he had been under examination for holy orders; while the Visitation of the Sick, in our excellent Liturgy, requires only assent to the creed. If a poor day-labourer is visited on his death-bed, what more can he say or alledge than faith in Christ? Gaol Chaplains, even with the very wicked,

do not place the comfort which they are able to impart upon a reply to catechetical questions, which implies professional knowledge. If this be required from a man who cannot read or write, he must of course be damned. Thus Mr. Temple (our author's pattern character) throws stumbling blocks in a dying man's approach to the Throne of Mercy; but episcopal clergymen ought to be satisfied with the Liturgy,—pray earnestly for the sufferer, and recollect that they are not to be Job's but Christ's comforters.

The poor grocer is, however, doomed to die in misery. A young Countess, who visited the cottages of the poor, and was an unexceptionable character; nay, all THE CANTABS, “except a few excellent and serious persons who attend Trinity Church [the Rev. Mr. Simeon's] on Thursday evenings,” are also, like the unfortunate grocer, lost sheep. (See p. 66, &c.) The reason assigned is, they have worldly interests and amusements. We have heard much of Mr. Simeon, and believe him to verify report, which says, that he is an able, virtuous, and almsgiving man. We have heard also from report, that a CLUB to buy advowsons has been formed under his sanction. *Is not this worldly?* We know that he has been applied to, as Master of a Register Office, for Curates; and we know also that none of these curates (and we have been acquainted with several,) care one single straw, in their estimation of character, for talents or learning, prudence in the conduct of life, the study of theology (a sublime study), or any one temporal acquisition, which by its inevitable results, makes men wiser or better. Intense religious feeling is *their* sole test of character. We also know that gentlewomen at Cambridge have the Bible laid on the table after tea, to expound*; and we could name some of them who set down Baptism as no sacrament, and propagate other silly things; and we also know that these ladies systematically calumniate the regular Clergy, and never read or would read a theological book in their lives, only novels. Yet such is the system. Our author cannot expect us to support it; and we are determined that, in Politics and Religion, our opi-

* Invitation cards to “*tea and Bible*,” have been issued. So Fame says.

nions shall not be made corks to fit bottles.

The tendency of our author's system is injurious to society; the principle of that system is, that mankind are not to take an active interest in their worldly pursuits. If they do not, we affirm that families will be ruined, civilization will retrograde, and Christianity become a civil evil. If the happiness of Heaven can only be acquired by a life of misery here, then it becomes impossible to love God, whereas St. Paul says, in the very chapter which our author and his followers are fond of quoting, (Rom. viii.) that this love of God is the result of the happiness which the system of Christianity is fitted to produce. The fact is, that Christianity is only intended to be the standard by which we are to regulate our moral and religious conduct. We do not want tailors in it, who advertise patent cuts of coats, &c. Let liturgies and surplices be of unvarying pattern.

One word more. Our author (because works without faith are not the title-deeds of a Christian, and we admit the doctrine,) is pleased to depreciate morality, insinuating that it is no better than heathenism (see p. 35). Now this depreciation no wise man will admit to be expedient, for it tends obliquely to make people prefer faith to works, which never in correct Christianity can be distinctly considered, because Religion cannot be disjoined from morality, without supposing God to advocate folly or connive at vice. The text quoted by our author for this opinion is Romans, viii. 9, but the apostle in that text, so far from *depreciating* morality, is only *recommending* it in a higher form, viz. that purity which the Spirit of Christ came to infuse (see Whitby on Rom. viii. 9); and this text Mr. Temple (who professes to Macadamize the road to Heaven,) has, in our judgment, perverted by a very unwarrantable application. But the exquisite Liturgy of the Church of England has made more friends to the Establishment than any man or men whatever.

It was our duty to complain of our author's doctrine; but we in justice to him own, that he is, in our opinion, an innocent dove, who is duped by theoretical projectors. We are sincerely sorry that we have been compelled to say any thing harsh. He appears to

be a truly pious and good man. We are certain that he is a beautiful sentimentalist, and a most interesting delineator of character. No man is more capable of edifying, and, once released from the straight-waistcoat of the Calvinian lunacy, under which he now suffers, he may rival Mackenzie in his beautiful Tale of La Roche.

32. *Miriam, or the Power of Truth; a Jewish Tale. By the Author of "Influence."* 8vo. pp. 384.

THE fair authoress of this Tale is one of the ultra-religious alchymists who profess to create the Golden Age by fanaticism; and who are regardless of History and the efforts of Deists and Radicals, which show to us that the Devil's name is not likely to appear, as these enthusiasts prognosticate, in the List of Bankrupts. The "Conversion of the Jews" is one project connected with this creation of the Golden Age; and the authoress has made up a Tale (and done it well) out of the story of an American Jew, converted to Christianity by the death of an only daughter, who had privately renounced Judaism; and on her death-bed solemnly enjoined her father to believe in Christ. Why all the Jews should not do so, there certainly exists no reason to their credit, and the richest and best of them in modern times have done so. But, independently of the disgrace of changing a religion, it has been noted that Missionaries failed of success among certain American Indians, who believe in only one God, because the Indians mistook the doctrine of the Trinity for a multiplication of Deity; and what real Christian dares to compromise that point of faith? But there are other reasons. According to the excellent "Letters to the Hebrew Nation," the final conversion will not be effected by the *children of God*, as our authoress (p. 176) styles her zealous friends, but by very different agents of Providence, viz. the Russians. We do not object to religious persons promoting Christianity and philanthropy to the utmost of their power, but we utterly reject their assumption of the laws of Providence, of which they are manifestly ignorant. We wish not to be misunderstood. Constantine, who first authorized Christianity throughout the whole Roman empire, little suspected

that he should found a city, which would become the metropolis of the diabolical Crescent; and it is certain that religion, liberty, and the sciences have been chiefly promoted by events (such as were persecutions) which at first sight appeared the most disastrous; nay, it often happens that Providence brings things about by the very means which were intended to prevent them. For instance, if this Conversion of the Jews was as easy and rapid as these zealous desire, the Scriptural prophecies are all falsified, and these enthusiasts are doing all they can to overthrow the strongest testimony which exists in favour of their own cause, Christianity. According to our understanding of the Bible on this subject, the Jews are a *marked people**, so made in order to be a permanent evidence of the truth of that religion which they endeavoured to destroy, and are not to be converted before a fixed period, because the testimony of prophecy alluded to, a testimony of far more value than their premature conversion, shall not be annihilated.

We have heard strange reports about "Societies for the Conversion of Jews," as to application of the funds raised for that purpose, but we would only believe them upon proper evidence.

33. *Journal of a Voyage up the Mediterranean, principally among the Islands of the Archipelago, and in Asia Minor, &c. &c.* By the Rev. Charles Swan. 2 vols. 8vo. Rivingtons.

A VOYAGE up the Mediterranean seems to promise at this period but little novelty, unless some "moving accident by flood," or some interesting occurrence on shore, shall redeem the journal of the traveller from the dullness of an oft-repeated tale. We cannot concede to Mr. Swan any higher degree of merit than appertains to a lively and not inelegant mode of reporting facts that fell under his observation, and than belongs to a certain degree of classical taste, in treating of subjects connected with the arts and literature, whether ancient or modern, of the interesting countries he has visited. Sometimes, indeed, his remarks savour too much of a spirit which should never go further than a familiar

epistle, and exhibit a levity very unbecoming the occasion that produced it. His jokes are without point, and he will continue a strain of commonplace under an erroneous impression that he has secured the sympathy of the reader, who is yawning under the merciless infliction. These, however, may be the faults of hasty composition, and an indifference to the most painful yet not the least useful of literary labours, the *labor limæ*. A work devoted to scenes so well known, and already so elaborately illustrated, might, we also think, have been comprised in a single volume with much advantage to its matter,—it is now sadly overlaid with trifling and uninteresting details.

Of Mr. Swan's better style, the ruins of Pompeii have given birth to a favourable specimen:

"It does not appear generally known, or at least it has not been generally noticed, that the honour of discovering these singular ruins is due to the proprietor of a vineyard which then stood on the spot. He was about to plant an additional number of vines on an unoccupied division of his farm; and the first blow of the mattock, while it repelled and impeded his efforts, stimulated curiosity, and at length gave birth to a town! This happened a little more than sixty years ago.

"It is to be lamented that the traveller now has not the advantage which was at first open to him. The paintings, the household utensils, the skeletons of those who were consumed in the bursting out of the mountain, are all removed. We see, indeed, the places they occupied: the impression of certain drinking-cups, the ruts of carriage-wheels, and the marks of a cord upon the margin of a well, nay, the very scrawls which the soldiers of a Roman legion made to amuse themselves during the hours of their watch; but that which would have given life to the inanimate and deathly stillness of the place,—which would have aided the excursions of imagination, and embodied the winged conceptions that dart through the obscurity of past time, and fix themselves in all the vivid colourings of truth—these are wanting. They have been removed to the Museum at Naples: and though nothing assuredly can deprive them of the charms with which such high antiquity has encrusted them, it is easy to understand the loss occurring to the imagination, as well as pleasure to the heart. It has been alleged, that were they to retain their original situation, they would be purloined: and it has been said, on the other hand, that a guard of soldiers, whose time at present is occupied by gambling and de-

* See Deuteron. c. 28. &c.

bauchery, would easily secure the smaller antiquities of Pompeii from depredation. But this may be questioned: the constant attention requisite would speedily weary the inert Neapolitan; and a guard of Austrians could be but for a limited period. Besides, there would not be wanting those upon whom bribery has its effect; and thus would vanish in a moment what no event might hereafter replace. Moreover, the action of the air upon many of these frail relics, snatched, and barely snatched from destruction, would operate materially. So that in a short time, that which the fire was unable totally to ruin, exposure to the elements would effect. Still there have been discoveries made here which would receive little injury, would be guarded with little risk, and add powerfully to the feeling with which we consider this remarkable depository of Roman magnificence. Let the drinking-glasses, which are liable to be broken, remain in their present custody; let the cameos, gems, and engraved stones, the wheat, barley, acorns, and grains of all descriptions, which have been found here, be preserved in Naples, together with whatever else may be considered fragile, whether from its nature or diminutive size; but surely the skeletons might have retained their post, ornamented with the least valuable bracelets with which they were discovered: the earthen amphora would have received no detriment, nor would many of the statues have been worse for standing as they were found. Part of the kitchen utensils, such as kettles, pipkins, baking-pans, frying-pans for eggs, &c. &c. might have been left, and out of 635 weights, measures, scales, steel-yards, lamps, and chandeliers*, surely a few dozen might have been spared for public gratification, as they were originally disposed. To these might have been added, the original seats; and one particular room carefully locked up and examined through a glass case, or by express permission of the Government in writing without this obstruction, containing the whole apparatus of a lady's toilette. In Pompeii were found, says the Abbe Romanelli, "bracelets of gold, ear-rings, necklaces, chains of gold, rings set with precious stones, gold and silver bodkins, gallions of real gold, tooth and ear-picks, scissors, needles, ivory spin-dles, and all manner of trinkets; nay, those very same things that mended the defects of nature—false teeth, wigs, false eye-brows, odoriferous waters, ointments, perfumes and rouge, which they called *purpurissum*, in small crystal phials." How delightful it would have been, and what a spell it must have thrown around the whole place, to see,

although through 'a crystal medium,' this curious scene!"

But it is to Greece that the volumes of Mr. Swan principally relate; and it is in her restoration that he feels an affectionate interest. It would be impossible for us follow him through his various and unarranged details; and having recently called the attention of our readers to different volumes written exclusively on the efforts now making by that brave and oppressed nation, there seems to be the less occasion for extracts, the material facts connected with which have long since been made public through the various channels of information.

We will take leave of Mr. Swan's volumes (which have sufficient interest to induce us to recommend them as worthy of perusal,) by an extract which is well deserving the attention of those persons who, under the influence of a romantic imagination, or of a "spurious enthusiasm," embark their feelings and their fortunes in the cause of Greek independence, without one qualification to assist, or one virtue to reinforce the counsels of this interesting but unhappy people.

"It is singular with how many wild ideas Europeans come into Greece. Some design presently to carve out fortunes, others look for fame, intending to enact the hero, while a third class dream of 'Asiatic eyes,' and love and liberty. Some having ruined themselves in fortune and in character at home, embark for Greece, to perpetuate their infamy, and die by assassination: of such are Fenton and the rest of that party. Others again are filled with a sort of spurious enthusiasm, gendered upon a sickly habit by committee meetings, inflammatory speeches, and idle rodomontades—these are perhaps the most numerous: and the result of all is the most irritating disappointment. Instead of finding Greece that land of spotless purity which their imaginations have depicted, they find evil stalking abroad as openly as at home. Naturally supposing that every Greek must be a man of honour and honesty, they trust without the smallest precaution: if they be once taken in, their malediction strikes at the very heart of Greece! At home, however, they would have acted more warily, and therefore might have escaped the deceit: they never for a moment imagine that the Greek may be poor, the victim of a desolating war, and consequently desirous of turning his merchandize to the best account. Thus they instantly denounce Greece as the land of extortion! But their own country will

* Il numero di detti oggetti ascende a quelli del 1835," says "La Guida per lo Real Museo Borbonico."

furnish them with examples of equal rapacity, with less excuse! They enter modern Greece possessed of little more acquaintance with it than what arises from newspapers, or from certain reminiscences of its ancient history: they come full of their own importance, of the value of their services, and of the prodigious recompences due to them,—they interfere with what they do not understand—prescribe rules for the conduct of a people whose character they have not considered—are offended at not meeting the comforts and conveniences of advanced civilization, and return to Europe to discharge their venom, invent frothy declamations, and render their inconsistency the laughing-stock of all about them. Such I verily believe is the true state of the case, as it regards those who have returned home disgusted with the condition of Greece. They have had faith in visionary fancies; they have dreamt a pleasant dream, and they have awoken mortified at not finding in reality the glorious assemblage of beings and things for which their excited minds had prepared them. Even the sublime aspect of Greece is lost upon such persons. They see in her mountain grandeur nothing but sterility, in the ruined monuments of her ancient magnificence one uniform and wearisome monotony—they languish for cultivated fields and forest-trees, for turnpike-roads and coaches; and when they look in vain for the solid contents of an English larder at the end of their journey—when they find salt and a few pot-herbs (though in the excursions which I have made it has generally been my luck to fare somewhat better!) in place of the dainty morsels of their imaginary *Cocaigne*, they are all astonishment and indignation and dismay! Enthusiasm is lost in vexation, and frequently replaced by a vindictiveness of feeling which urges to the most indecent demeanour. Formerly their tongues never moved but to panegyrisse Greece, now they are equally prolific in invectives: no report can be too false or too foolish for their credence; no fate too direful for a nation so degraded and lost! ‘Greece is unfit for liberty, and ought to remain in thralldom.’ This is the cant of the party, which forgets, in its wisdom, that what the multitude are they must always be, if no change operates in their favour: if they continue slaves they will retain the feelings and the barbarism of slaves—‘*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*.*’ It is absurd to expect constancy of valour from a race trained up in moral and political debasement, or greatness of mind from a people trammelled in the bonds of an uncivilized, heartless, and paralyzing despotism. If you would amend Greece, set her free; if you would renew her youth of virtue, remove that decrepitude of heart and soul which the wise and the good cannot but la-

ment—set her free! But do not expect instantaneous amendment; do not repose in utter impossibilities! Let the medicine have time to take effect! It may at first produce some violent commotion—it may irritate the frame, and the crisis may be full of danger; but it will, it must triumph at length. He who can suppose that the bare donation of liberty is to work a sudden and vital change, is to exalt humanity from the lowest state of degradation to that height at which it ought to stand; or he who can imagine that liberty, when given and assured, demands not intense and habitual watchfulness; that it does not, like a rare exotic, call for the most assiduous culture—for the pruning of superfluous branches—for the plucking away of rank and discoloured leaves—for light, and heat, and moisture, all that can cherish and protect—such a man is a trifler, an enthusiast, duped by his wishes, or by his ignorance of mankind!”

Before we conclude, we cannot but notice the very discouraging way in which Mr. Swan speaks of the labours of the Bible Society in this part of the world. We cannot but suspect an original prejudice against the institution previous to his discoveries, and we would caution the supporters of that work of Christian charity against too hasty an adoption of the inferences drawn by Mr. S. as to the indiscriminating conduct of the agents of this Society in the distribution of the Word of Life.

34. *Four Years Residence in France; or Narrative of an English Family's Residence there during that Period. Preceded by some Account of the Conversion of the Author to the Catholic Faith.* pp. 443. 8vo. Colburn.

THIS Volume is palpably destined to an extensive circulation,—a circulation not to be attributed to its merits, but to the extraordinary nature of its contents.

In its first pages it gives a circumstantial account of the author's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, designed, we presume, to counteract the effect of the very interesting volume of Mr. Blanco White, by exhibiting an opposite picture; and though we miss every feature of the painful and lingering process through which that gifted individual had to pass; and though the conversion before us has no character either of vigour of intellect, or of scrupulous inquiry, we have no right to infer that it was not the honest conviction of an upright and conscientious mind. Before we pro-

* Horace.

ceed, it may be as well to inform our readers that although the author of this singular production has not favoured us with his name, it is readily discovered by circumstantial evidence, contributed by the records of our Obituary, and the list of Oxford Graduates.—His father, the Rev. Dr. Henry Best, was a Prebendary of Lincoln, who died January 29, 1782; and his mother (the daughter of Kenelm Digby, esq. of North Luffenham) died April 10, 1797. Their son, the author of this Volume, was of Magdalen College, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. June 22, 1791.

Our author seems to have been born with a predisposition to Popery, and we have no doubt if his head could be exhibited to a craniological professor, that the organ referring to credulity would be satisfactorily developed.—It appears that the first Protestant on the maternal side was his grandfather, the sincerity of whose conversion he very piously doubts; and even his mother is stated to have retained some “rags of popery.” He discovers in the Cathedral service the *disjecta membra ecclesiae*, and recognizes the relics of the true Church in the ceremonial observed by the President of Magdalen.—Even when a boy, he “shakes hands with a Jesuit,” and conforms with cheerfulness to an “abstinence dinner” of boiled eggs and roasted cockles,” doubtless in anticipation of his future conversion. He receives the rudiments of the classics in a school, founded on “the spoiliations of Henry the schismatic.” Who can fail to observe in these concurring circumstances, the dawn of that light which was to lead him from the blindness and darkness of Protestantism? On the death of his father, he enters at University College, Oxford, and is afterwards elected a demy of Magdalen. In one of the vacations he rummages his father’s papers, and finds a Douay translation of the New Testament. He now recognizes the Pope as the true successor of St. Peter; other doctrines appeared rational, but transubstantiation was still a stumbling-block. However, the arguments and example of his friend Paget (a fellow collegian) as yet retain him in the opinions of the Church of England, and he is ordained by the Bishop of Norwich. He is afterwards elected a fellow of his College, writes a treatise in favour of

Christianity, contends in the pulpit of St. Mary’s for the right of absolution in the Anglican Church, and relates the following very *pithy* and *pious* story:

“I have heard of one Clergyman who preached to his people of the power belonging to him as a priest, of absolving them from their sins, and of the benefit which they would derive, if truly penitent, from confession and absolution; concluding by fixing a time at which he would be at home to hear all those who should have any communications to make to him with such intention. This discourse caused a mighty hubbub in the parish; people did not know what to make of it,—one old woman did not hesitate to declare, *she would be d—d if she would tell him all she knew.*”

The perusal of Newton’s “*Pluralities Indefensible*,” gave birth to a sermon, in which similar opinions were advanced. This discourse, it is observed, was not heard with the same approbation as the former. He attributes the delay in his conversion to the fault of his boyhood, in not prosecuting his studies in the Douay New Testament, and to his residence in Oxford, the “*terra firma*” (as he denominates it) of the Church of England. But the auspicious period was ripening. Removed by the death of his mother from the spells of the University, he is thrown into the society of an emigrant priest, who dislodges his last remaining objection to Popery, viz. the doctrine of transubstantiation. Bossuet completes his conversion, and “on the 26th of May, the feast of St. Augustin, apostle of England, I was admitted (says he) into the one fold, under the protection, as I humbly hope, of the one Shepherd.” Our author is subsequently baptized and confirmed; on the latter rite he says, “It is usual for the person confirmed to be addressed by the Bishop either by his name of baptism, or any other at his choice. I took the name of John, in honour of John surnamed Chrysostom, to whom, as having removed the great obstacle *in limine*, I owed the beginning of my conversion. May the good work be aided by his prayers!”

Such in brief is the history of his conversion. We believe it was as sincere as could be expected from a mind so constituted, and we congratulate the Pope on the accession he has gained to the fold. Of the arguments adduced in favour of his apostacy, it

would be idle to speak as worthy of refutation. They are arguments as old as the controversy that engendered them; they have been reiterated and rebutted by contending theologians, and they will still continue to be advanced and confuted, so long as obstinacy and error shall be permitted to form inherent ingredients in the constitution of man.

We will now proceed to accompany the author on his Tour, and we shall have occasion to see the improvements which his new faith produced in his habits and his morals.

The first chapter of "The Four Years in France" is occupied in some very uninteresting speculations on the French Revolution. It is manifest, we think, that his conversion has weakened his attachment to the country of his birth, and has quickened his admiration of every thing foreign. On his arrival with his sons at Havre, he congratulates himself on his escape from the Northern region, and finds a perfect resemblance in the church of St. Vic to those edifices which he sneeringly states to be open once a week for divine worship. The image of St. Denis with his head in his hand affords him an opportunity of descanting on the peril of infidelity on the subject of this legend, wisely *inferring*, that in matters of religion a man cannot believe too much. The account of Paris is written in an easy, gentlemanly, unaffected style, but contains nothing worthy of remark.—After a journey well described, we find our traveller settled at Avignon, and it is upon every other topic than religion that we almost always find him: intelligent and amusing. His instructions to those who like him may be tempted to try a residence in the South of France, are for the most part sensible and judicious. On this subject we extract the following remarks:

"House-rent is higher in France than in England; fuel much dearer: some manufactured articles, as woollen cloth for coats, and linen or cotton for shirts, are equally dear: colonial produce, as sugar and coffee, is of a variable price, but not much cheaper: tea is cheaper, as the Americans supply it, or England with a remission of the duty. But there are no assessed taxes, no poor-rates: provisions I found to be cheaper by about one-third than I had left them in England; and my younger children, instead of small beer, with half a glass of wine each

after dinner, now drank wine, with discretion indeed, but at discretion. The more numerous my family, the greater was the advantage to me of this diminution of the daily expense of food.

"Yet I calculate that at the end of forty-two months, including what the journey to Avignon cost me, and the difference between the price at which my furniture was bought, and that at which it was sold,—I had spent, within one twentieth, as much as it would have cost me to live in any country town in England with the same establishment and in the same manner. The smaller the income annually expended, the greater in proportion will be the saving; because it is chiefly on the necessary articles of living, that expence is spared; but a man of large, or even of moderate fortune, will hardly think it worth his while to dwell many years in a foreign country merely for the sake of saving five pounds in a hundred. The less the distance to which he travels, and the longer his stay; the more he becomes acquainted with the mode of dealing, and learns what are just prices;—the greater proportionably will be the savings of the economizing resident. A saving of five per cent. is at least not a loss. Wise men should not entertain extravagant expectations, and prudent men should know what they are about to undertake. Those who are neither wise nor prudent had better stay at home: I do not write for such; but to give to family men such advice as I found no one capable of giving me; but which, through much toil and cost and peril, I had obtained the faculty of offering to others."

The following may surprise the good people of England, who have yet scarcely recovered the ferment of the late elections:

"An election of a Deputy to the Chamber was held while I was at Avignon. Of this election I can give but a negative account. There was no ringing of bells; no flags displayed; no parading the streets by day-light or torch-light; no canvassing; no kissing the women; no rioting; no drunkenness. The town was as quiet as if no election had been going on. The number of electors for the Department was about six hundred. What influenced their votes I cannot say; certainly not those glorious concomitants of an English election in all towns large enough to enjoy them,—festive noise and indecent tumult."

The remainder of the volume is almost entirely occupied with the afflicting details of the sickness and death of the author's eldest son, a most promising and amiable youth, sacrificed to the ignorance of his medical attendant, who was retained, it is to be fear-

ed, against the better judgment of the father, for some supposed attainments in piety, and continued through an infatuation, of which we dare not trust ourselves to speak. The particulars of this tragical scene are too minutely related; but it is evident that the afflicted father finds a consolation even in the melancholy details. But surely the scene that follows, discretion would have suppressed, however strong might have been the impression of its reality. The statement affords, however, a striking proof of the state of excitement into which the convert had fallen, and may serve to lessen our surprise at, if it do not furnish a key to, the history of the conversion.

"I will now relate an occurrence, on which I request the reader to exercise his judgment temperately. He will readily believe that I have not invented it: this is not an age in which credit is given to visions or honour to visionaries.

"In the night between the 30th and 31st of October, thirty entire days after the death of Kenelm, his parents retired late to rest; in fact, at one o'clock of the morning of the 31st. As they were composing themselves to sleep, they heard a noise as of the breaking of a small stick. To me this noise seemed to proceed from the cabinet or dressing-room behind the bed; my wife heard it as from the commode or drawers opposite the foot of the bed. We asked each other what the noise might be, and compared what we had heard. Within a minute, my wife, who had raised herself in her bed, asked me, 'What light is that?' I saw no light, and asked, 'Where?' — 'On the drawers, brighter than any candle.' She proceeded to describe what she saw: 'Now it rises and grows larger. How beautifully bright! brighter than the most brilliant star. What can it mean? it is very strange you don't see it.' I thought so too; but, to encourage her, said, 'Compose yourself; it can mean no harm.' She went on: 'It still rises and grows larger; now it turns towards the window—it takes the form of a dove with the wings spread out—it has a bright glory all around it—it looks steadily at me—it speaks to my heart, and tells me that my dear Henry is happy—it fixes a piercing look on me, as if it would make me feel what it means! Now I know he is happy, and shall lament no more for him! There—now it has disappeared.' Though I had not seen the light, I could see the face of my wife while she was looking at it, and the tears glittering as if a bright light passed through them while they fell down her cheeks. The French word would be *éblouissant*. There still remained a suffused light in the room, particularly on the wall

above the drawers, as of the reflection of a nearly extinguished fire. This was observed by both of us. It lasted about five minutes, growing gradually fainter, and at length failing entirely. While looking at this suffused and darkish red light, and reasoning with myself how or why the bright light had not been seen by me, I remarked, on the floor, by the open door of the cabinet, the reflection of a veilleuse, or small night-lamp. These lights are made of a single thread of cotton half an inch long, steeped in melted wax, and, when dry, inserted in little flat pieces of cork, which are floated, while the cotton is burning, in a small quantity of oil. This night-lamp was placed in the remotest corner of the dressing room, which went the whole length of the bedroom. I saw its reflection on the floor only, and only so far as the open door permitted it to be seen. 'This,' said I, 'cannot be the cause of the suffused light; still less can it have been the cause of the bright one.' While I was looking, first at the suffused light, then at the reflection of the lamp, the former disappeared; it was plain, therefore, that it had not been caused by the latter."

The dream, by which this story is followed, seems to require no comment from us.

But we have done with this extraordinary volume. It is evidently the work of a gentleman, and written (on points unconnected with the prejudices of his adopted faith,) with considerable talent and animation. It affords, however, a melancholy proof of the debasing influence of Catholicism on a fine mind and an excellent understanding, and exhibits in painful antithesis a manly and discriminating intellect on the ordinary topics of its exertion, existing in full operation with a superstition the most childish in matters of religion.

35. *The 22d Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1826. 8vo. pp. 144.*

A SOCIETY whose transactions have now entered its 23d year, and extended themselves to an annual account of more than 120,000*l.* arising entirely from voluntary contributions, cannot fail to interest our readers, in the brief view which our limited space will allow us to take of the last Report. We rise from its examination with sentiments of grateful satisfaction, as well at its exertions as at its extensive effects.

The first subject to which our at-

tention was drawn is the fundamental laws of the Society, which limits its operations to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and excludes the circulation of the Apocrypha. We do not wish to involve either ourselves or the Society in a further discussion of that question, which it has already undergone, but when we consider that the Calendar of our Church directs the reading of the Books of Tobit, Judith, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, and Baruch, in the months of September, October, and November, it is rather a subject of regret that these should be omitted in the general circulation.

The extraordinary and very laudable exertions of the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton in visiting similar Societies in seven European kingdoms, to promote this great design, have been crowned with considerable success; great things have been in some places accomplished, and minor points have been attended to with equal care. His very interesting correspondence forms the leading part of the Appendix, and will be read with approbation by every friend to this sacred cause.

The losses by the inundations in Hanover caused an extraordinary call on public benevolence. A desire for Bibles was very earnest, and many joined the Society; a large distribution took place at the consecration of a new Church, which gave fresh impulse to their zeal, and will, under Providence, prove the means of filling their Society with additional life, vigour, and stability.

At Bremen, his advice to increased exertion was received with much readiness of mind; they resolved to appoint an agent to visit the shipping, and to direct their attention to South America, and not a single one of their fellow citizens can justly complain of being without a Bible.

The King of Prussia, by his own letter of 9 Dec. last, granted an annual collection in all the Protestant churches, to promote the circulation.

The Burgomaster of Francfort, who is also President of the Bible Society there, declared that he held it to be the duty of every such Society, after supplying the wants of its own sphere, to extend its usefulness as far as possible.

In Germany also, Leander Van Ess is proceeding in a truly remarkable manner to increase the means of scat-

tering the good seed, particularly among Roman Catholics, and to make straight and extend new paths for its reception.

Dr. Pinkerton undertook a short journey to part of the Black Forest, where he found the inmates of several poor cottages to be pious, well-meaning, docile, and industrious people, but in the lowest state of poverty. The Testaments he distributed were received with marks of undissembled joy; many came to him from several miles distance to repeat their grateful acknowledgments, and brought others with them equally anxious to obtain a Testament. The bargemen on the Maine came a distance of four hours walk for the same purpose; and a Commissary of Police, who had 500 criminals under his care, requested some supply, "as many years experience on the one hand, and the criminal acts and vicious habits of those people on the other, sufficiently proved that their depravity was chiefly owing to the want of religion, and a total ignorance of God and themselves." P. 29.

In the Paris Society's Report, it appears that the want of education, of places of worship, of suitable modes of relieving the distressed, and of assisting each other, have all been more clearly developed, in consequence of forming that Society, and in many instances these necessities have been already supplied.

The distributions of the British Society's depot at Paris, have been carried on with considerable success, during the past year. Small depots have been opened in different directions, and thus many thousand copies of New Testaments have been put into circulation; many testimonies have been received of the thankfulness with which these copies have been accepted, and of the apparent good that has been accomplished thereby.

Professor Kieffer continues to give his attention to editing the Turkish Bible, the Old Testament of which is now finished. "The modern Armenian Testament has also left the press, and copies have been forwarded to Constantinople. The Syriac and Carshun has now reached to the Epistle to the Romans, and the edition in the Carshun only is printed as far as the 3d Epistle of St. John. For a large population on the borders of France and Spain, speaking an exclusive dialect of their own, the Basque, a copy

of the Gospel of St. Matthew, taken from a MS. of the New Testament in this dialect, in the Bodleian Library, has been revised and printed, and the Gospel of St. Mark is now preparing for the press." P. 31.

This Report, in respectful mention of the late Emperor of Russia, adds, "His attachment to the Bible Society was, there is every reason to believe, unshaken to the last. His successor, the Emperor Nicholas, since his accession, has confirmed his own subscription to the Russian Bible Society.

In Norway, Bishop Mûnter states, that in the progress of his last biblical tour, "it was delightful to him to observe the beneficial effects which the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures had produced in his native land, with respect to the sentiments and morals of the people." P. 33.

His Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse, presided at a meeting at Holstein of their Society, and recommended their cause with great eloquence and piety.

In the Report from Zurich, it is stated, that "a young mechanic applied for a New Testament. In the village where he resided no such book was to be found; his neighbours and friends, delighted with the acquisition, perused it with eagerness and joy. Their reports of it attracted the attention of the priest, who requested to see it, and having carefully examined it, he recommended its perusal. The consequence is, they frequently meet together on Sundays, and edify one another out of the Word of God.—The wife of a dissolute young man applied for a New Testament; and on taking it home, her husband, without being urged by her, began to read it, and continued till he had perused the whole. At the conclusion, he frankly confessed, that had he previously known what he now knew, he would have lived very differently; and from that time he became a constant attendant at church, a quiet, industrious, and peaceful man,—and quite a different character." P. 34.

The vallies of Piedmont, with their inhabitants, have deservedly arrested the attention of English travellers. A Clergyman having visited them last summer, has informed the Committee, that there cannot be fewer than 2500 families without the Bible, or the means of obtaining it, and has accom-

panied his information with a request of a grant of French Bibles. This Committee gladly gave 800 copies, and the Paris Committee voted 300. P. 35.

The Ionian Bible Society proceeds under the assiduity of their Secretary, the Rev. J. Lowmides, whose attention also to the Albanian version is justly acknowledged. The Gospel of St. Matthew has been printed and distributed, and received with the greatest joy; so that whenever the Gospel for the day occurs in St. Matthew, it is regularly read in the Churches from this new version. The Albanian dialect had never been brought to a written standard till the Committee accomplished it, and printed this Gospel. By this measure Albania may be regarded as a conquest in favour of the Word of God; and the inhabitants who have lived so many years in ignorance of the Gospel begin now to read for themselves, or with the assistance of others, that which contains it in their language. The Sacred Volume has been distributed in many provinces of Western and Eastern Greece, among schools, monasteries, and more particularly among the soldiery. The Greeks have every where received this sacred boon with the greatest enthusiasm.

The length to which we have thus extended our attention to this Report obliges us to recommend it to the perusal of our readers, that we may not trespass too far upon ground devoted to other matters;—but the course through Constantinople, the three presidencies of India, New South Wales, South Africa, and North and South America, affords ample proof that if this extraordinary Society in London had tenfold the amount of its present income, its operations would be proportionably increased. Its issues have exceeded the number of last year by 5747 copies, making the astonishing aggregate of 4,009,389 copies of the Scriptures issued in this country in 22 years!

The system of the Ladies' Bible Association continues to be found most efficacious.

Sixteen versions in different languages are now carrying on, copies of all of which have been presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for which he was pleased by his librarian to express his acknowledgments.—His large collection of editions of the Scriptures is justly celebrated.

We shall conclude our remarks in the words of the Earl of Liverpool at Kingston:

"I cannot but look to religious education as the only sure foundation of all useful knowledge. If the Bible is the book of piety, the Bible is no less the book of wisdom; and if there are any who have the knowledge of this book, and scarcely any other knowledge, or what is called knowledge, besides, they will learn from this book to discharge their duty of life; they will learn principally and chiefly their duty towards God; but they will also learn the duties of good subjects, good husbands, good parents, good children, and good neighbours; they will learn to stifle and smother the tumult of passion in their breasts, and to rest contented in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to place them. But if there are any who possess all other knowledge, and are yet ignorant or neglectful of the Bible, they may be knowing to some purposes, but they will find themselves involved in all those mazes of error, in which the great men of antiquity were involved, who looked forward distantly and remotely to a revelation like that which the Christian dispensation has given to the world." P. 72.

36. Druery's Notices of Great Yarmouth, and its Environs.

(Continued from p. 42.)

A PREVIOUS notice having been taken of this work, we shall now confine ourselves to certain points. The first plate gives us a fine specimen of Roman walling yet remaining at Brough Castle. According to the plate, it consisted of the style marked 3 in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities, pl. i. p. 21. ROMAN WALLING, viz. cement or pebbles, to every two or three feet a course of brick. In the description of the station, there is, however, an oversight. In the upper partition (says our author) was a *circular* space, somewhat elevated, called the PRÆTORIUM. Prætorium were *not circular*. If such a thing occurs in a Roman camp, it was a tumulus for reconnoissance. We have had occasion before to notice *burials* in the valla. And here

"The field to the East has been considered the burial-place of the Roman soldiers, and there a vast number of coins have been and still continue to be found, with fragments of earthen urns." P. 6.

There are in the town one hundred

Gent. Mag. August, 1826.

and fifty-six rows or alleys, in which the houses are built extremely close. This singularity of plan is evidently the consequence of endeavouring at an early period to fix as large a population as possible within the narrowest limits, in order to facilitate the fortification and security of the whole. P. 49.

In the chancel of the priory church of St. Olave's; was a kind of machinery, intended to represent the Star which foretold the birth of our Saviour, and also a Sepulchre for the resurrection. A full account of this "*office of the three Kings, or Feast of the Star*," performed upon the Epiphany, is given in Fosbroke's British Monachism, p. 81, and that account should have been added to illustrate the following items from the old church accounts:

"In 1465, paid for leading the star, threepence on the twelfth day,—making a new star; in 1506, for hanging and scouring the star,—a new balk line to the star, and rying the star, eightpence; and in 1512, for a nine thread line to lead the star."

And in the same books, the following memorandums are on record, concerning the Sepulchre, namely,

"In 1465, paid for setting up the sepulchre,—drying the sepulchre's cloth,—bearing of the whip,—for two pullies over the sepulchre in the chancel roof,—for taking down the sepulchre,—for mending it,—for mending an angel standing at the sepulchre,—for a new house in the vestry to put the sepulchre,—for dressing and watching it,—for fetching in the sepulchre, and tending its light." P. 56.

Concerning Caister Castle, a Manuscript relates, that

"Sir John Fastolf having taken the Duke of Alençon prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, that Duke agreed as a ransom to build a castle here similar to his own in France, in consequence of which agreement this castle was erected at his expence." P. 108.

There is a tradition that one of the towers of Godrich Castle was built with the ransom of a prisoner; and Beverstone Castle in Gloucestershire was built by a Lord Berkeley with a similar supply of money.

"The church of Fritton has a chancel circular at the East end, a perfect specimen of Saxon architecture, unquestionably of the highest antiquity. It has six windows; and a small narrow loop over the altar; they are

square and very ancient, with a single transom running quite through, surmounted by a border coping, the whole of which is in perfect preservation." P. 161.

In another edition we hope that we shall have a plate of this chancel. We do not doubt the antiquity of the circular East end; but much doubt that of the square window. The same church has also a tower, "low, round, and unembattled, of the Danish construction, peculiar to the churches in Suffolk." P. 162.

In p. 183, we find it asserted that

"Had it not been for the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham in the reign of King Henry VIII. all the other fee honours vested in that nobleman must necessarily have descended to Sir William Jerningham, viz. the High Constablership of England, the Earldoms of Hereford, Essex, &c. and several ancient Baronies."

This is not the case. To all the honours resulting from the creation of Charles I. Sir Will. Jerningham had the sole claim. But the ancient Barony of Stafford being limited to the heirs male (see our Magazine for 1797, pp. 667, 670), devolved to Roger, uncle of Mary, wife of Sir William Howard, and upon his death without male issue, to some other male descendant, not to Sir William Jerningham, or any competitor who claims through females. It is said, however, that this ancient Barony was utterly quashed by the attainder of the said Duke, t. Hen. VIII. but we have read that the Act of Restoration of Henry Lord Stafford placed the Barony precisely in the situation in which it stood before the attainder. That Baronies were limited to heirs male by levying fines, and that such fines were admitted to be legal, is plain, from the MS. below referred to*, and the descents therein recorded.

In p. 217 we are told, that the picture of a Knight who carries a hawk upon his wrong hand, implied the Knight to have been in a state of bondage.

Regular registers of institutions to Church benefices first commence in 1299. P. 279.

* In MS. Harl. n. 566, are precedents of such baronies, by writ, which could not descend to females, who were barred by fines.

"A° 1491. The Bailiffs, as a mark of their respect to the Earl of Oxford, presented him with a large porpoise.—Frequent mention is made of the porpoise, or sea hog, as it was then designated, being a standing dish at the civic feasts of the Lord Mayors of London." P. 316.

In p. 318 we are told, from Dr. Lingard, that at the dissolution of the Monasteries,

"The lot of the nuns was distressing: each received a single gown from the King, and was left to support herself by her own industry, or to seek relief from the charity and commiseration of others."

That Dr. Lingard, from his religion as a Catholic, should object to the Reformation, is natural; but if he takes upon himself the office of an historian, he is bound to adhere to facts; and we affirm that the nuns received pensions, as well as the monks. Sir R. C. Hoare has recently published a long List of the pensions of the nuns of Amesbury; and this is only one among many such documents.

That it was anciently usual to carry on trades in churches, is well known.

"In 1541, Thomas Alleyn, shoemaker, and Thomas Hamond, merehant, *vi et armis*, actually bargained and sold a last of white herrings in the church, during divine service, for which they were each fined two shillings." P. 319.

Here we shall leave this work, which is very copious, and therefore upon the whole satisfactory. But the subject is not productive of much interesting information, and requires embellishments and improvements, which we hope will be annexed to another edition. Some parts we think might be well curtailed; we mean as to details, which are not necessary, as abstracts of the kinds of record, &c. &c. The plates are very good.

37. *Observations upon the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Laws respecting Friendly Societies; exemplifying and vindicating the Principles of Life Assurance adopted in calculating the Southwell Tables; together with the Heads of a Bill for improving the Constitution and Management of such Institutions.* By the Rev. John Thos. Beecher, M.A. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Newark Division of the County of Nottingham, and for the Lt-

berly of Southwell and Scrooby.
pp. 128.

THE author of this Pamphlet is already advantageously known by his benevolent and indefatigable exertions in establishing Friendly Societies. He appears to be as remarkable for his prudence as for his zeal, carefully avoiding any measure which is not justified by scientific calculation, and sanctioned by the existing laws. In a preceding work, entitled "The Constitution of Friendly Societies," the most minute directions are given for the establishment and management of these important institutions; and in his "Tables," dry, mathematical details are treated in so clear and practical a manner, as to become not only useful, but interesting to those concerned in managing Friendly Societies. The pamphlet now before us gives a comprehensive view of the rise and progress of these Societies, a summary of the evidence brought before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1825, to consider the laws respecting Friendly Societies, and the heads of a Bill for improving the constitution and management of such Institutions. Mr. Becher has proved himself to be a practical man, and he has entered sufficiently into detail to convince every one that the plan he has adopted and recommended to others, is not only beautiful in theory, but useful in practice.

We are glad to see Clergymen coming forward, like Mr. Becher, and adopting those means which are best calculated to confer a permanent benefit on the lower orders. We are convinced that an absolute gift, bestowed without discrimination of character, is false philanthropy, and likely to injure the individual it was intended to benefit. The poor can derive no real and lasting advantage from eleemosynary aid, or parochial relief; these too often paralyze exertion; he is their best friend, and does them the most real good, who leads them to depend upon their own exertions, care, and providential forethought, and we know no means so likely to promote these as Friendly Societies. Those who wish to establish such Institutions on scientific and legal principles, will find every thing they can want in Mr. Becher's sensible and well-written pamphlets. We earnestly recommend them to the notice of the Clergy.

38. *Alla Giornata, or To the Day.* 3 vols. small 8vo. Saunders and Osley.

WE find something to dislike, but more to please in the volumes now before us. Several of the scenes and incidents strike us as being very common-place, and to be met with in many other novels, not above mediocrity; there is evidently too close an affinity in the *Marinella* of "*Alla Giornata*" to the *Meg Merrilies* of the *Waverley Novels*; yet with all this, and much more, it is upon the whole a superior production, and discovers no ordinary genius.

The descriptive sketches which are interspersed, must be duly appreciated. The heroine too, with her character of lights and shades, presents a delightful portrait. The language is easy and elegant, and the interest well sustained. This production is ascribed to the pen of Lady Charlotte Bury, and we hope her Ladyship will not rest satisfied with what she has already given us. Some pretty poetry is interspersed throughout the work.

39. *Plain Advice for all Classes of Deaf Persons, &c. &c.* By W. Wright, Surgeon Aurist to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, Lecturer on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Organ of Hearing, &c. 2mo. pp. 182. Callow and Wilson.

THIS author has published several very useful works on diseases of the Ears, but the cautions and advice given in the above little work appear so very judicious, that we recommend all those who are afflicted with this class of complaints to read it.

Amongst other useful information are *criteria*, whereby we may know when a child who is deaf and dumb, may or may not have a chance of being relieved. The author has practically illustrated his acquaintance with the subject, by the cure he effected of a young lady, of whom a plate was given in our Number for July 1823.

40. *On the Means of obviating and treating Costiveness.* By Richard Reece, M. D. 8vo. pp. 350. Longman and Co.

OF the several productions of Dr. Reece, this for its utility, and as an example of popular medicine, is the most likely to enhance the author's reputation, although not without those inequalities which are so common,

where the writer has to depend rather upon his natural observation and intuitive capabilities than upon strong reasoning powers, regularly cultivated, and early general education. Compared with the transactions of the apothecaries, it places him as an author in the highest sphere among that serviceable class of men. It would have been well had Dr. Reece been content to rest his reputation upon these legitimate claims, but as conscientious observers of foul and fair dealing, we are bound to say that the editorship of the *Gazette of Health*, filled monthly with abuse of the highest characters in the profession, without any other apparent incitement than that of disappointed ambition and distempered passions, must suspend a cloud over the literary character of any man so implicated. A recent Number of the work alluded to lies before us, in which the *late* Dr. Baillie and other men of the highest character, as well as public places, and the private affairs of individuals, are handled with calling of names, and vulgarity of language, which would best befit—

—“Some red-hair’d youth,
Fonder of purl and skittle-grounds than
truth.”

We know of no results produced by a course of this kind, except the self-stinging lack of that which should ever accompany old age, as honour, love, obedience, hosts of friends, &c.

If our readers will refer to our *Mag.* for 1746, they will find a list of *facts*, according to which, Tar-water cured four cases of cancer, two of consumption, 10 of decay and looseness of the teeth, and want of complexion! Bp. Berkeley recommended it as strengthening the bodies of soldiers and sailors, and preventing famine in a siege.—Mr. Cooke says, “Mustard-seed, if given to infants, will prevent the progressive degeneracy of the human race.” Notwithstanding, the Tar-water fell, and Mustard-seed is falling. Divinity and Physic combined make sad work with the human judgment.

Dr. Reece says, that he “has not noticed the Mustard-seed, which has lately been highly extolled by some who are unacquainted with medicine, as a remedy for constitutional opativeness, because he has met with many cases in which it has excited considerable acritation in the alimen-

tual, and erysipelatous inflammation in the rectum. (Int. p. viii.)

Dr. Reece’s remarks upon the liver, and mercurial practitioners, are true and well deserved. It has been the fashion to attribute nearly all the diseases that assail the human race to the influence of the bile. The treatment founded on it of attacking the enemy in his capital (the liver) has run a long course, has proved very lucrative to the ingenious inventors and learned proselytes; and the dentists, the class of physicians vulgarly, but not unaptly, called *mad-doctors*, undertakers, and proprietors of mad-houses, and of antibilious nostrums, have had no reason to condemn the theory. P. 126.

“Whatever may be the state of the liver, of the bile, or of the body, the remedy is mercury, either in the form of blue pill or calomel!” P. 127.

“Some assert that a grain of calomel once a day stimulates the system; and others, that when administered to the extent of 40 to 50 grains a day, it quiets or tranquillises the system, and if the dead could give evidence, the question would be unanimously decided in favour of the quieting effects, for many thousands have been hurried to their last sleep by it, (luckily for the prescriber) to that bottom from whence no traveller returns!” P. 128.

Over several chapters we observe “bad effects of saline purgatives.” Cheltenham and Leamington are assailed with the author’s prejudices; Brighton, where Dr. R. has family connexions, being *always recommended*. There is an old Portuguese proverb, “God protect us from our friends,” &c.—We are informed that a MS. by Dr. Reece in favour of Cheltenham waters, written some years ago, is published, or about to be published. Strange inconsistency!

41. *Observations on the Stethoscope, and upon some Points of the French Practice of Medicine.* By Charles Scudamore, M.D. F.R.S. pp. 123. Longman.

DR. SCUDAMORE is well known as the author of a work on Gout, of the highest stamp, and otherwise as a pathologist of the first order. The present Essay is descriptive of the Stethoscope* of M. Laennec, who, in diseases of the heart and lungs, is now considered the first physician in Eu-

* A tube for distinguishing diseases of the chest by sounds.

rope. It gives much general information concerning French medical practice.

Dr. Scudamore observes, "The use of white mustard-seed is at present very popular, and, like all popular remedies, is employed too indiscriminately." P. 56.

The chief chemical constituents are stated to be sulphur, and an acid called by the French sulpho-sinapic acid. The seeds retained in moisture a few days give out sulphuretted hydrogen. They owe their medicinal properties to the volatile oil. Dr. S. says,

"They are found principally useful to those invalids who suffer from general deficiency of secretion in the intestinal canal, and from nervous languor. I do not conceive they are so proper for persons of the inflammatory diathesis, and who become easily heated; and I should rather approve of them as an occasional than a constant remedy, for they are not a certain aperient; and I do not think it desirable to subject the canal constantly to this kind of stimulus. If the seeds accumulate very much, some inconvenience may be occasioned by their augmentation of bulk, and if they be retained in the intestines, some further inconvenience may result from the disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen." P. 58.

The London Medical Repository (June) contains some excellent medical observations on the Mustard-seed.

42. *Remarks on the present State of the Medical Profession, shewing chiefly the Necessity for the Division of Labour in its Practice.* By L. Stewart, M. D. &c. &c. 8vo. Hatchard and Son.

EXTREMES meet. Wherever the principle of division of labour in medicine has been carried so far, that every organ of the human body has had a separate professor for the cure of its diseases, nothing has been gained by it, or proved, except the existence of a state of beggary in the profession, from multiplicity and over-competition, and the substitution of pretence and charlatanism for science and worthy conduct. Such precisely was the state of things as described by Herodotus (in Euterpe) in ancient Egypt, which swarmed with the followers of medicine! Holding these opinions, we agree with Dr. Stewart, who has written a sensible pamphlet, "that there is no necessity for changing the existing order of things;" but on the other

hand, we also conceive with him that all the various branches of the profession of medicine should not be practised by one and the same person. Let medical education be managed how it may, as long as there are more fools in the world than people of sense, intellectual men will often be neglected, and knaves and hypocrites of all descriptions rise like smoke from a dung-hill.

The new system of medical education at Edinburgh, by which anatomy and surgery are added to medicine, is probably the best that can be devised. In proof how public opinion changes, when Dr. Baillie started, it was said to be impossible that an anatomical physician, as was that great man, could succeed in London. But now, the regular bred surgeons take the lead, in preference to men highly accomplished, though not anatomically educated, according to published estimates, both in number and public favour in the Metropolis, and all large and enlightened communities.

43. A Work of considerable ability has lately been published, entitled, *Cause and Effect*. It enters deeply into the metaphysical question of the nature of Causation, and really contains what no work has hitherto contained,—an exposure of the fallacy of Hume's doctrine respecting Causality. The authorship of this work is said to be an English lady.

44. Five Numbers of *Lothian's County Atlas of Scotland* have been published. The Maps appear to be accurately laid down, and are certainly very neatly engraved, in a quarto size; and when completed, will be found an excellent companion to our best sets of English County Maps.

45. *The Gate to the French, Italian, and Spanish*, consists in learning the accents of the three languages at once. It is certain that the greatest masters of languages have not learned them by toiling through grammars and dictionaries, but by translating their native tongue into them. Thus people residing abroad acquire the language of the country very speedily.

46. Dr. Simpson's *Medical Praxis* is intended for making Latin verse, and to supply a *copia verborum* also by the process of the translation.

47. The doggerels of *Logika* we do not understand.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Preparation for Publication.

The *British Part* of the *Progresses of King James*. Two more Portions will complete the Work.

Walpole, un Poëme Dramatique. Par. M^{ons}. P. E. ADLÈT.

An Examination of the Policy and Tendency of Relieving Distressed Manufacturers by Public Subscription.

A Treatise on the Divine Sovereignty. By ROBERT WILSON, A. M.

The Genius and Design of the Domestic Constitution, with its untransferable obligations and peculiar advantages. By CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON.

The Antiquarian Trio; consisting of Views and Descriptions of the Duke of Buckingham's House, Kirkby, Rudston Church and Obelisk, Effigy at Scarborough; to which is added, the Poet's Favourite Tree. By the Rev. Archdeacon WRANGHAM.

A Political View of the Life of Napoleon. By AL DOIN.

A View of Classical Antiquity. By FREDERICK SCHLEGEL, author of the History of Literature, translated from the original German.

The Picture of Scotland. By ROBERT CHAMBERS, author of Traditions of Edinburgh, &c.

Capt. WADDELL's Voyage to the South Pole.

Preparing for Publication.

A Topographical and Genealogical History of the Western Division of the County of Somerset. By JAMES SAVAGE, editor of the new History of Taunton. His first efforts will be directed towards the history of the following Hundreds: Carhampton, Williton, Milverton, Taunton, North Petherton, North Curry, Andredsfeld, Cannington, Abdick and Bulstone, and Kingsbury West.

A FIFTH Volume of the Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century is in some forwardness in the press; and the Editor requests to be favoured by C. W. with the Letters which he kindly offered in 1821. He also still flatters himself that the Memoirs of Dr. Balguy may grace the forthcoming volume.

A volume of Poems, to be published by Subscription. By Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, the author of *Monsieur Tonson*, and late proprietor of the Sun Newspaper.

Memoirs of the Court of Queen Anne. By Mr. T. ROSCOE.

Notes, during a Tour in Denmark, Prussia, and the Rhine Country, France, &c. By RICHARD SMITH, Esq. F.R.S.L. Memoirs of the Court of Queen Anne. By Lady.

Notes and Reflections during a Ramble in Germany. By the author of *Recollections of the Peninsula*.

The National Reader, or School Class Book of Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Information.

Mr. SOAMES's Third Volume of his History of the Reformation; containing the History of the Church of England, during the reign of King Edward the Sixth, and a succinct Historical Account of Transubstantiation.

A Viudication of certain Passages in the History of England. By the Rev. Dr. LINGARD; in answer to certain Strictures which have appeared in some late Publications.

A volume of devotional Poetry, entitled, Sacred Specimens from the early English Poets, with Prefatory Verses. By the Rev. J. MITFORD.

SURREY LITERARY INSTITUTION.

Aug. 1. The members of the Surrey Literary Institution, held their half-yearly general meeting at the Mansion House, Camberwell, when after an excellent address from the Chair, the Report was read, and the business transacted. The objects contemplated in the formation of this Society, which are stated in the original prospectus to be, the promotion of literary and scientific intercourse, the establishment of a permanent library of reference and circulation, and the appropriation of a room for the reception of the daily newspapers and periodicals of note, have been carried into effect.

Since the last half-yearly meeting, a considerable number of persons have purchased shares in, or become subscribers to, this Institution, and the fund thus obtained has been applied to the purchase of important and interesting works, which, with those previously acquired, form a standard library, and may at all times be consulted by the members. This feature in the Surrey Literary Institution, constitutes one of its advantages over those smaller literary bodies commonly styled "Reading Societies," in most of which the books are disposed of after they have circulated among the individuals composing them. Another great superiority which it possesses, is the occasional delivery of Lectures in various branches of the Arts and Sciences. During last winter, several of great interest were delivered; among them was a course on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr. Birkbeck. Mr. Parkinson of the London Institution, and Mr. John Tatum, kindly rendered their services in this department, and it is but due to these gentlemen, as well as to some others whose names we do not feel at liberty to

publish, to state that all the Lectures delivered for the *Surrey Literary Institution* have been gratuitous. The Committee desiring, however, that they cannot without a supply of popular Lectures under the same circumstances, for the ensuing season, and willing that all the funds after the necessary house-expences are defrayed should be applied to the increase of the Library, have been induced to set a price on the *transferable tickets* which are issued, still allowing every proprietor and subscriber the right of *personal admission*. The resources thus created, will be also appropriated to defray the expences of fittings up, carriage of apparatus, and other incidental charges attending the Lectures.

TOWER OF LONDON.

The improvements in the Metropolis, which we have had occasion to notice, do not appear to be confined to the enlargement of streets and beautifying the town with superior architecture, but are extending to our public exhibitions. It was certainly high time that the daily repetition of falsehoods, not altogether harmless, but too contemptible to be regarded seriously, should have a termination, especially as Dr. Meyrick's work on Armour had so completely exposed them that their continuance was bringing our superb national collection into contempt. The Government, therefore, determined on a new arrangement of their ancient panoplies of war, and (if report speaks true) have applied to that gentleman to superintend the operations. A spacious room has been erected on the South side of the White Tower, and (if we may judge from the bustle) great activity prevails in carrying this matter into effect. As all strangers are for the present excluded, we have not been permitted to witness any proceedings in the interior; but from the number of curious and beautiful cannons which have been for some days past hauled into the room by several artillerymen, we give credence to the information that they will be chronologically disposed as well as the armour. Report adds, that there will be exhibited some suits more antique than appeared in the former arrangement, the several parts having been got together and combined from the more hidden ordnance stores.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION.

This Institution was founded in 1824, and has received a charter of incorporation. It is instituted to promote literature, science, and the fine arts; and the sum of 26,000*l.* has been raised for its support. It possesses casts of many of the Elgin marbles, presented by his Majesty, as also those of Ægina, and the Phigalean frieze. Triennial exhibitions of the works of living artists have been opened there. Lectures have

been delivered on a great variety of subjects; and a literary and philosophical Society is connected with the Institution.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

Beattie's "*Minstrel*" has been translated into Italian by Mr. Mathias, and published at Naples. Mr. Mathias is well known in Italy as the translator of the *Characteristics* and *Sappho of Mason*, the *Lysidas of Milton*, the *Naiads of Akenside*, &c.—Mr. Cheloni, of Leghorn, has lately published a specimen of a new mode of facilitating the study of languages; the result of the labour of five-and-twenty years. This mode consists in the formation of a kind of analytical dictionary, by means of which languages are reduced to a small number of fundamental words, classed according to the nature of the subjects they express, and to the use which is made of them in speech; to which dictionary of the most common words, others having relation to them are gradually added. Thus order and connexion are imparted to the multitude of words which at present render our dictionaries a kind of chaos, which the efforts of the most tenacious memory and the most obstinate study fail to comprehend.—The Canon Jorio, of Naples, an honorary member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and already favourably known to the literary world by his archaeological works, and to the foreigners who visit Naples by his polite attention, has recently published a very interesting analysis of the labours of many past years on the manuscripts found at Herculaneum, and of the means, more or less successful, adopted to unroll them. One of the most remarkable of the discoveries which have been recently made, is that of a manuscript by Philodemus, attributing to Theophrastus the treatise on *Polity*, which has to this day been ascribed to Aristotle. The *papyri*, which have been translated, and which are ready to be published, contain,—1st, two treatises on Rhetoric, by Philodemus; 2dly, a work on Morals, by the same author; 3dly, two books by Epicurus on Nature, and a work by Chrysippus on Providence. The interpreters are at present busy with three treatises, by Carniscus, Polistratus, and Epicurus; and a fourth by an unknown author.—An immense collection of Italian, German, and French dramatic compositions, which have been performed on the Italian stage, has been published at Venice. Each piece is accompanied by a critical notice.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

The Royal Institute of France has offered prizes for the following enquiries:

For 1827.—To investigate the political state of the Greek cities of Europe, of the Islands, and of Asia Minor, from the commencement of the second century before our era, down to the establishment of the empire of Constantinople.

For 1898.—To trace the commercial relations of France and of the other States of Southern Europe with Syria and Egypt, from the earliest of the French in Palestine to the middle of the sixteenth century; to ascertain the nature and extent of those relations; to fix the date of the establishment of consularships in Egypt and Syria; and to point out the effects which the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishment of the Portuguese in India, produced on the commerce of France and Southern Europe with the Levant.

POWER OF THE SUN'S RAYS.

Mr. Macintosh, a respectable and intelligent gentleman, who is contractor for the Government works carrying on at Stonehouse Point, Plymouth, and descended in the diving bell, with workmen, for the purpose of laying a foundation for a sea-wall, reports, that when the machine, which is provided with convex glasses in the upper part of the bell, was twenty-five feet under water, to his astonishment he perceived one of the workmen's caps smoking; on examining it he found that the rays of the sun had converged through the glass, and burnt a hole in the cap; also, that similar effects had, during hot weather, frequently occurred on their clothes, so that the workmen, now aware of the cause, place themselves out of the focal point.

SAFETY HOOD.

Roberts, the inventor of the safety hood, is now exhibiting in Paris. He has made a successful experiment by order of the Board of Health, in a sewer which had been so long filled up, as no person could enter it with safety owing to the hydrogenous sulphuretted gas which it contained. Roberts, however, penetrated more than a hundred yards, without experiencing inconvenience, and remained nearly half an hour. Two men who accompanied him a few yards only, were nearly suffocated. He is next to make the experiment with fish.

PRINTING ON ZINC.

At the book-store of Leake, at Darmstadt, has appeared the first great work whose prints are taken from plates of zinc; it is a collection of architectural monuments, which will consist of twenty numbers. The drawings are made upon zinc as upon stone, and the expense of engraving is thus avoided. The editor is, in consequence, able to sell each number, containing twelve folio plates, at five francs, upon common paper. In an economical point of view, this process deserves to be recommended.

ROCKETS.

M. Vallent, an inhabitant of Boulogne, the inventor of the winged rockets which made so great a noise in Paris in 1888, has just discovered a new mode of discharging

rockets, without either wings or sticks. In a recently made, notwithstanding there was a very strong westerly wind, the rockets ascended much higher than the common ones, without deviating in the slightest degree from the right line. This invention promises to obviate the accidents frequently occasioned by the rockets with sticks, and the inconvenience and liability to derangement of the winged rockets. M. Vallent is on the point of repairing to Paris, there to repeat his experiments on a large scale.

ROMAN COINS.

A few days since, as the workmen were excavating the ground for the foundation of the New Bridge, at the bottom of Bathwick-street, they discovered, about 10 feet below the surface, a metal pot, containing about half a peck of Roman copper coins, many of them in excellent preservation: some of them bear the superscription of Constantine, and others are of more ancient date. The pot that contained them was very much corroded. Mr. Goodridge, Lord Darlington's steward, being present when the discovery was made, took possession of the coins.—*Bath Paper*.

FOSIL ANIMALS.

The researches of modern geology have brought to light, at different times, specimens of the organized remains of a former order of things on our globe, of which by no means the least remarkable characteristic is their enormous size. Professor Buckland, some years ago, discovered what at first seemed to be a fossil tree, but, upon examination, proved to be a thigh bone, with all the characters belonging to the genus *Saurus* (lizard, crocodile, &c.) Soon after a fragment of a jaw, presenting similar indications, was found. From the known proportions of the existing species, he calculated that the length of this reptile must have been upwards of sixty feet, and its bulk equal to that of an elephant seven feet high. It has been appropriately termed the *megalosaurus*. A discovery of a yet more formidable monster has very recently been made. Teeth have been found by some French naturalists having the character of the shark species. From accurate measurement and comparison with existing shark's teeth, it has been computed that they must have belonged to animals (upon the very lowest estimate) in one instance 80, and in another 48 feet in length.

THE COLISEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

About twelve months ago drawings were made by Mr. Hornor for a general view of London, taken from the top of St Paul's. It has long been known that it was the artist's intention to transfer these drawings to canvass, and to paint, upon a

much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted, a panoramic view of London. For the purpose of exhibiting this in a manner suitable to the subject, and to the magnitude as well as the importance of the design, he selected a piece of ground in the Regent's-park, where he has erected a building, with the appropriate title of *The Coliseum*. The exterior of the building has been for some time finished, and the more important part of the work—the painting—has been proceeding with great rapidity. Quite enough is already apparent to justify the belief that the view will be at once the most striking and curious that has ever yet been exhibited. At present, the only means of ascending is by a temporary apparatus, which raises the spectator to the top of the building. Suspended there, in something like the car of a balloon, only with the more comfortable reliance of several stout ropes, the view presents itself to great advantage. The effect is exactly similar to that produced by looking from the top of St. Paul's, with this difference—that in the Coliseum you may command a constantly clear atmosphere, and are spared the labour of mounting the never-ending stairs which those who ascend the heights of the metropolitan church are obliged to tread. The effects of light and air are preserved so admirably, as to keep up the illusive idea of distance in a manner which is perfectly astonishing.—As the object of the exhibition, when completed, will be to give, in the first place, an exact notion of the scene which this immense city and the surrounding country present when viewed from the highest gallery of St. Paul's, the Panorama can, of course, only be well seen from a central position near the vaulted ceiling. The projector has invented a contrivance for this purpose, which will not only effectually accomplish this object, but will be new and pleasing in an extraordinary degree. The visitors enter a chamber on the floor, or *terre plane* of the building, which will be fitted up so as to resemble, in shape and character, the dome of St. Paul's. It will be furnished with various objects sufficiently amusing to excite the curiosity of the company for a few moments. In the mean time, by a strong mechanical power, and by a movement wholly imperceptible, the spectator will be raised to a proper elevation for viewing the painting. The novelty and surprise which this must produce in the minds of persons who a few moments before were sitting in a carriage, or sauntering in the park, can hardly be imagined, and cannot fail to add to the attraction and interest which the panorama is, of itself, well calculated to excite.—The gardens by which the building is to be surrounded will be scarcely inferior in ingenuity and novelty to that part of the exhibition which has just been

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described.—The whole of the plan and execution, the drawing, the building, and the gardens, have been performed by Mr. Horner, and he will be entitled, as well to the emoluments which may be expected from this curious exhibition, as to the reputation which it must confer on him.

THAMES TUNNEL.

At the concluding meeting at the Royal Institution, on the 9th of June, an account was given of the present state of this Tunnel. Numerous fine drawings and sections were hung up in the lecture-room, and upon the table was a model illustrative of one part of the apparatus now in use; and also some of the smaller parts of the apparatus itself. The principle and proceedings which have advanced the work to its present state were explained from the table by Mr. Faraday, for Mr. Brunel. A tower of brick-work was first erected upon an iron and wooden curb, furnished beneath with a cutting edge; this tower or cylinder was tied together by forty-eight vertical bolts, half iron and half wood, and by thirty-seven horizontal and imbedded wooden hoops. The tower was forty feet high, fifty feet external diameter, three feet thick, required 250,000 bricks, and 1000 barrels of cement, and weighed about 1000 tons. The mode of sinking this cylinder was then described, first, by removing the short piles on which it had been built, and then by taking away the earth from the inside; and the complete command of the tower during its descent explained and illustrated. Being, with the exception of seven feet, sunk into the earth, it was underpinned for twenty-four feet, and then a second smaller cylinder was lowered in the same manner, at the bottom of the first, for the purpose of a reservoir. This was described, as also the manner in which this enormous shell of brick-work was completed, and was, and is still, preserved from injury by the pressure of the surrounding earth and water; the whole mass weighs about 2000 tons, and, notwithstanding, is buoyant by about 150 tons. The depth from the top to the bottom is about eighty feet. The advantages of this process of sinking the tower consists essentially in dispensing with a coffer-dam, and the consequent diminution of expense: in the comparatively small quantity of ground required on the surface; and in the utter absence of all interference with the neighbouring houses: although surrounded by houses on all sides, within twenty-five feet, not the slightest shake or disturbance has been occasioned.—The horizontal progress was then described, and the peculiar frame-work by which Mr. Brunel makes safe progress in any kind of ground illustrated by large sectional drawings. The section of the brick-work is thirty-six feet six inches, by twenty-

one foot six inches; and the section of the two ways, each thirteen feet six inches wide, by sixteen feet high. The work has been carried forward 130 feet, the tunnel being completed immediately up to the frames. The numerous accidents of ground, and the manner in which they were met and obviated by the apparatus, were strikingly illustrative of its powers, and the forethought of the contriver; and these were further shown in the precautions ready for

circumstances which have not as yet occurred. Every foot advance requires the removal of forty tons of earth, which has to be replaced by seventeen tons of brick-work, and requires 4000 bricks. It is expected, that when in full working order, three feet will be done per day; work having been done up to 30 inches per day with the till now incomplete arrangements; and as much as 100 tons of earth per day having been sent up for a week together.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROYAL EFFIGIES AT FONTEVRAUD.

A fully-coloured Print has been published, exhibiting "Specimens of Painting on the Royal Effigies at Fontevraud, drawn and etched by the late Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. being the last work of that celebrated Antiquary." This highly-finished and elaborate Print represents, in Mr. Stothard's happiest manner, the figures of Henry II. (in two different states of colouring), his Queen Eleanor, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Isabel d'Angouleme, third wife of King John.

The following extract from Mrs. C. Stothard's well-written "Tour through Normandy," will interest our readers.

"When Mr. C. Stothard first visited France, during the summer of 1816, he came direct to Fontevraud, to ascertain if the Royal Effigies of our early Kings, who were buried there, yet existed: subjects so interesting to English history were worthy of the inquiry. He found the Abbey converted into a prison, and discovered in a cellar belonging to it, the Effigies of Henry the Second, and his Queen Eleanor of Guienne; Richard the First, and Isabella of Angouleme, the Queen of John. The Chapel where the figures were placed before the Revolution had been entirely destroyed; and these valuable Effigies, then removed to the cellar, were subject to continual mutilation from the prisoners, who came twice in every day to draw water from a well. It appeared they had sustained some recent injury, as Mr. Stothard found several broken fragments scattered around. He made drawings of the figures, and upon his return to England, represented to our Government the propriety of securing such interesting memorials from farther destruction. It was deemed advisable, if such a plan could be accomplished, to gain possession of them, that they might be placed with the rest of our Royal Effigies in Westminster Abbey. The English Government failed in this, from the affair having passed through too political a channel: it is probable, that had an application been made in the first instance by the Prince Regent to Louis the Eighteenth, it would have proved successful; and it is fortunate that the application was made in this manner, as it has served

the purpose of securing these remains from total destruction."

In the print now presented to the public, Mr. Stothard has given "Specimens" of the Painting of these Effigies, he having by a most careful and minute investigation, been able to discover under the surface of the second painting, on the figure of King Henry, the colours and ornaments of the first, and to restore them in his drawing with that accuracy which he was ever so scrupulous to observe. He has therefore given two representations of the Effigy of Henry, exhibiting the first and second brilliant decoration bestowed on it.

The following remarks are extracted from the 8th No. of "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*," wherein Mr. C. Stothard observes:

"These Effigies, considering their age and the vicissitudes they have undergone, are in excellent preservation; they have all been painted and gilt three or four times; and from the style of the last painting, it is probable it was executed when the Effigies were removed from their original station in the Choir by Jeanne Baptiste de Bourbon, natural daughter of Henry the Fourth, in 1638, who at the same time erected a tomb to contain the whole of them.†

"Henry, 2d son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou and Maine, and of the Empress Matilda, died at the Castle of Chinon near Fontevraud, in October 1189, in the 57th year of his age, and 35th of his reign. A modern French writer, who states as his authorities MSS. preserved in the Ecclesiastical Archives, says, 'the body of the unfortunate monarch, vested in Royal Habits, the crown of gold on his head, and the sceptre in his hand, was placed on a bier richly ornamented, and borne in great state to the celebrated Abbey of Fontevraud, which he had chosen as the place of his interment, and there set in the nave of the great church, where he was buried. This account agrees with that given by Matthew Paris, who says, 'But on the morrow until he should be carried to be buried, he was

* See this work reviewed xcv. ii. p. 46.

† This tomb is engraved in Sandford, Rapin, &c.

arrayed in the royal investments, having a golden crown upon the head, and gloves on the hands, boots wrought with gold on the feet, and spurs; a great ring on the finger, and a sceptre in the hand, and girt with a sword, he lay with his face uncovered.—From these accounts it appears the Effigy of Henry was literally a representation of the deceased King, the right hand which is broken still contains a portion of the sceptre, the character of the face is strongly marked by high cheek bones and projecting lips and chin, the beard is painted and pencilled like a miniature to represent it as close shaven. The gloves have jewels in the centre of the hands, the mark of Royalty.—The whole is executed in freestone, painted and gilt.”

The Epitaph of Henry was as follows:

“Rex Henricus eram, mihi plurima regna
subegi,
Multiplicique modo, Duxque Comesque fui.
Cui satis ad votum non essent omnia terræ
Climata, terra modo sufficit octo pedum.
Qui legis hæc, pensa discrimina mortis, et in
me
Humanum speculum conditionis habe,
Sufficit hic tumulus, cui non suffecerat orbis,
Res brevis ampla mihi cui fuit ampla
brevis.”

Eleanor of Guienne, daughter of William 5th Duke of Normandy, and wife first of Louis the 7th king of France, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards of Henry 2d of England, died A.D. 1204: she was buried near her husband, and her son Richard, at Fontevraud.

Richard Cœur de Lion, who died before Chaluz, A.D. 1199, by his own desire was also interred near Henry in the Abbey of Fontevraud. His Epitaph was as follows, allusive to his exploits in war:

“Scribitur hoc tumulo, Rex auree, laus tua,
tota
Aurea, materis conveniente nota.
Laus tua prima fuit Siculi, Cyprus altera,
Dromo
Tertia, Carvana quarta, suprema Joppe.
Suppressi Siculi, Cyprus pessundata, Dromo
Mersus, Carvana capta, retenta Joppe.”

Isabella of Angouleme, the wife of King John of England, survived that monarch, and was after her decease in France buried in the Abbey of Fontevraud, by order of her son Henry the Third of England.

The heart of Henry III. was delivered to the Abbess of Fontevraud 20 years after his death, to be buried there, by his son Edw. I.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

In a late number of the proceedings of the the Danish Society for the cultivation of Scandinavian Literature, are some interesting papers on Egyptian antiquities. The Egyptian Museum furnishes M. de S. Quintino with subjects for three articles. The first is a description of the Alexandrian medals of the Roman Emperors,

from Augustus to Constantius Chlorus. It is surprising that some of these monarchs found time to order so great a number of medals to be struck through the whole extent of their empire. The very short reign of Galba must have been almost unknown in several provinces; yet Egypt dedicated several medals to him. M. de S. Quintino's second article is a dissertation on a colossal statue which adorns the Egyptian Museum. He established, with tolerable probability, that the personage represented by it is Osmandias, who reigned over Egypt above two thousand years before our æra. In his third article, the subject of which is an inscription in two languages on a mummy, in excellent preservation, he communicates much new information with regard to the interpretation of Egyptian writings. Professor Gazzera has a paper in the same number, in which, applying the discoveries of M. Champollion, jun. to some of the hieroglyphic monuments in the Egyptian Museum, he there unveils the character of Sesostris, which is in no way unworthy of his reputation. This paper will be read with great interest by the lovers of Egyptian antiquities, and will, in all probability, tend to the multiplication of similar researches.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Besides a handsome shield which was lately discovered in the bed of the Witham, in Essex, a vast number of swords and other antique remains have come to light. A short stabbing sword, evidently Roman, has an inscription upon the blade which will afford a subject for the ingenuity of the learned in antiquarian lore. The sword is a straight two-edged blade, with a long tapering point along the rib or centre line of the blade; on a surface somewhat flattened are letters, which, corroding in the metal, are legible enough to be discerned, and as follows, reading from the hilt to the point:—NDKOKM-WNCHTKORYD. All the letters resemble the ordinary Roman capitals in present use, except the eighth, which is M reversed.

NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.

M. Siöborg, of Stockholm, a member of several learned societies, has published a very interesting quarto volume, with plates, on Swedish and Norwegian Antiquities. They are divided into seven distinct classes: 1. Public manuscripts and acts, such as the Eddas, the Sagas, and other ancient poems, general and local laws, political and religious statutes, diplomas, and other writings of importance. 2. Runic and Gothic inscriptions, belonging not only to the times of paganism, but to the first ages which followed the introduction of Christianity into the north. 3. Images and figures used in Pagan and Christian worship, amulets and emblems, instruments for sorcery and other purposes. 4. Ruins. 5. Moneys and Coins. 6. Utensils, arms, jewels, and other objects of luxury.

SELECT POETRY.

TO SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, BART.
On his splendid Contribution of Pictures to
the National Gallery.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

BEAUMONT, descended from the classic
line,

Of him whose works in Sœnic annals shine,
From him who flourish'd in that honour'd
age

When SHAKESPEARE rose to dignify the Stage;
BEAUMONT, a stronger title thou may'st
claim [name;

Than thy great Sire's possessions * and his
In thee is found hereditary force,

Tho' now thy genius takes another course.

He to poetic heights with vigour rose,

As erst his pen, thy potent pencil glows.

Oh! that the Canvas could with equal pow'r,

Its hues retain, and with the Drama tow'r,
Then future times thy kindred skill would
trace,

Thy lineal energy, thy lineal grace.

But since dull Time will cast an envious
shade,

And all thy vivid tints are doom'd to fade,
Could but thy virtues with thy name de-
scend,

Thy high repute with ev'ry living friend,

Then ages hence would in thy conduct find

THE GENTLEMAN in manners and in mind.

Not the smooth System STANHOPE's † rules
detail,

To spread o'er vicious arms a specious veil,

But nobler feelings that a mien display,

Like the mild radiance of benignant May.

Yet of thy merits one will Hist'ry tell,

And Time will let it on her records dwell;

Thy patriot bounty, adding to the store

Of graphic treasures, that our Realm may
soar

In all that Peace can raise of graceful charms,

As in the blaze of her triumphant arms;

So Arts shall ripen, so shall Taste refine,

And BRITAIN'S GEORGE, like ROME'S AU-
GUSTUS shine.

RETIREMENT.

By the Author of "Massenburg."

THERE is no cloud upon the evening sky,

Yet a soft veil upon the light is shed,

That raises Mirth forms to Fancy's eye,

And, mellow'd with a parting stream of
red,

Takes the domain from cold reality,

And gives to Fancy all the sov'reignty:—

* Sir George Beaumont inherits an es-
tate that belonged to his dramatic ancestor.
† Chesterfield's Letters.

A gentle breeze is floating, like the sigh
Which hope's fruition breathes when man
confesses, [blesses.

That when denying most, then most Heav'n
And yet I am not solitary; here

Are traces of the busy works of man—
The fragrant harvest of the early year

Lies pillow'd all around me on the plain;

And, peering from amidst umbrageous trees,

Some lowly roofs I interspersed can trace,

Where, in my "mind's eye," taught by
Fancy, sees

The cheerful labourer and healthful race
Round the same board from differing la-
bours come,

Partaking all the joys and ease of home.

Oh! hallowed be the resting-place on earth

Of humble industry and honest worth!

And yet more distant lies the City's pride,

With all its hollow vanity and wiles,

Where varying passions man from man di-
vide;

And treachery lurks beneath the fairest
guiles; [smiles,

And lovers cheat their mistresses with
And inwardly their easy faith deride:—

Still be it distant with its noise and care,

While I the peace of these fair regions share;

Not banish'd in a misanthropic mood,

To share the desert with the forest brood—

This is Retirement, but not Solitude.

LINES ON BLENHEIM.†

By the Rev. Dr. JOHN KING, Rector of
Chelsea. Written in 1715.

PARENT of Arts, whose skilful hands
first taught

The tow'ring pile to rise, and from the plan

With fair proportion, Architect divine,

Minerva! to thee, to my advent'rous lyre

Assistant, I invoke, that mean to sing

Blenhemia, monument of British fame,

Thy glorious work, for thou the lofty towers

Didst to his virtue raise, whom oft thy shield,

In peril guarded, and thy wisdom steer'd

Through all the storms of War. Thee, too

I call

Thalia, sylvan muse, who joy'st to rove

Along the shady paths and verdant bowers

Of Woodstock's happy grove, there tuning
sweet

Thy rural pipe, while all the Dryad train

Attentive listen, let thy warbling song

Paint with melodious praise the pleasing
scene,

† Taken from Dr. King's unpublished
MSS. and intended for insertion in the new
Edition of the "History of Chelsea," now
preparing for the press.

And equal these to Pindar's honour'd
shades,
When Europe, freed, confess'd the saving
pow'r [him forth,
Of Marlborough's hand. Britain, who sent
Chief of confederate hosts, to fight the
cause
Of Liberty and Justice, grateful rais'd
This Palace, sacred to her Leader's fame,
A trophy of success with spoils adorn'd
Of conquer'd towns, and glorying in the
names [speed
Of that auspicious field where Churchill's
Vanquish'd the might of Gallia, and chas-
tis'd
Rebel-Bavar—Majestic in its strength
Stands the proud dome, and speaks its great
design
Founded on Victory. Th' astonish'd mind
Contemplates it with awe and fearful joy!

LAY OF THE IMPRISONED MARINER.

By R. JESSON, Esq.

WRAPT in dark dungeon's vaulted gloom
Death were to me a happier doom,
A dear release from ills that wait
The victim of a deadlier fate,
I ask for light—one lingering ray
Steals thro' the cold, and grated way—
I ask for love—the clanking chain
Chills the wild rapture of my strain—

These limbs are fettered to the stone,
Which many a captive wretch hath known;
This heart is bounding o'er the seas
That quiver in the curling breeze,
Or, true to Memory, wanders o'er
The pine-capt height, the wave-worn shore,
Where lovely Ellen's gentle hand
Was clasped on the moonlight strand.

And still, her form, at times, will throw
A gleam of light to mock my woe—
Those lovely features shewing fair
The aspect of a child of air,
Far-wending from some islet grove
To mix with mine her tears of love,
Then turning to the pillar'd stone,
I sigh that I am all alone.

And when this spirit breathes a prayer
Thou ne'er may'st meet such cold despair—
Glances a soft and shadowy eye
O'er my straw-pallet, sweetly nigh—
Such as, of late, was wont to shine
When thy dear glance was bent on mine
Bright blue waves were dancing nigh—
Love below—and light on high.

Methinks, I see her snowy hand
Still waved on the silver strand;
As bounding o'er the waters blue
She wooed me with her last adieu!
Dear absent Girl! and can it be
That I should thus be lost to thee—
Lost, lost to thee—to love—to all
That binds the heart with Beauty's thrall?

What, though the hand of rude Mischance
Hath crush'd me in Life's frolic dance?
What, tho' the world, henceforth, must be
A dreary prison-house to me?
Still to the fairy form I cling
Of youthful Love's imagining—
Still, with devotion, turn to thee,
Sweet star of my captivity.

August 14.

ON MISS BOYCE SINGING.

By Mr. WAKE.

WHEN first on Stella's charms I gaz'd,
Admiring every part,
Each feature some new wonder rais'd,
But still I kept my heart.
No eager looks desire betray'd,
No sighs confess'd a flame,
In vain the harmless lightning play'd,
I felt myself the same.

But when her tuneful voice I heard,
How sudden was the smart!
Each killing sound new love convey'd,
And ev'ry word a dart.

In vain we hope to 'scape the Fair,
Whose charms excel like thine;
Ulysses 'self, had he been there,
Had met a fate like mine.

Unmov'd, 'tis true, he once withstood
The charms of Musick's voice;
Yet he but heard a syren sing,
Alas! I heard a Boyce.

VERSES OCCASIONED BY THE FOREGOING.

By the celebrated Miss CARTER.

WHEN unmov'd as a Stoic cool Damon
first gaz'd
On the beautiful Laura, his wonder was rais'd;
As a Rysbrack would Venus, he view'd ev'ry
part, [with his heart.
Own'd the Goddess, and calmly walk'd off
With Philosophy arm'd, all her charms he
defies, [her eyes;
Untouch'd by the lightning that flash'd from
No look show'd desire, and no sighs own'd a
flame, [same.
But like the Queen's motto he still was the
But her voice when he heard, Lord! how
sudden the smart!
Each sound brought new love, and each
word bore a dart.
Thus the swain who would challenge wit
and beauty so long,
At last, Amoroso, was caught by a song.
Ah! Laura, thy conquest believe not too
sure, [to cure,
For the wounds that are slight are most easy
And from Galen to Mead we physicians still
hold
That Love caught by a voice may be cur'd
by a cold.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Count de Montlosier has published a denunciation against the Jesuits, and the priestly encroachments which have lately taken place in France. The publication has become a subject of considerable attention throughout Europe. M. de Montlosier is one of the old nobility of France, who has taken a violent antipathy to the Jesuits, while he professes the strongest attachment to the family of the Bourbons, and generally to Royalist principles. He considers the encroachments of the priests as inimical to the kingly power. A private communication states that there is a good deal of excitement on account of the publication of the Count de Montlosier, particularly as the King is said to have expressed himself with great bitterness against the members of the Bar who advised the Count's denunciation of the Jesuits. The manifestations of feeling in the coffee-houses and other places of public resort, are decidedly hostile to the Jesuits, and those by whom they are protected. Violent songs upon the Jesuits have been profusely distributed; and in some instances they have been sung openly in the streets.

It is a favourite object with the present King of France to establish a navigable communication between Paris and the sea, and a proposal has been made to construct a canal on the right bank of the Seine from Havre to Gauville, to follow the bed of the river from Gauville to Rouen, and from Rouen to Paris to run a canal, on whichever side of the river may be most convenient. The proposed canals to be 65,618 feet broad at the bottom, 144.36 at the top, and 19,685 feet deep. These dimensions would allow not only large merchant ships, but frigates of 18 guns, to come up to the French capital. The distance from Paris to Havre, which at present is 229.91 miles, would by this plan be reduced to less than 180.2. The total expense is estimated at 10,458,338 pounds sterling.

The French frigate *Thetis* and the *Esperance* corvette, commanded by Baron Bougainville and M. Ducamper, have arrived at Brest, after a voyage of 28 months. The *Thetis* sailed from Brest, 2d March, 1824, and joined the *Esperance*, on the 19th of May following, in the harbour of Bourbon. M. de Bougainville witnessed at Macao the burning of the convent of St. Claire, the nuns of which were so earnest in remaining faithful to their vows that one of them was

burnt: and in order to save the others from the same fate, the priest of a neighbouring parish was obliged to seize, in their presence, an image of the Virgin, and to call on them in the name of the Virgin to follow him. In Cochin China the Emperor caused the French Captains to be assured that the French commerce should always be favoured in his dominions. In the beginning of March, 1825, the vessels discovered in the Anambus a magnificent basin, to which M. de Bougainville gave the name of Clermont Tonnerre. On the 1st of July they, anchored at Sydney, in New Holland; and in an excursion which the two Captains made with the Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, they discovered a cataract, the fall of which is 1,500 feet, to which Sir Thomas had the politeness to give the name of Bougainville. The French officers were also indebted to his complaisance for being able to erect a monument to the immortal La Perouse on the sea-shore, on the spot where the illustrious navigator was encamped in the last place where it is known of his having stopped.

A trial of a very singular kind (says a letter from Paris, dated July 30) is at this moment exciting great interest among our men of letters and science. M. Lemontey, a member of the French Academy, leaving a great fortune, and some manuscripts, supposed to be very interesting, died lately. This Academician was a man of a very particular character. He was the most civil and complaisant person in the world. In consequence of his flexibility, he became connected with all our different Governments, and he accepted every place that was offered him, not excepting that of Censor of the Journals and Dramatic Compositions. But if he was ready to bend any way as a courtier, as a writer he was remarkable for his inflexibility. We are indebted to him for a sketch of the reign of Louis XIV., which, though the strongest thing ever written on that reign, he published since the restoration. In his character of courtier he had been entrusted by the Government with a great number of state documents. In his character of author he made use of those documents to compose the *History of the Reign of Louis XV.* This history, which is written with a boldness and impartiality worthy of Tacitus, was finished some years ago, but he did not publish it, because he wished to end his days in peace, and as some of the most distinguished families of the present day are

exhibited as performing infamous parts, he was afraid that the publication would expose him to some persecution. Death surprised him in his career, paying his court as publicly to the great, and in his cabinet judging them with the integrity of a magistrate and the talent of a philosopher. Having no heir excepting a sister, who resides at Lyons, the seals were placed on his property, and particularly on his papers. When the time came for delivering them to the heir, the Minister for Foreign Affairs came forward, and required that the documents belonging to the archives, and the copies or extracts made from them, should be handed over to him. This was, in other words, requiring that the manuscript of the history of Louis XV. should be surrendered, as it is certain that that manuscript must contain extracts from the documents which had been in the possession of the author. M. Lemontey's heir offered to deliver up all the original documents, belonging to the archives, but she refused to give up the manuscript written by her brother. The Tribunal of First Instance decided in favour of the Minister's demand. An appeal from the judgment of that Tribunal was brought before the Royal Court on the 28th of July, and the hearing was postponed.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon papers contain a Royal decree, dated 27th April, at Rio Janeiro, granting an amnesty to all such Portuguese as may have been imprisoned, prosecuted, or exiled, for political opinions, and pardoning, besides, all crimes, for which no greater punishment than 8 years condemnation to the galleys had been awarded; and, likewise, all crimes where not more than three years of the sentence remained to be completed at the issuing of the decree. Means have been adopted for giving full effect to this judicious measure. An official note from Oporto, of the 22d July, states, that, from the prompt and decisive measures adopted against the enemies of the State, tranquillity remains undisturbed.

ITALY.

Whether Rome can continue to be a school for the cultivation of the fine arts, seems to be becoming every day more problematical. The Pope and a new sect of purists have begun a crusade against all nudities in sculpture and painting. Venuses must now be decently attired in shoes, stockings, petticoats, and high bodices; and the chaste Diana (the huntress) must cover herself all over with a cloak. Cupids are condemned to drawers at least; Apollo to nothing under hussar trousers; and the Graces, Muses, *et hoc genus omne*, are recommended to appear in Court dresses.

GERMANY.

Three hundred and ninety-one booksellers met at the last Easter fair at Leipzig; and two thousand three hundred and seventy-four new works, written in German or in the ancient languages, sufficiently proved the prodigious activity with which the sciences are cultivated. To these must be added atlases, romances, dramatic pieces, musical compositions, &c. making the whole number amount to two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine. Among the most remarkable philological publications were the *Analecta Literaria* of the celebrated Professor Huschke; *Hermann's Treatise*; *Observations* by the same learned writer on the Greek Inscriptions published by Böckh; *Süvern's Remarks* on the Clouds of Aristophanes; *Wullner's Treatise* on the Epic Cycle; that of Monk on Pomponius, &c. Of the archaeological works, Gerhard's *Collection of Antiquities*; a *Treatise* by Kiese-garten on the Egyptian Papyrus; and another by Franck on the Philosophy and Literature of the Hindoos,—were the most distinguished. The other sciences also received numerous valuable contributions.

A society has just been established at Dresden, under the protection and patronage of the principal persons in the kingdom of Saxony, the object of which will be to search for monuments of architecture, and of the arts of imitation (such as the ancient painters and sculpture produced with the most various materials, on vases, implements, &c.) to preserve them; and, finally, to describe and explain them, in works to be published for that purpose. Prince Frederic is the president, and Prince John the vice-president of this society, to which the King of Saxony has granted a place for its sittings, and a considerable sum of money.

DENMARK.

In the early part of the present year there was an Exhibition at the Palace of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Copenhagen, of the works of the professors, the associates, and the students. The catalogue contained 230 articles, of which 143 were pictures painted by 53 artists. Eleven architects furnished 16 drawings relative to their art. Three engravers sent each one plate. There were, besides, four lithographic performances, and four medals. But what rendered this exhibition remarkable was the articles of sculpture, in number 51, furnished by eight sculptors. The celebrated Thorwaldsen himself contributed 41 works, statues as well as basso-relievs, of which 16 were in marble, the others in plaster.

RUSSIA.

A long report of the Commission of Inquiry established at St. Petersburg, in consequence of the conspiracy of the 26th of December, 1825, has been published. From

this it appears, that a number of officers who had served in France and Germany, and others who had imbibed some crude notions of liberty, had formed secret societies in different parts of the empire, for the purpose either of establishing a constitutional monarchy or a republic. The principal characters were—Alexander Nikita, Serg, Mouravieff, Prince Tronsbetsky Nonkiff (formerly director of the office of Governor General of Russia Proper, and since dead), Michael Lounine, besides a great number of minor characters. A society, called the "Union of Safety, or the true and faithful sons of the country," was formed soon after the return of the Russian armies from France and Germany, in 1814 and 1815, and a number of branch societies was established in different parts of the country at different periods. According to the report there seems to have been little union among the principal leaders, and nothing like a concerted plan, or rational system of liberty adopted. Some proposed a republic—some a constitutional monarchy

—some wished to assassinate the Emperor Alexander, and put the Empress Elizabeth on the throne! At one of their meetings, a proposal was made to cast lots who should assassinate the Emperor, when a man of the name of Yakouchine offered himself voluntarily as the assassin. The report gives a minute description of the organization of the different societies.

The following is the result of the sentences pronounced in the affair of the conspirators at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death—five only have suffered an ignominious death—they have been hanged. It is above sixty years since this punishment had been inflicted in Russia. The sentences of the others have been commuted. Most of them have been condemned to labour in the mines.

In the seven Russian Universities there are at present 3000 students, 220 professors, lecturers, &c. The students are organized in almost a military manner, wear an uniform, and are under a very strict superintendence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

We regret to state that the most unparalleled distress prevails in Dublin and its environs; and, what is still more to be deplored, it is accompanied by fever and other maladies usually attendant on want and deprivations. Typhus fever has been raging in various parts of the city, and to prevent its ravages as much as possible, the government has given directions for the erection of camps in the open fields, as places of refuge for the numbers who are destitute. The vast influx of labourers daily from the interior of England, who have been employed during the harvest, has tended to increase the calamity. In the South of Ireland the most gloomy aspect presents itself. The crops, generally speaking, have failed. The potato crop, which forms the principal food of the population, has failed, upon the most accurate calculation, more than one half. The almost unexampled intensity and continuity of the heat during the summer, has produced the same ruinous effects with respect to the potato crop in every part of Ireland. Nothing could be more distressing, in passing through the Southern district of this country, says a recent traveller, than to observe the dejected state of the unhappy peasantry, inspecting betimes the blight

and ruin of that crop upon which the hopes of sustenance depended. Next to the potatoes, the hay has been most deficient—hay, it is supposed, will be three times dearer the ensuing year than it has been for a considerable time past. The oats are very bad;—so bad, indeed, and so stunted, that instead of being reaped in the usual way, the people are obliged to pull them up out of the ground by the hand. The wheat, the most important of all crops in a corn country, is, upon the whole, thriving and productive in Ireland; but wheat is only consumed by the rich in Ireland.

IRISH BIGOTRY.

The following details of an annual scene of superstition exhibited at Armore, in the county of Waterford, betray all those features of ignorance, fanaticism, and bigotry, which have for ages degraded the fairest portions of Europe, wherever the petrifying breath of Popery has extended its baneful influence. The heathen gods of antiquity never received more blind adoration from their besotted devotees, than is paid to papal saints by the Irish Catholics.

The 24th of July being the day appointed by the Roman Catholic Church on which honor is publicly paid to the memory of St. Declan, the tutelar saint of that district,*

* Ryland, in his History of Waterford, says that the parish of Ardmore was anciently a place of some consequence, the favourite retreat of St. Declan, the friend and companion of St. Patrick. According to tradition, Ardmore was an episcopal see, established in the fifth century by St. Declan, whose fame and sanctity are still venerated here. St. Declan was born in this county, and was of the family of the Desli.

several thousand persons of all ages and sexes assembled upon this occasion. The greater part of the extensive strand, which forms the western side of Ardmore Bay, was literally covered with a dense mass of people. Tents and stands for the sale of whisky, &c. &c. were placed in parallel rows along the shore; the whole at a distance bore the appearance of a vast encampment. Each tent had its green ensign waving upon high, bearing some patriotic motto. One of large dimensions, which floated in the breeze far above the others, exhibited the word—*Villiers Stuart for ever*. At an early hour in the day, those whom a religious feeling had drawn to the spot commenced their devotional exercises (in a state of half nudity) by passing under the holy rock of St. Declan.—The male part of the assemblage clad in trousers and shirts, or in shirts alone; the female, in petticoats pinned above the knees, and some of the more devout in chemises only, performed for their souls' sake this religious ceremony. Two hundred and ninety persons of both sexes thus prepared, knelt at one time indiscriminately around the stone, and passed separately under it to the other side. This was not effected without considerable pain and difficulty, owing to the narrowness of the passage, and the sharpness of the rocks within. Stretched at full length on the ground, on the face and stomach, each devotee moved forward, as if in the act of swimming, and thus squeezed or dragged themselves through. Both sexes were obliged to submit to this humiliating mode of proceeding. Naked legs and other limbs were unavoidably exhibited, and thrown into attitudes differing only in a degree of indecency, as the corpulence of the sufferer caused, in the passing, exertions more or less violent. Upwards of eleven hundred persons were observed to go through this ceremony in the course of the day. A reverend gentleman who stood by part of the time was heard to exclaim, "O, great is their faith." Several of their reverences passed and re-passed to and from the chapel close by the holy rock, during the day.

This object of so great veneration (says the *Waterford Mail*) is believed to be holy, and to be endued with miraculous powers. It is said to have been wafted from Rome upon the surface of the ocean, at the period of St. Declan's founding his church at Ardmore, and to have borne on its top a large bell for the church tower, and also vestments for the saint himself.

At a short distance from this sacred memorial, on a cliff overhanging the sea, is the well of the saint. Thither the crowds repair, the devotions at the rock being ended. Having drank plentifully of its water, they wash their legs and feet in the stream that issues from it, and telling their beads,

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sprinkle themselves and their neighbours with the sanctified liquid. These performances over, the grave of the patron saint is then resorted to. Hundreds at a time crowded around it, and crushed and trampled one another in their eagerness to obtain a handful of the earth which is believed to cover the mortal remains of Declan. A woman stood breast high in the grave, and served out a small portion of its clay to each person requiring it, from whom in return she received a penny or halfpenny for the love of the saint. In the course of time the abode of the saint has sunk to the depth of nearly four feet, its clay having been scooped away by the finger nails of the pious Catholics. A human skull of large dimensions was placed at the head of the tomb, before which the people bowed, believing it to be the identical skull of their tutelar saint, who that day was present to look upon their devotions, and who would, upon his return to the mansions of bliss, intercede at the throne of grace for all such as did him honour. This visit to St. Declan's grave completed the devotional exercises of a day, held in greater honour than the Sabbath by all those who venerate the saint's name, and worship at his shrine. Nevertheless, the sanctity of a day, marked even by the most humiliating exercises of devotion, did not prevent its night being passed in riot and debauchery. The tents, which, throughout the day, the duties owing to the patron saint had caused to be empty, as evening closed became thronged with the devotionalists of the morning, and resounded till day-break with the oaths of the blasphemer and the shouts of the drunkard.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A cavern of very extensive area was lately discovered at Brathley, a village in the neighbourhood of Leeds. It is a sort of labyrinth within. The sides of it consist, in some places, of a rough mason work sort of wall, by which the rocky roof is upheld. Elsewhere the roof is supported by a great number of pillars. No clay or water has been found at the bottom of the cavern; but there is, on the floor, a good quantity of bones. The cavern is supposed, by some of those on the spot, to have been only a sort of subterraneous delf or stone quarry, and the bones in it are the bones of the horses that were employed in drawing out the stone. The cavern is, however, regarded as of some antiquity. An ingenious person at Bramley, who has been over it, supposes it to occupy, subterraneously, an area of about two acres. In many places, the height of the roof above the floor is about two yards; in others, where there

seems to have been an accumulation of earth, its height is scarcely one yard. The depth, from the surface above to the floor of the cavern, is mostly about seventeen yards.

Incredible as it may appear (says the *Bath Journal*), a numerous gang of robbers has existed at *Wickwar*, in Somersetshire for more than seven years; during which period, although they have been the terror of the neighbourhood, and have extended their depredations over an extensive tract of country, they have contrived to elude the prying eye of justice. In consequence, however, of some suspicious circumstances, the police were induced to pay a visit to Yate Common, where they took into custody an old man of the name of Mills, his wife, and their four sons; and immediately after their apprehension, these persons disclosed the history of the lawless community with which they were connected. The whole gang is supposed to have amounted to 40 or 50, of which number thirty-one men and women have been apprehended. It appears, that, connected with a kitchen in old Mills's house, these bandits had constructed a cave or storehouse, the entrance to which was behind the fire-place, where the soot and a large pot effectually prevented the slightest sus-

picion; and in this cave the officers found 20 sides of bacon, quantities of cloth, wheat, barley, oats, malt, cheese, 2 bedsteads, and 50*l.* chiefly in half-crown pieces. Among the prisoners is a parish clerk; and a respectable shopkeeper, at Wootton-under-Edge, stands charged with having been employed in the purchase and sale of the stolen property.

July 25. A powder mill on *Hounslow Heath*, situated about three quarters of a mile to the South of the road leading to *Staines*, and about the same distance from town, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The report and volume of smoke issuing from the spot, were seen and heard at the distance of fifteen miles. Fortunately, only two men were at work in the mill at the time—*Benjamin Hersey* and *William Inns*. Their bodies were blown 300 yards from the mill, and were dreadfully mutilated, and scorched and blackened all over. There were about seven barrels of powder in the mill at the time. The effects of the above explosion were most powerfully felt in the town of *Hounslow* and the village of *Twickenham*, both of which places are distant about three quarters of a mile from the destroyed mill. The mill was the property of Messrs. C. and T. Curtis.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, June 13. The Earl of Bristol to be Earl of Termyn of Horningsherth, Suffolk, and Marquess of Bristol.

War-office, Aug. 1. 3d Light Dragoons, Major C. H. Somerset, to be Major.—23d Foot, Lieut.-col. A. Anderson, to be Major.—30th, Brevet Lieut.-col. W. Rowan, to be Major.—54th, Major J. Moore, to be Major.—58th, Major G. Ford, to be Major.—73d, Major R. Drewe, to be Major.—81st, Capt. C. Fitzroy Maclean, to be Major.—82d, Lieut.-col. T. Valiant, to be Lt.-col.—91st, Capt. W. Fraser, to be Major.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Major W. Lumley, 54th Foot, to be Lieut.-col.; and Capt. R. Gregg, to be Major.—Unattached, Major G. W. Horton, 81st Foot; and Capt. J. B. Riddlesden, Royal Horse Guards, to be Lieut.-colonels of Infantry.

Captains W. S. Taylor, 25th Foot; W. Cox, Cape Corps (Cavalry); F. W. C. Smith, Royal Horse Guards; C. H. Somerset, 9th Light Drag.; J. P. Heley, 19th Foot; and J. Hall, Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Majors of Infantry.

Brevet Lieut.-col. F. Dalmar, 23d Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Brevet Majors L. Owen, 73d Foot; A. G. Campbell, 26th Foot; J. Grant, 56th Foot; H. Rogers, 6th Foot; G. Tovey,

20th Foot; and J. Anton, 35th Foot, to be Majors of Infantry.

Aug. 4. Sir Thos. Le Breton, *knt.* to be Bailiff of the Island of Jersey, *vice* Lord Carteret, deceased.

Aug. 8. Unattached, Brevet Majors Lane, Wilford, Straubenzee, and Gordon, to be Majors.

Aug. 11. Lord F. Montague, to be Postmaster-General, *vice* the Earl of Chichester, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Copleston, D.D. Deanery of Chester Cathedral.

Rev. H. Rodney, Prebend in Hereford Cath.

Rev. C. Arnold, Wakerley R. Northamptonsh.

Rev. J. Barnwell, Stoke Gursay V. with the Chapelry of Lilstock annexed, Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Beresford, Inniscarra R. Ireland.

Rev. J. Carridge, Nether Poppleton V. York.

Rev. W. E. Coldwell, High Offley V. Staff.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, Lawhitton R. Cornwall.

Rev. A. Gordon, College Church, Aberdeen.

Rev. B. Howell, Hagley R. Salop.

Rev. T. Mounsey, Owthorne V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Pratt, St. Stephen's V. Coleman-st.

Worcester.

Rev. J. B. Webb, Weobley V. Herefordshire,

Rev. J. Yonge, Stockleigh Pomeroy R. Dev.

Rev. W. Dalby, Chap. to Earl of Mount Cashel.

BIRTHS

July 13. At Hempstead Court, Gloucestershire, Lady John Somerset, a dau.—14. In Tavistock-pl. the wife of John Davison, esq. of E. India House, a dau.—20. At Chale Rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Craven Ord, a dau.—21. At Knowsley, co. Lanc. the lady of the Hon. Edw. G. Stanley, M.P. a son and heir.—24. At Syndale House, Kent, the wife of John Hyde, esq. son and heir.—At Standen, Hants. the wife of Col. Scroggs, a son.—27. At Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire, lady Emily Bamford Hesketh, a son and heir.—29. At Somborne House, Hants. the wife of Chas. Shard, esq. a son.—In Charles-street, St. James's-square, the wife of Rev. J. Courtney, a daughter.

Aug. 2. At the Rectory, Burwash, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Joseph Gould, a dau.—At Aston Cottage, the wife of Wm. Hancock, esq. a son.—4. In Seymour-place, la Duchesse de Coigny, a dau.—

The wife of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook-street, a dau.—At Glynde Place, Sussex, the seat of the Hon. Gen. Trevor, the lady of Sir T. H. Farquhar, Bart. a son.—At Birtles, Cheshire, the wife of T. Hibbert, esq. a dau.—6. In Weymouth-st. Portland-pl. Mrs. S. Page, a son.—The wife of Rev. J. W. Bellamy, a dau.—7. At Woodhall Park, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. A. L. Melville, a dau.—8. At Belle Vue, the wife of Edw. Franklin, esq. banker, Westbury, a dau.—9. The wife of Dan. Cave, esq. Clevee-hill, a dau.—11. The wife of John Thomas, esq. of Caerlady House, Glamorganshire, a dau.—12. At Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of George Wm. Sutton, esq. a dau.—17. At Fawley, near Southampton, the wife of Rev. Geo. Downing Bowles, a son.—21. At her father's, W. Egerton Jeffreys, esq. Shrewsbury, the wife of Richard Smith, esq. of the Mount, Liverpool, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Yarmouth, Wm. S. Bruere, esq. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Harriet, third dau. of late Mr. C. Wagstaff, of Cambridge.—8. At Stow Bardolph, Norf. Rev. Hen. Creed, of Chedburgh, near Bury, to Anne, youngest dau. of Rev. Philip Bell, vicar of Stow Bardolph.—11. At Stamford Baron, Rev. John-Russell Christopherson, Rector of Grainsby, Lincolnshire, to Caroline-Mary, widow of J. G. Marshall, esq. of Elm, near Wisbech, and dau. of Hugh Jackson, esq. of Duddington, Northamptonshire.—12. At Shelford, Cambridgeshire, Rev. Rich. Wright, to Charlotte-Lewis, eldest dau. of late M. W. Wilson, esq.—At Felbrigg, Norfolk, Geo. Tho. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, to Maria-Augusta Windham, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, niece to late Right Hon. Wm. Windham.—13. At Bradfield Combust, Suffolk, Mr. Arthur Blencowe, to Sarah, only dau. of Thos. Walton, esq. of St. Clare's Lodge, Bradfield St. Clare, near Bury.—15. At Kensington Church, Wm. Burrows, esq. late of the Excise Office, aged 76, to Miss Anne Doward, of Green-hill, Gloucestershire, aged 64, after a courtship of thirty years.—17. At Preston Church, Mr. Feltham, aged 70, to Mrs. Beith, aged 50. This is the fourth time the bride has been led to the altar of Hymen. It is also the fourth wife that Mr. Feltham has married.—18. At Jersey, Lt.-col. J. Vicq, E. I. C. to Mary, eld. dau. of Chas. Fixott, esq.—At Mildenhall, the Rev. Chas. Joseph Orman, M.A. of Downham Market, co.

Norfolk, to Eliz. dau. of late Thos. Bucke, esq. of Worlington, near Mildenhall.—At Middleton Tyas, the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Vicar of Elmstead, Essex, to Margaret, 2d dau. of late Rev. T. W. Morley, of Easby House, Yorkshire.—19. The Rev. A. J. Lyon Cavie, of Waddington, Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Nevins, only dau. of Rev. Mr. Foster, of Hunslet, near Leeds.—20. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, C. V. Lightfoot, to Harriet, fourth dau. of C. W. Collins, esq. of Broom Hall, Surrey.—21. At St. Mary de Lode Church, Gloucester, Robt. Canning, esq. of Hartpur, near that city, to Maria, youngest dau. of Rev. J. B. Cheston, of the College-green, Gloucester.—22. At Tottenham, Robert Miles, esq. E.I.C. to Jane, youngest dau. of E. B. Gorney, esq. of Old Broad-street.—24. Capt. W. Fanshawe Martin, R.N. eldest son of Sir Byam Martin, to Anne, dau. of Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Best.—At Crowland Abbey, Mr. Rich. Morton, of Peak-hill, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Chas. Wyche, esq. of Postland, Lincolnshire.—At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, Geo. Lyche, esq. to Catherine, dau. of late Owsley Rowley, esq. of the Priory, near St. Neot's.—25. At Christchurch, Marylebone, Robt.-Copland Lethbridge, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of late Capt. Philip-Gidley King, R.N. formerly Governor of New South Wales.—25. At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Emilien Frossard, Minister of the Protestant Church at Nismes, to Isabella, second dau. of late Chas. Brandon Tyre, esq. and sister of Hen. Norwood Tyre, esq. of

Leckhampton Court, near Cheltenham.—25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Dr. Burton, of the Regent's Park, to Mary-Eliz. eldest dau. of late Wm. Poulton, esq. of Maidenhead.—25. The Rev. John Eveleigh, Vicar of Darenth, Kent, to Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. Rich. Wetherell, of Pashley House, Ticehurst, Sussex.—At Lakenham, Norfolk, the Rev. Ralph Wilde, to Priscilla Beda, third dau. of late Capt. J. D. Parsons.—26. Geo. Martineau, esq. of Tulse-hill, Surrey, to Sarah, youngest dau. of E. M. Greenhow, M.D. of North Shields.—27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Christ. Benson, Rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, to Bertha-Maria, eldest dau. of John Mitford, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and great niece of Lord Redesdale.—At the Friends' Meeting-house, Tottenham, Edw. Ash, of Norwich, M.D. to Carolina, eldest dau. of Wm. Fry, of Stamford-hill.—At Topsham, Rich. Bright, esq. M.D. of Bloomsbury-square, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Benj. Follett, esq. of Topsham.—29. At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. Geo. J. Hope Johnstone, R.N. to Maria, dau. of Joseph Ranking, esq. of Ulster-place.—At Ship-lake Church, the Rev. Horace R. Pechell, to Caroline-Mary, third dau. of Right Hon. Lord Mark Kerr.—31. At Petersham Church, J. Collett, esq. of Locker's House, Hemel Hempstead, to Emma, youngest dau. of Sir T. Gage, Bart. of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.—At Durham, the Rev. Thos. Harvey, to Marian, only child and sole heiress of late John Forsett, esq. of Rushmere, Suffolk.

Lately. John Fred. Hilditch, esq. of Adam-street, Adelphi, to Emma, second dau. of late Jacob Whitbread, esq. of Lowdham Park, Suffolk.

Aug. 1. At Seaham, Durham, Thos.-Surtees Raine, esq. of Croft, Yorkshire, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Rev. Richard Wallis, Rector of Seaham.—At St. Ibbs, Herts, And. Amos, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Rev. Wm. Lax Lowndes, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge.—At Parham Park, Sussex, Geo. Rich. Pechell, esq. Capt. R.N. to Hon. Kath. Annabella Bisshopp.—At Mivart's Hotel, Lower Brook-street, Sir E. Mostyn, Bart. of Talacre, North Wales, to Constantia Slaughter, of Furze Hall, Essex, third dau. of late H. Slaughter, esq. and Dowager Vt'ss Montague.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-col. Horton, to Frances-Eather, second dau. of the Rev. W. Garnier, of Rooksbury, Hants.—At Eton College, the Rev. W. Oxnam, to Mary-Susannah, eldest dau. of Rev. T. Carter, Lower Master of Eton College.—2. At Mortlake, John-Burton Phillips, esq. of Heath House, Staffordshire, High Sheriff of that County, to Joanna-Freeman Cure, dau. of late Capel Cure, esq. of Blake Hall, Essex.

—At Clifton Church, Geo. Bengough, esq. to Anne, dau. of Capt. Carpenter, R.N.

—At Taunton, Lieut.-col. Harrison, C.B. to Mary, eldest dau. of late Rev. Nath. Alsop Bliss, Rector of Colerne, Wilts.—3. At Croft, co. York, Edw. Thos. Copley, esq. of Nether Hall, near Doncaster, to Emily-Mary, dau. of Sir John-Peniston Milbanke, of Halsaby Hall, co. York, Bart.—At Eton College, the Rev. Edw. Coleridge, Rector of Monksilver, Somerset, to Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Keate, Head Master of Eton School.—At Clifton, Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, Bengal Army, to Isabella, dau. of late Capt. A. Bunbury, 62d Reg.—At Reading, the Rev. Jas. Young, Vicar of Heathfield, Sussex, to Mary-Eliz. only dau. of late Robert Deane, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordsh.—5. At Guildford, the Rev. Richard Okes, to Mary-Eliz. dau. of the late Thomas Sibthorpe, esq. of Guildford.—At Burslem, Staffordshire, Rich. Jones, esq. of Dunbren Hall, Llangollen, N. W. to Emma, dau. of Enoch Wood, esq. of the former place.—At Brighton, Chas. Locock, M. D. of Berners-street, to Amelia, dau. of John Lewis, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-square.

—7. At Blethingdon, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Amersham, Bucks, to Mary, third dau. of Arthur Annesley, esq. of Blethingdon.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Hugh Hodgson, Vicar of Idmiston, Wilts, to Harriet, second dau. of Chas. Knyvett, esq. of Sonning, Berks.—8. At All Souls, St. Marylebone, Edmund-Dawson Legh, esq. to Cath. eldest dau. of Sir Christ. Robinson, Adv.-Gen.—9. At Richmond, the Rev. H. B. Worthington, V. of Grinton, York, to Mary, only dau. of Thos. Wilson, esq. of Richmond.—10. At Chetwynd, Salop, Wm.-Owen Jackson, barrister-at-law, to Cath.-Eliz. Bishton, eldest dau. of William Phillips, of Chetwynd House, esq.—At Edinburgh, Stair Stewart, esq. of Physgill and Glasserton, to Helen, dau. of Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, bart.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Luke-Jas. eld. son of Jas. Hansard, esq. of Southampton-st. to Hannah-Eliz. only child of late John Barnes, esq. of Lambeth.—15. At Hampden, the seat of Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Rev. Augustus Hobart, of Walton, co. Leicester, to Maria-Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Godfrey Egremont.—17. At Worthing, Lieut.-General Sir Rich. Church, K. G. C. &c. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Osmaston, Derby.—At Oxford, Dr. Bourne, to Mrs. Griffith, widow of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, late Master of University College.—At St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, John-Augustus, only son of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings Lodge, Bucks, to Jane, dau. of Admiral Sir Chas. Tyler, K.C.B. of Cotterel, Glamorganshire.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF CHICHESTER.

July 4. At his Lordship's house in Stratton-street, honoured, respected, admired, and beloved, Thomas, the second Earl of Chichester, his Majesty's Post-master General. Descended from a long line of patrician ancestors, this estimable Nobleman was nearly related to the celebrated Duke of Newcastle, many years Prime Minister of George the Second.

The Earl of Chichester was born at Spring Gardens on April 28, 1756, was about seven years at Westminster-School, and finished his education at Clare-Hall, Cambridge.

His entrance on public life was as Commander of the Sussex Militia, in which situation Lieut.-Col. Pelham, by the urbanity of his manners, and his strict attention to the duties and discipline of the regiment, attracted and retained the regard of the leading families of the county. He was in 1780 elected to the House of Commons, and continued to be a Representative of the County of Sussex for twenty-one years. Soon after his appearance in Parliament he became conspicuous for the soundness of his principles, for the judicious and temperate zeal with which he enforced his opinions, and for the just attachment he manifested to the Constitutional Liberties of his Country. He generally voted with the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox.

In 1782 he became Surveyor of the Ordnance, and in 1783 attended the Earl of Northington to Ireland as Chief Secretary; and held the same important office under the Marquis Camden during a period of peculiar difficulty and alarm throughout the whole of the rebellion of 1798.

At the commencement of the tremendous Revolution that desolated France, and by its infuriated and disorganizing principles shook Europe to its centre,—the Honourable Thomas Pelham was one of the enlightened and patriotic statesmen, who, to maintain the rectitude of political principle and the temperate energies of rational liberty, quitted the associates of private friendship, and left the doubtful and dangerous doctrines of untried freedom, to range themselves in defence of order, religion, and established government.

On the formation of Mr. Addington's administration in 1801, the Hon. T. Pel-

ham was called up to the House of Lords with the title of Baron Pelham: was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and conducted the police of the country at that critical period with distinguished moderation, unceasing attention, and inflexible rectitude. His Lordship's opinions and public acts, in this arduous department, are become the lessons of history: but a most benevolent, a highly interesting, and an extensively useful measure, of a more private, though probably of a far more permanent nature, is not so generally known, although most worthy of general notice, and doubtless eminently deserving of general praise and grateful acknowledgment. Animated with an ardent zeal for the just liberties of mankind and the best interests of his country; and satisfied that they could only be efficaciously and permanently supported by the exertions of literature, by rational discussion, and by the wise and temperate results of a free press: and glowing, at the same time, with a truly Christian benevolence for the sufferings of many gifted individuals, whose genius and learning had benefited their fellow-creatures, without providing even bread for themselves; Lord Pelham felt it to be a part of his duty, as one of the Ministers of the State, to recommend the case of distressed Authors to the generous humanity of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness duly appreciated the kind, judicious, and patriotic intimation, and immediately sent an annual contribution of Two Hundred Guineas to the Literary Fund, for the aid of deserving Authors in distress, and graciously condescended to become Patron of that excellent Institution. The same liberality is continued, now that the Prince is become the Monarch: and the names of the generous Patron and of the intelligent adviser will together be transmitted to posterity in the grateful annals of the Patriot, the Poet, and the Historian.

The state of his Lordship's health not being strong, he exchanged his office in the Ministry for the less fatiguing charge of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in 1803.

In Jan. 1805, on the demise of his honoured parent, he succeeded to the Earldom of Chichester, and the paternal estates appended to that title.

In 1807, on the formation of the

Duke of Portland's Administration, he was appointed joint Post-master General with the Earl of Sandwich. On the reduction of this office, the Earl of Chichester alone held the appointment during the remainder of his life. The improvements that have been made in the conduct of the business, and the deep regrets of all engaged in the management of that extensive department, most impressively declare how advantageously to the country, and how kindly to all the subordinate agents, the important and multifarious duties entrusted to the Post-master General were executed.

The distinguishing and beneficent features of his Lordship's character as a statesman and a magistrate, are evinced in the employments and recorded sentiments of a life actively and incessantly devoted to the service of the public.

The tender, humane, and pious affections—the amiable and interesting virtues of domestic life, those of the husband, the parent, and the Christian,—can only be fully known and justly estimated by those who had the happiness of participating in their influence; and whose greatest consolation is now to profit by and imitate that example, the loss of which they cannot cease to deplore.

Never can illustrious rank be more beneficial to all, and appear more dignified in the estimation of the wise and good, than in the practice and exemplification of the graces and virtues of the Christian life, as they were seen in the family walks of the noble Earl and his amiable Countess, surrounded by their youthful progeny; and in their family devotions, bowing down amidst their assembled domestics, in the daily worship of their God and Saviour.

An acquaintance extended through the fourth of a century, enables the writer of this to know, to admire, and with gratitude to acknowledge, the condescending suavity of manners, the kindness, the benevolence, and the generosity that adorned and gave additional power to the more public, prominent, and elevated qualities of this distinguished Nobleman.

On the 16th of July, 1801, Baron Pelham, afterwards second Earl of Chichester, united himself in marriage with Mary, the eldest and accomplished daughter of Francis fifth Duke of Leeds; who now with a family of three sons and five daughters, survive to deplore their irreparable loss. This excellent Lady was early called to the painful and anxious duties of attending the couch of sickness, and watching the fluctuating sufferings of an affectionate husband.

A short extract from a letter written under the most agonizing of all earthly anticipations, may best shew the pure and holy principles of the well-regulated mind, which, under such circumstances, could seek its supreme consolation in thus expressing its Christian resignation and deep sense of Christian duty,—“in bringing up his children to admire and to imitate the virtues of the kindest of fathers and the best of men.” It, however, pleased Almighty Wisdom to spare at that time the illustrious sufferer, and he had the gratification, though with occasional attacks of disease, of seeing his eldest son and daughter arrive at maturity under his paternal care.

His eldest son, Henry Thomas Lord Pelham, born Aug. 25, 1804, is now become third Earl of Chichester, and cannot add greater lustre to this exalted rank, nor more effectually serve his country, and establish for himself a useful and honourable reputation, than by following the steps and imitating the conduct of his noble, excellent, and lamented Parent.

LORD CARTERET.

June 17. At Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, aged 90, the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne Carteret, Baron Carteret of Hawnes, High Bailiff of Jersey, and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born Nov. 17, 1735, the second son of Thomas Thynne, 2d Viscount Weymouth, by his second wife Louisa Carteret, dau. of John first Earl Granville. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. 1753; D.C.L. 1769. On the death of his uncle Robert, second and last Earl Granville in 1776, he took the name and arms of Carteret by act of Parliament; and was advanced to the dignity of Baron, Jan. 17, 1784, with remainder to the 2d, 3d, 4th, and every other son of his elder and only brother Thomas, first Marquess of Bath.

He is succeeded by his nephew, Lord George Thynne, the second son, and next brother to the present Marquess of Bath.

LORD DORCHESTER.

June 3. In Lower Brook-street, aged 21, the Right Hon. Arthur-Henry Carleton, second Baron Dorchester, co. Oxon.

His Lordship was born at Madras, Feb. 20, 1805, the only son of the Hon. Lt.-col. Christopher Carleton, (third son of Guy, the first Lord,) who died by assassination in 1806, at the age of 30. His mother was Priscilla-Martha, dau. of William Belford, esq. who was drowned with her only daughter (then aged 20) when the Sir William Curtis packet was

lost at Ostend in 1815. His Lordship succeeded his grandfather, Nov. 18, 1808. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Weeden Butler at Chelsea, and afterwards at Winchester; and his character as a boy was slightly noticed at the time of his mother's death, in vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 476. He has died unmarried, and is succeeded in his title by his first cousin Guy, (now in his fifteenth year) son of the Hon. Lt.-col. George Carleton, slain at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814.

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REV. JOHN MILNER, D.D. F.S.A.

April 19. At his residence in Wolverhampton, after a protracted and painful illness, aged 74, the Rev. John Milner, D.D. F.S.A. the Roman Catholic Bishop of Castabala, and Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District of England;—a Divine and Scholar who has forty years filled a large space in the affairs of his Church.

Dr. Milner was born in London in 1752. Having received the first rudiments of education at Sedgely Park, near Wolverhampton, and Edgbaston, near Birmingham, he completed his studies at Douay, and was ordained Priest in 1777. He was sent on the mission in England soon after receiving holy orders, and was placed in London, from whence he was sent to Winchester. The circumstances which first called forth the zeal and energies of the deceased was the spirit of resistance to ecclesiastical authority, which followed the first relaxation of the penal code against the Catholics. This event took place in 1778, with little opposition in the senate, or dissension among the Catholics; but it was accompanied by the defection of some of the first characters of the Catholic aristocracy from their Church, particularly Lords Gage, Fauconberg, Treyham, Montague, Nugent, Kingsland, Dunsany, his Grace of Gordon, the Earl of Surrey (afterward Duke of Norfolk), &c. the Barons Tancred, Gascoign, Swinburn, Blake, &c. the Priests Billinge, Warton, Hawkins, Lewis, Dords, &c. In 1782 five persons were appointed to be "a Committee for five years to promote and attend to the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in England;" and the time for its existence being expired, in 1787 another was nominated. Of these Committees Mr. Charles Butler was Secretary. One of their measures was the proposal of a new oath, which gave rise to a strong contention, in which Dr. Milner took a very prominent and able part. The oath was condemned by the then four Vicars Apostolic, who issued an encyclical letter, declaring that it could not

be lawfully taken. This letter gave rise to the publication of the *Blue-books*, so called from being stitched in blue paper, and having no regular title. In one of these the Committee *protested* against the present and all *future* decisions of the Bishops, "as encroaching on their natural, civil, and religious rights."

Dr. Milner's first publication was in 8vo. 1789, "A Sermon preached in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Winchester, April 23, 1789, being the general Thanksgiving for his Majesty's happy Recovery. By the Rev. John Milner, M.A. With notes historical and explanatory," and, it must be added, polemical, for that is the distinguishing feature of this first and of most of Dr. Milner's productions. (See it reviewed in vol. LIX. p. 630; vol. LXIII. 647.)

Soon after the condemnation of the oath in 1789, two of the Vicars Apostolic died, and were succeeded in the latter part of the following year by Dr. William Gibson for the Northern district, and Dr. John Douglas for the London district. The consecration of the former prelate was performed on the 5th of December, 1790, at the Chapel in Lulworth Castle, by Bishop Walmeley, (the author of "Pastorini's History of the Christian Church,") assisted by the late Rev. Charles Plowden, and the subject of these Memoirs, who preached the consecration sermon, published in 8vo. 1791. Bishop Douglas was consecrated at the same place on the 19th of the same month. Before the Prelates left Lulworth, they agreed to a second encyclical letter, condemning the appellation of *Protesting Catholic Dissenters*, assumed by the above-mentioned Committee; and the venerable deceased was appointed to act as agent for the Bishops of the Western and Northern districts. In this capacity he became personally acquainted with the most celebrated statesmen of the day, namely, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Dundas (afterward Lord Melville), and Mr. Windham, and was likewise introduced to three of the Protestant Bishops, (with one of whom, Dr. Horsley, he became united in friendship,) Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Wm. Smith. By his powerful reasoning and earnest simplicity he effected essential service to his cause in making these members of the Legislature sensible of the obnoxious parts of the oath which the Committee had introduced into their Bill for the Relief of the Catholics, and which was presented to the House of Commons on the 1st of March, 1791, by Mr. Miford. On this important occasion Dr. Milner was

at his post, to watch the sentiments of the Members. On his journey from Winchester to London, he drew up a document relative to the dispute between the Prelates and the Committee, consisting of questions from the first Blue Book, with answers to the same, and entitled "Facts relating to the Contest among the Roman Catholics;" and caused copies to be printed and circulated among the members. The effect produced by this paper may be gathered from this fact. After Mr. Mitford had spoken in favour of the Protestant Catholic Dissenters, and against the Papists, alluding to those who adhered to their Bishops and the name of Catholic, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt had delivered their sentiments on the question, the late Sir Archibald Macdonald, then Attorney-General, rose and said, that, as he was entering the House, a paper (Dr. Milner's "Facts,") had been put into his hands, which proved that one of the Catholic parties were as good subjects and as much entitled to favour as the other. This declaration of the Attorney-General surprised the House, and caused the contents of the paper to be more closely examined. After Mr. Pitt had minutely read it, he thus expressed himself, "We have been deceived in the great outlines of the Bill; and either the other party must be relieved, or the Bill not pass."

A passage respecting our English St. George, in Dr. Milner's Sermon on the King's Recovery, having occasioned a controversy in the literary palæstra of this Magazine, of which the deceased was at that time a frequent Correspondent, it produced from him, in 1792, an octavo pamphlet, entitled, "An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George, Patron of England, of the Order of the Garter, and of the Antiquarian Society; in which the assertions of Edw. Gibbon, Esq. (History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. xxiii) and of certain other writers, concerning this Saint, are discussed. In a Letter to the Right Hon. George Earl of Leicester, President of the Antiquary Society." (See vol. LXII. pp. 13. 130. 843. 925. 1004.)

Attempts having been made to persuade the Romish Clergy and people that they had a right to choose and appoint their Bishops, and three works published in support of this pretension by a leading member of the Committee, these works were answered in detail by the deceased prelate in three separate pamphlets bearing the following titles: "The Clergyman's Answer to the Layman's Letter,"

"The Divine Right of Episcopacy," and "Ecclesiastical Democracy detected, being a Review of the Controversy between the Clergyman and the Layman, concerning the Election of Bishops, and of other matters contained in the writings of Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. (see vol. LXIII. 59. 250.)"

On the execution of the French King Dr. Milner composed and published "The Funeral Oration of his late Most Christian Majesty Louis XVI. pronounced at the Funeral Service performed by the French Clergy of the King's House, Winchester, at St. Peter's Chapel in the said City, April 12, 1793." This is reviewed in vol. LXIII. p. 931.

The circulation of Dr. Milner's forcible and argumentative "Facts," greatly annoyed the Catholic Committee. An attempt was made to invalidate his appointment, but it totally failed. The scheme was detected, and exposed by him, in a pamphlet called "A Reply to the Report of the Cisalpine Club," published in 1795. Finally, the Committee were compelled by the Ministry to drop the obnoxious title of *Protesting Catholic Dissenters*, and in the House of Lords the condemned oath was totally discarded, the Irish oath of 1778 being substituted in its place. Throughout the whole of the proceedings in Parliament it was strikingly manifest that the arguments of the straight-forward and unbending Milner had produced a powerful effect on the members of both Houses.

The intervals between these controversies were more agreeably (not to say more usefully) dedicated to the study of antiquities, particularly as connected with the Church. He continued a frequent contributor to the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*, and in 1798, his indignation having been roused in common with many judicious men of taste, at the unsparing transformation of Salisbury Cathedral, he published "A Dissertation on the Modern Style of altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury." This Essay, to which that constant observer of Ecclesiastical Innovation, Mr. John Carter, contributed an engraving, is noticed in vol. LXVIII. pp. 1057. 1107.

Dr. Milner's next, and, indeed, his principal work, was the "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," 4to, 1799, which he dedicated to the Countess Chandos Temple, lady to the present Duke of Buckingham. This work, though highly meritorious in an historical and antiquarian point of view, was as much interlarded with polemics as

the author's other productions. It occasioned much animadversion in the Reviews, and gave rise to several controversial tracts. The character of Bishop Hoadly being treated with some freedom, the author observing, "it may with truth be said, that both living and dying he undermined the Church of which he was a Prelate," the Rev. Dr. Sturges, Prebendary and Chancellor of Winchester, the friend of Dr. Hoadly, published in answer, "Reflections on Popery, occasioned by the Rev. J. Milner's History of Winchester;" and Dr. Robert Hoadly Ashe issued a "Letter" on the same subject. These two pamphlets were very fully reviewed in vol. LXIX. pp. 782—7. Dr Sturges was backed in the same volume, p. 653, by a letter to Mr. Urban, from the Rev. Joseph Berington, who, himself a Catholic priest, defended his Church from being party to Dr. Milner's intemperance. This gentleman was answered by another Correspondent, and by Dr. Milner himself in the next number, pp. 749—751; and this skirmishing was presently succeeded by a full broadside of our Polemick in his "Letters to a Prebendary," reviewed in vol. LXX. p. 239. After this, Dr. Sturges wisely retired from the field, well knowing that "a further controversy would not produce conviction in either of the parties." So much admired, however, were Dr. Milner's Letters by his own Church, that they have been printed and re-printed in England, Ireland, and North America, and are regarded as likely to "remain a standard of orthodoxy and noble eloquence, while the name of the venerable and learned author will be inscribed on the tablet of immortality."

In 1801, the principal ground of objection taken to the "emancipation" of the Catholics being that it would be a violation of the Coronation Oath, Dr. Milner published his "Case of Conscience Solved; or, The Catholic Claims proved to be compatible with the Coronation Oath." This work was the first performance of the kind ever committed to the press, and was dedicated to the late Mr. Windham.—The first edition was small, but the merit of the work was highly extolled by the most eminent characters in Parliament, and the public Reviews spoke also in favourable terms of it.

When Buonaparte became First Consul of France, he entered into a concordat with the late Pope Pius VII. who had recently been elected to the Papal Chair, by which a new circumscription of dioceses throughout that kingdom was

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deemed necessary. This measure met with some opposition among the French emigrant Clergy, who had sought refuge in England from the persecutions of the revolutionary infidels during the reign of terror. M. Blanchard, in particular, published several works of a nature highly derogatory to the supreme Head of the Catholic Church. At this crisis, Dr. Milner produced a work of some extent, entitled, "An Elucidation of the conduct of Pope Pius VII. with respect to the Bishops and Ecclesiastical Affairs of France," 8vo. 1802 (reviewed in vol. LXXII. p. 846). To add to the danger, the controversy about the *Blue Book* doctrine was by no means extinguished, especially in the Midland district, where the Staffordshire Priests were imbued with its influence, and in a kind of hostility with the other districts. In this state of things, Dr. Stapleton, who had been appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Midland district in November, 1800, died in May 1802. The vacancy occasioned a strong contest between the Senior Vicar Apostolic and "the discomfited party of 1791," who had formed themselves into a "Cisalpine Club," and used every exertion to obtain a Bishop of their own choice. By the united influence, however, of the senior Vicar and Cardinal Erskine, Dr. Milner was appointed Bishop of Castabala, and V. A. of the Midland District, on the 1st of March, 1803. The appointment was not wholly desirable to the unassuming new-elect. "He foresaw the difficulties he should have to encounter by going to reside in the very focus of *Blue-bookism*; he consulted his friends, and for some time remained undecided; but was at length induced to accept the arduous dignity, lest by refusing the situation some one might be appointed who would perpetuate the dissensions and innovations; whereas, by accepting the appointment, he might reduce the rebellious disposition so long manifested, and bring the Clergy to a state of obedience." Dr. Milner having consented to receive consecration, that ceremony was performed in St. Peter's Chapel, Winchester, May 22, 1803, by Bishop Douglas, assisted by Bishops Gibson and Sharrock, and by Dr. Poynter, Bishop elect of Halia, and several other Priests of distinction. The Rev. T. White, the tried and chosen friend of the new Bishop, preached the consecration sermon *. The consecration of Dr. Poynter

* This respectable ecclesiastic, who succeeded Dr. Milner as Pastor of the Congregation at Winchester, died a few days before him, on the 9th of April, aged 52.

took place the following week, at Old Hall College, and Dr. Milner preached his consecration sermon.

Dr. Milner lost no time in entering upon the active duties of his extensive diocese, which comprises fifteen counties*. He immediately came to Longbitch, a mansion upon the Chillington estate, the ancient and usual dwelling of his predecessors; but in September, 1804, he took up his residence in the town of Wolverhampton as a more convenient situation, where he continued to reside until the period of his dissolution.

To proceed in our enumeration of Dr. Milner's works,—in 1805 he published in 8vo, "A Short View of the Chief Arguments against the Catholic Petition now before Parliament, and of Answers to them, in a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons." This was a dissertation on the various topics of objection to the claims of the Catholics. It was quoted by the late Mr. Fox in the House of Commons. In 1806 he issued A Pastoral Address to the Catholics of the Middle District, 8vo, and "Authentic Documents relative to the Miraculous cure of Winefred White of Wolverhampton, at St. Winefred's Well in Flintshire; with Observations thereon." This pamphlet was reviewed in vols. LXXVI. 720. The subject was well pursued in vol. LXXVII. p. 513, and in vol. LXXVIII. p. 16, is a defence of the Miracle by Dr. Milner; who, in a third edition in 1814, declared that "he had not met with, or heard of, a reader of any description, who has controverted the facts or the reasoning contained in it!"

In 1807 Dr. Milner published a second edition of his "Case of Conscience solved, and an Appendix containing some Observations on a Pamphlet by the Rev. T. Mesurier. In the summer of the same year, Dr. Milner paid for the first time a visit to Ireland. His motive for undertaking this journey we shall give in his own words. "Is it possible, said I to myself, as I read over the Parliamentary debates on a late question, that the charges against the Catholics of Ireland, so confidently brought by one party, and so faintly denied, if not almost conceded, by the other, can be true? Are, then, my brethren in the Sister Island so destitute of education, morality, religion,

and civilization; and are their clergy, in particular, so scandalously illiterate, superstitious, and disloyal as they are represented to be? It is no such long journey from this my residence to the shores of the Irish channel; and from thence to the capital of Ireland is but the voyage of a few hours. What hinders me, then, forming my own opinions upon these matters, by observing and conversing with the Irish Catholics in their own country?" The soliloquy was no sooner made, than a tour through Ireland was determined upon, and the result of the venerable Doctor's personal observations was given to the English public in a thick octavo volume, under the title of "An Inquiry into certain Vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants and Antiquities of Ireland," 1808. The publication of this work, combined with the writer's appointment as Agent to the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland, produced three separate pamphlets from the pens of Established Clergymen, whose remarks the indefatigable prelate answered in a postscript to the second edition of this work.

On the 25th of May, 1808, another discussion of the question of emancipation came on, when in the course of the debate Mr. Ponsonby stated that, if the prayer of the petition were granted, the Catholics would have no objection to make the King virtually Head of their Church; and, on being asked for his authority, he named Dr. Milner. A few days only passed before the publication of an explanatory letter from Dr. M. which was read by the Clergy to their congregations throughout the Midland district. This circular was dated the 26th, the day after the debate, and shewed the anxiety of the prelate to stand well with his flock and the public.—He affirmed that he had given no authority to Mr. Ponsonby to make use of his name in this way, and had only expressed to that gentleman, in an unexpected interview, the probability that some arrangement might be made to grant a *negative power* to the Government in the choice of Bishops for the Catholic sees of Ireland. The adversaries of Dr. Milner, however, took every advantage of this misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Ponsonby, to heap every degree of obloquy on the Doctor. To his constituents, the Irish Catholic Hierarchy, the prelate's explanation was satisfactory, and in September, 1808, they passed two resolutions, declaring it inexpedient to make any alteration in the canonical mode of nominating of Catholic Bishops; and pledging themselves to no-

* The Midland District includes Shropshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and the Isle of Ely.

minate those only who were of unimpeachable and loyal conduct.

In 1808 he also published "A serious Expostulation with the Rev. Joseph Berington, on his Theological Errors concerning Miracles," 8vo.; "An Examination of an Article in the Anti-Jacobin Review, on Sir John Cox's Hippisley's Additional Observations," 8vo.; and in 1809 the "Substance of a Sermon preached at the blessing of the Catholic Chapel of St. Chad, Birmingham," 8vo. In the latter year also his History of Winchester appeared in a second edition (reviewed in vol. LXXX. i. 145.)

It would extend our memoir to too great a length to enter into a minute account of the transactions arising out of the question of the Veto; we must therefore briefly remark, that the project of a *negative power* caused the active and indefatigable Agent of the Irish Hierarchy to be attacked by some writers in the Dublin papers, under the assumed signatures of Sarsfield, Laicus, Inimicus Veto, and others. To these he ably replied, and also wrote some articles in the Statesman newspaper in defence of the Catholics, which were afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet.—In defence of his own opinion, Dr. Milner wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to a Parish Priest," which was intended exclusively for private circulation, fifty copies only being printed; but one of these copies falling into the hands of his adversaries, it was printed and represented as a serious advocacy of the Veto, whereas it was only meant as a vindication against a Catholic prelate who had written to Dr. M. in terms too sharp and indignant for him to bear in silence. Though mortified by this *cause* of his enemies, Dr. Milner refused to explain the drift of his essay, and soon after, in deference to the decision of his episcopal constituents, he publicly retracted and condemned his work! The Catholic Prelates of Ireland were so satisfied with his conduct, that in a synod held on the 26th of February, 1810, they passed a resolution,—"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, Bishop of Castalaba, for the faithful discharge of his duty, as agent to the Roman Catholic Bishops of this part of the United Kingdom, and more particularly for his Apostolical firmness in dissenting from and opposing a general, vague, and indefinite declaration or Resolution, pledging the Roman Catholics to an eventual acquiescence in arrangements, possibly prejudicial to the integrity and safety of our Church discipline."

To do away the effect of a work which

the deceased prelate had written, entitled "An Elucidation of the Veto," 8vo. 1810, Mr. Charles Butler took up his pen, and published "A Letter to an Irish Catholic Gentleman," which work was immediately followed by another, by Dr. Milner, called "Letters to a Roman Catholic Prelate of Ireland, in refutation of Counsellor Charles Butler's Letters to an Irish Catholic Gentleman; to which is added, A Postscript containing a Review of Dr. O'Connor's works, entitled Columbanus ad Hibernos on the Liberty of the Irish Church." This latter work appeared in 1811, and was published in Dublin.—In the same year also appeared from his prolific pen, "Instructions addressed to the Catholics of the Midland Counties of England," 8vo. and a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England," 8vo.

In 1813, disapproving of the Bill for relief of the Papists then introduced into the House of Commons, Dr. Milner, coming to town from Wolverhampton on the 18th, the day previous to the debate in the Committee of the House, having experienced the successful effects of his efforts in 1791, immediately drew up a Brief Memorial, which he had printed and partly circulated on the 21st of that month, the grand division on the Bill being fixed for the 24th.

Of Dr. Milner's later productions we are not informed; but one of them, we believe, is entitled "Supplementary Memoirs of English Catholics," addressed to C. Butler, Esq. Another, which appeared in 1818, after having lain by him unpublished for at least fifteen years, is called "The End of Religious Controversy." This is pronounced by Mr. Butler, in his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, to be "the ablest exposition of the doctrines of that Church on the articles contested with her by Protestants, and the ablest statement of the truths by which they are supported, and of the historical facts with which they are connected, that has appeared in our language." Be this as it may, it roused the ardour of the late eminent Dr. Parr in defence of Bishop Hallifax, whom Dr. Milner, in three places, stated to have died a Roman Catholic. Dr. Parr's "Letter" was originally intended for this Magazine, but (from circumstances explained in vol. xcv. ii. 240, where it is reviewed,) did not eventually appear till after his death; when it was rebutted, by Dr. Milner, in no very satisfactory manner, in "A Parting Word to the Rev. Rich. Grier, D.D. Vicar of Templebodane, on the End of Religious Controversy; with a brief notice of Dr. S. Parr's Posthumous Letter" (noticed

ibid. p. 381). This was, we believe, actually Dr. M.'s "Parting Word;" but we have now before us "Two Letters to the Right Rev. J. Milner, D.D. occasioned by certain passages in his *End of Religious Controversy*. By the Rev. T. H. Lowe, M.A. Vicar of Grimley, Worc. and Chaplain to Visc. Gage."

The article on Gothic Architecture in Rees's *Encyclopædia*, is said to have been from Dr. Milner's pen. To the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries he contributed, in 1794, Observations on an ancient Cup formerly belonging to the Abbey of Glastonbury, printed with a plate in vol. xi.; in 1806 an Account of an Ancient Manuscript of St. John's Gospel, printed in vol. xvi.; in 1809 a Description of a Mitre and Crosier, part of the Pontificalia of the See of Limerick, printed with a plate in vol. xvii.; in 1811 an Account of the Monastery of Sion in Middlesex, printed with a wood-cut of the conventual seal in the same volume; and in 1821 Observations on the use of the Pax in the Romish Church, printed in vol. xx, with a plate of an Ancient Pax. He was the most voluminous contributor of Essays illustrative of the admirable Etchings of his friend Mr. John Carter, in his "Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting." The following subjects were elaborately described and explained by him: "Paintings in St. Mary's Chapel, Winchester," i. pp. 40. 43. 47. 51; "Account of the Murder of Thos. Becket, Abp. of Canterbury," p. 57; "Basso-Relievos on the Capitals of Columns supporting the Lantern of Ely Cathedral," vol. ii. pp. 14. 17. 24; "Sculptures, &c. from Hyde Abbey," p. 19; "Sculptures from the Hospital of St. Cross," p. 29; "An Antient Chapel near the Angel Inn, Grantham," pp. 33. 35; "An Oak Chest in the Treasury of York Cathedral," p. 37; "Statues and a Basso-Relievo, in the High Altar of Christ Church, Hants," p. 43; "Brass in the Hospital of St. Cross," p. 46; "Statues on the Screen entering into the Choir of York Cathedral," pp. 50. 54. 60. 64; "Painting on Glass at All Souls College, Oxford," p. 54; "A Brass and Sculptures from Wimborn and Sherborn Minsters, Dorsetshire," p. 57; "The Penance of Henry II. before the Shrine of Thomas Becket, Abp. of Canterbury," p. 65. He also contributed to Mr. Schnebbelie's "Antiquaries' Museum," "Account of Paintings discovered in Winchester Cathedral."

Some time before his death, Dr. Milner received the last rites of the Catholic Church in the presence of several of the congregation; and before them

he forgave every one who had been his enemy, and begged pardon of all those he might have injured in the most trifling degree. He made a public act of faith of his religion, and gave up his soul, with sentiments of humility and resignation.

The funeral obsequies of this great controversialist were celebrated at the Catholic Chapel, Wolverhampton, on the 27th of April. The altar and railing which surrounds it were covered with black cloth. In the centre of the aisle and in front of the Altar, the coffin was placed; upon the top of it were a chalice, a mitre, and the Episcopal vestments of black velvet, embroidered with silver; on each side were wax lights burning. Upwards of thirty of the neighbouring Priests attended, by whom the office for the dead was repeated, and a High (Requiem) Mass was performed, in which the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry Weedall and the Rev. T. Green, as Deacon and Subdeacon, with others, principally from Oscott. After reading the Epistle and Gospel, the Rev. F. Martyn pronounced an eloquent and judicious funeral oration, in which he expatiated with such unaffected sincerity of feeling and veneration on the talents, the virtues, and the piety of the deceased Prelate, as failed not to reach the hearts of many among his admiring and sympathising congregation, composed as it was of persons of various religious persuasions. The Rev. Preacher took his text from the 10th verse of the 10th chapter of the Wisdom of Solomon:—"Wisdom conducted the just man through the right ways, and shewed him the kingdom of God, and gave him the knowledge of the holy things, made him honourable in his labours, and accomplished his labours*." The music on the occasion was selected from the compositions of Mozart; and the Choir, augmented by part of the Oscott Choir, was conducted by Mr. Macklin, Organist to the Chapel. When the service in the Chapel was completed, a grand and solemn procession was formed, and the coffin was borne to a grave prepared according to Dr. Milner's own directions in the ground adjoining, where the interment took place; and over his remains a new building will be shortly erected to enlarge the present Chapel, towards the expence of which the Bishop had contributed very liberally in his life-time. From the opening of the

* This discourse will shortly be published, accompanied, we believe, with notes illustrative of the life of Dr. Milner.

doors of the Chapel to the conclusion of the service, which lasted three hours, the sacred edifice was crowded to excess; and the greatest decorum was observed during the whole ceremony. It was the particular wish of Dr. Milner that no silks or plumes should be provided for his funeral, in order that a larger sum might be distributed to the poor, to whom he gave fifty pounds, which has been divided in conformity with his wishes, without any distinction on the ground of religion. He also gave fifty pounds to the poorest of his Clergy.—The window-shutters of many shops and private houses were closed from the time of Dr. Milner's death till after his funeral; and a great number of persons put on mourning, as a mark of respect to his memory. Medals have also been struck in commemoration of his death.

His character may be briefly drawn in the words of the Rev. Mr. Lowe above-mentioned: "Of all the Roman Catholic polemics, who, notwithstanding the signal defeats which their predecessors in the same war have formerly sustained, are now either openly venturing to renew the theological controversy, or, under the hollow mask of conciliation, are attempting to persuade the world that the difference between us, is, on many points, rather imaginary than real, Dr. Milner was confessedly the chief;—practised in all the arts of controversy,—possessed of an acute and vigorous intellect,—and distinguished by the depth of his antiquarian researches."

Dr. Milner is succeeded in the Apostolic Vicariate by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Walsh, President at Oscott College, who was consecrated by the deceased Prelate on the 1st of May, 1825, in Wolverhampton chapel.

A folio portrait of Dr. Milner has been published.

R. HOADLY ASHE, D.D.

May 3. Aged 75, the Rev. Dr. Robert-Hoadly Ashe, for 50 years Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne cum Misterton, Som. and formerly Master of the Grammar-school at the former place.

Dr. Ashe was son of a Prebendary of Winchester; and was presented to Crewkerne in 1775 by the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral. He compounded for the degrees of M.A. Dec. 11, 1793, and of B. and D.D. July 17, 1794, as of Pembroke College, Oxford.—He published in 4to, 1787, for the benefit of an ingenious pupil, some "Poetical Translations from various Authors, by Master John Browne, of Crewkerne, a boy of twelve years old;" and in 1799, "A Letter to the Rev. John Milner, D.D. F.S.A. Author of the Civil

and Ecclesiastical History of Winchester; occasioned by his false and illiberal aspersions on the memory and writings of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, formerly Bishop of Winchester." (Reviewed in vol. LXIX. 787). The circumstances of the latter publication have been detailed in the preceding article,—our Memoir of Dr. Milner. Between the appearance of these two publications, Dr. Ashe had obtained a very considerable property, and assumed the name of Hoadly before that of Ashe, on the death of his aunt, the relict of Dr. John Hoadly, Chancellor of Winchester, and son of the Bishop.

TAYLOR COMBE, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

July 7. At the British Museum, after a long illness, much regretted by his numerous friends, Taylor Combe, esq. aged 52; Director of the Society of Antiquaries; and Keeper of the Antiquities and Coins at the British Museum.

He was the eldest son of the late Charles Combe, M.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. who was long distinguished as a collector of Medals, and died in 1817 (of whom see a Memoir in vol. LXXXVII. i. p. 467).

Mr. Taylor Combe was named after the family of his mother, who was the only daughter of Henry Taylor, esq. He was educated at Harrow School, whence he was removed to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. July 10, 1798. He succeeded to an appointment in the British Museum in 1803 upon the death of the Rev. Richard Penneck, when he had the especial charge delivered to him of the Cabinet of Coins, and in 1807 was placed at the head of the New Department of Antiquities. In 1808 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Edward Whitaker Gray. Mr. Combe was elected F.S.A. in 1796; and became Director of that Society on the resignation of Matthew Raper, esq. in 1813. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1806, and was elected Secretary to that learned Body in 1812; he filled that office twelve years, and was then compelled to resign it on account of ill health.

Mr. Combe shewed an early partiality for the investigation of Classical Antiquities; and has not left behind him his equal in the knowledge of the Greek and Roman Coins, nor his superior in British and Saxon Coins. Thirty-three of the Plates of Mr. Ruding's *Annals of Coinage*, containing the British and Anglo-Saxon Coins, were engraved under Mr. Combe's direction, and were originally intended by him for a sepa-

rate publication, which he afterwards gave up.

Upon the completion of the building, and final arrangement of the Terra Cottas and Marbles of the Townley Gallery, the Trustees of the British Museum called Mr. Combe's valuable services in aid to describe the stores with which that collection had enriched them. Accordingly in 1811 his "Description of the Terra Cottas," was published, with engravings from drawings by his friend and brother-officer W. Alexander, esq. royal 4to. (reviewed in vol. lxxx. p. 145.) In 1812, Part I. of his "Description of the Collection of Antient Marbles," containing those in the Second Room of the Gallery of Antiquities. In 1815, Part II. In 1818, Part III.; and in 1820, Part IV. The last Part exclusively confined to the Description of the Sculptures which adorned the Temple of Apollo Epicurius on Mount Cotyion, near the antient City of Phigalia in Arcadia. For this last portion, in consequence of the death of Mr. Alexander, the Drawings were prepared by Henry Corbould, esq. In the interval between the publication of the First and Second Portions of the Description of the Museum Marbles, Mr. Combe made and carried through the press a Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Museum, entitled "*Veterum Populorum et Regum Numi qui in Museo Britannico adservantur*," 4to. Lond. 1814. It was prepared upon the plan of his father's Description of Dr. Hunter's Coins, the Manuscript of a Supplement to which, by Mr. Combe, was destroyed in 1819 in Bensley's second fire. The Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Museum was accompanied by thirteen plates of Coins most accurately and exquisitely engraved, with two plates of Monograms.

Exclusive of these works in a larger form, Mr. Combe contributed the following short Memoirs to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries :

Observations on a Greek Sepulchral Monument, in the possession of Dr. Garthshore, vol. xiii. p. 280; Observations on an antient Symbol of Macedonia, vol. xiv. p. 14; communicated a copy of Indenture between King Edward IV. and Lord Hastings, respecting the Coinage in the Tower of London, vol. xv. p. 164; Explanation of a private Seal of Walter de Banham, sacrist of St. Edmund's Bury, in the reign of Henry I. vol. xv. p. 400; Remarks on the Greek Inscription at the British Museum brought from Rosetta, vol. xvi. p. 247; Description of a large Collection of Pen-

nies of Henry II. discovered at Tealby, in Lincolnshire, vol. xviii. p. 1; Account of some Saxon Antiquities found near Lancaster, vol. xviii. p. 199; Remarks on a Coin of Basilis, a City in Arcadia, *ibid.* p. 344; Account of Anglo-Saxon Pennies found at Dorking, vol. xix. p. 109; communicated Original Letters addressed to Col. Hammond in 1648, *ib.* 149; Account of an iron Axe found in Lincolnshire, *ib.* 409; exhibited a gold Ring found at Eltham, *ib.* 411.

As Director of the Society of Antiquaries, he superintended the publication of the latter portions of the *Vestusta Monumenta*; and as Secretary of the Royal Society, edited the Volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1812 to 1824.

A Description of the Cinerary Urns in the Museum is, we understand, preparing under the orders of the Trustees for publication from his Manuscript. He has also left behind him a complete Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Museum, with some other Catalogues prepared for the Trustees.

Mr. Combe was an excellent Greek scholar; he possessed an extensive range of knowledge on subjects of Antiquity, and an eye peculiarly quick in reading antient Inscriptions. He was strict in his principles, warm in his friendships, and kind to those who sought information of him. Whatever information he imparted was always minutely accurate.

Mr. Combe was buried on the 14th of July in the family-vault in the new burial ground, St. George Bloomsbury.

His valuable antiquarian, numismatic, and classical Library will be sold by Mr. Sotheby; and will no doubt create much interest to collectors in those departments.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR MANLEY POWER.

July 7. At Berne, in Switzerland, aged 53, Lieut.-gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

This officer entered the service as Ensign in the 20th Foot, Aug. 27, 1783; was promoted Lieutenant, May 4, 1789; and Captain of an Independent company, June 22, 1793. He was transferred to the 20th foot, Jan. 16, 1794; obtained a Majority in that regiment, Oct. 7, 1799, and the Lt.-Colonelcy, June 20, 1801. During this time he was two years in Halifax, Nova Scotia; was in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was present in all the actions of that campaign; in Minorca in 1800; and in the campaign in Egypt in 1801, where he was present at the siege and capitulation of Alexandria.

He was placed on half-pay, Oct. 25, 1802; but from 1803 to 1805 served on the staff in England as Assistant Adjutant-general.

On the 6th of June, 1805, he was appointed Lieut.-col. of the 32d foot; was made Colonel in the army, July 25, 1810; and served with the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain, until his promotion to the rank of Major-general, June 4, 1813, when he was directed to return to England; but his destination was on the same day changed, and he was attached to the Portuguese army under General Beresford. He commanded a Portuguese brigade at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Clarp, for which he was honoured with a Cross with one Clasp, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

He subsequently served on the Staff at Canada, and at Malta; and was raised to the rank of Lieut.-general, May 27, 1825.

REAR-ADM. A. F. EVANS.

June 6. In Jersey, Andrew Fitzherbert Evans, esq. Rear-admiral of the Blue.

This officer was made a Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1789; and on May 4, 1796, when commanding the Spencer sloop of war, captured, after a brisk action off Bermuda, la Volcan, a French corvette of 12 guns, pierced for 16, and 95 men. His post commission bears date April 15, 1796; and from that period until the peace of 1801, he commanded the Porcupine of 24 guns, on the Halifax and Jamaica stations. We subsequently find him in the *Æolus* frigate, and Vanguard 74, employed in the blockade off St. Domingo, and various other services. Towards the close of 1810, he was removed from the superintendence of the Stapleton dépôt for prisoners of war, to be a resident Commissioner of the Navy at Bermuda, where he had a broad pendant flying on board the Ruby 64, in 1816 and 1817.

MRS. MATTOCKS.

June 25. At Kensington (where she had long resided), the once-celebrated comedian, Mrs. Mattocks. She was born about 1745. Her father, Mr. Hallam, was manager of Goodman's Fields Theatre; her mother was related to Beard the famous singer; and her brother was the manager of a Theatrical company in America. Her father, in a dispute with Macklin, the celebrated Shylock, at a rehearsal, received so severe a wound in the eye from a walking-stick, that he

died on the spot. Macklin was tried at the Old Bailey, but acquitted, as it was deemed the effect of sudden passion.

Receiving a superior education, Miss Hallam adopted the stage as a profession. All her early appearances were in singing characters; and she was the first Louisa in "*The Duenna*." She occasionally attempted tragedy, but with little success; in performing the second character in Hoole's tragedy of "*Cyrus*," she was completely thrown into the back ground by the fine acting of Mrs. Yates in Mandane, the heroine of the piece. Study and observation, however, induced her to attempt the sprightly parts of low comedy, such as abigails, citizens' wives, &c.; and in these she succeeded. The delicacy of her person, the vivacity of her temper, and a distinguishing judgment, all shewed themselves to advantage in this walk, and she rapidly became a great favourite.

Miss Hallam stood thus high in the estimation of the publick, when Mr. Mattocks, of the same theatre, paid his addresses to her. He was a vocal performer and a respectable actor. A mutual attachment appears to have ensued; and to avoid the opposition of the lady's parents, the lovers took a trip to France and were married. The union, however, was not a happy one. Still, notwithstanding various disagreements, when Mr. Mattocks, some years afterwards, became manager of the Liverpool Theatre, his wife performed there all the principal characters. The speculation proving unfortunate, Mrs. Mattocks re-engaged herself at Covent Garden, where, we believe, she held an uninterrupted engagement as an actress of first-rate celebrity in her walk, until her final retirement from the stage, now more than twenty years ago. She took leave of the publick in the part of Flora, in "*The Wonder*," and after playing with all the freshness and spirit of a woman in her prime, retired amidst the warmest plaudits of the house.

Mrs. Mattocks possessed a good stage face and figure; and her broad stare, her formal deportment, her coarse comic voice, and her high colouring, enabled her to give peculiar effect to the characters in which she excelled. In the delivery of the ludicrous epilogues of the late Miles Peter Andrews, which always required dashing spirit and the imitation of vulgar manners, she was eminently successful. She is understood to have been a great favourite of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte. She has left one daughter, the wife of Mr. Hewson, a barrister, who unfortunately lived only a few years after that union.

MRS. WATTS.

July 6. Near Durham, aged 35, Jane, wife of Capt. Watts, R.N. and sister-in-law of Stephen Eaton, esq. of Ketton Hall, co. Rutland.

This accomplished lady was the youngest daughter of the late George Waldie, of Henderside on the banks of the Tweed. Near that beautiful stream her early fancy was inspired and nourished; and a taste for elegant literature cultivated, in unison with the classic loveliness and recollections of that charmed ground. A richly poetical imagination, and a fine rit of intelligence were heightened and expanded by foreign travel; and her first publication was some very sensible "Letters on Holland." The public are also indebted to this lady for the popular work, entitled "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," and an attractive novel, entitled "Continental Adventures," published within a few weeks of her death. Mrs. Watts was married about three years ago. The loss of her only child cast a certain languor over her last production which did not belong to the former; but still it is highly creditable to the abilities and feelings of the writer.

JOSEPH ASHTON WATSON, Esq.

Aug. 3. At Paris, after less than 24 hours illness, occasioned by inflammation of the bowels, aged 46, Joseph Ashton Watson, esq. of Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent, and eldest son of Mr. Watson, of Kettering. He had left this country about a fortnight before, on a tour of pleasure. This worthy and amiable man was of a decided literary turn, which, as he was disengaged from all business, agreeably filled up his leisure hours. He had latterly, greatly to the advantage of the members, devoted much of his time to the arrangement of the concerns of the Russell Institution, which owing to the neglect of a former officer, had run into confusion. He was also mainly instrumental in recommending to that literary Institution its present Librarian, who is so peculiarly fitted for the situation. Mr. Watson was an occasional Correspondent to this Miscellany. He has left a widow, with his aged parents, to lament their loss; but had no issue.

MR. W. H. REID.

June 3. Mr. William Hamilton Reid. There is perhaps no subject which excites a more lively interest in the human mind than the detail of the efforts made by unaided genius to surmount those obstacles which may have been opposed to its development. In few instances, in any, have these efforts of nature been so purely spontaneous, so little ex-

cited by friends, or assisted by circumstances, as in the case of the subject of the present memoir. He was the son of persons occupying no higher station than domestics in the Duke of Hamilton's family. In his early childhood he lost his father, and his mother, after struggling a few years with poverty, sunk to the grave, and left her only child an unprotected orphan. He had previously, through the Duke of Hamilton's interest, been placed in St. James's parochial school, and here, under the discipline of a merciless pedagogue, he received the first rudiments of education. His favourite amusement was repairing to the different churches, to admire their internal and external distinctions, and he received many severe floggings from his schoolmaster, in consequence of thus absenting himself.

After the death of his mother he was humanely taken charge of by one of the parish officers, and treated by him with paternal kindness. This gentleman, struck, perhaps, by his superiority of appearance to the other boys of his rank, for

"Our Edwin was no vulgar boy," took him home, and declared his intention of bringing him up to assist him in his counting-house; but a female servant, whose anger he excited by ridiculing her deformed lover, found means to blight his prospects, and in the end, by lies and artful insinuations, procured his dismissal.

He was subsequently apprenticed to a silver-buckle-maker near Soho, and from that period he commenced his literary studies. All his pocket-money was expended in books, and, after a long day of severe labour, half the short period allotted for his repose was frequently spent in reading, particularly history and poetry. Mr. Law's writings fell in his way, and he was long bewildered in the labyrinths of mystical divinity.

After the expiration of his apprenticeship he supported himself by working at his trade, occasionally writing various poetic trifles, which, by the advice of some friends who discerned their merit, he sent for insertion to the papers and magazines of the day. These productions were mostly of a pensive cast, full of a plaintive sweetness, though some were of a humorous description. They attracted the attention of several literary characters, whose letters attest their opinion of the author, and a literary lady of no mean rank, in her Letters recently edited by Sir Walter Scott, speaks of him by name as the child of nature and unaided genius. Thus receiving praise, and in some instances

pecuniary remuneration, he was encouraged in his literary career, and he next turned his attention to the acquirement of the French language, and from the peculiar construction of his mind was rapidly successful. About this period he undertook to supply various light articles to a daily paper. He quitted his trade, which, from the change of fashion, was no longer productive, and from this time till the end of his life he supported himself respectably by the labours of his pen. Having procured an engagement as French translator to a daily paper, he successively mastered the Italian, Spanish, and German tongues, without receiving a single lesson or assistance of any kind, except from books. He now extended his engagement to the translation of the whole of these languages, and in a very short time the Portuguese was added. This employment necessarily confined him at home to await the arrival of the different mails. To fill up these intervals of leisure he commenced the study of the learned languages; the Greek and Hebrew he read so as to consult any author he wished to examine, and the Latin he could read and translate with accuracy.

The speedy acquisition of a knowledge of Languages appeared to be a natural gift. The mode he adopted was that recommended by Mr. Locke, and which is indeed the path marked out by Nature. He first attained a knowledge of the primary words, and then by means of a New Testament, or any easy and literal translation, acquired the particles, and thus, having gained some insight into the construction of the language, ended with the Grammar, the acquisition of which was now comparatively easy. Nor did he till the day of his death totally cease from adding occasionally to his vast store of learning; only a short time since he was busily engaged in an examination of the Northern dialects. When the Post-office refused to supply the Newspapers with the Foreign Journals, except in their own translations, he was consequently deprived of his employment. He soon afterwards proposed to publish a volume of poems by subscription; they were accordingly collected, but owing to different circumstances they did not appear, and they still remain in the hands of his widow.

He however now produced his first prose volume, entitled "*The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies*," which, if it did not possess much merit in a Literary point of view, was certainly of great service to the commu-

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nity, by calling the attention of Government to a set of desperate enthusiasts, whose sole aim was to bring about a subversion of civil order and tranquillity. This work, and some communications which he made to Government, when shortly after engaged as Editor to a daily paper, procured him the notice of Mr. Canning, and of the then Bishops of London and Durham; letters from whom now lie before the writer of this memoir. From the former gentleman he received a present of five pounds, all that, in the form of patronage, he ever received. The Bishop of London made him an offer of Ordination in the Church, which his objection to subscribe to the Articles of Faith, and a strong inherent love of independence, induced him, contrary to his interest, to refuse.

He now turned his mind to the study of Topography, Biography, and General Literature. London and its antiquities afforded him ample scope for investigation; and not a nook nor corner did he leave unexplored. A great mass of information which he had thus collected and designed to form a volume, remains in the hands of the present writer.

In the latter end of 1810, about a year and a half after his marriage with the writer of this sketch, pecuniary losses induced him to apply to the Literary Fund, and he then received a handsome donation. His Literary labours were afterwards more successful, and, though he had rather a large family, his circumstances remained comfortable till within the last year or two of his life, when various occurrences conspired to depress his spirits, and to cloud the evening of his days. He now again applied to the Literary Fund, and by that excellent Institution was again relieved from difficulties that pressed heavily upon him.

Still his habitual cheerfulness, which had even extended to playfulness, returned no more; and, although he appeared in tolerable health, those about him perceived a marked difference in his manner; he, however, only complained of a cold and cough for about a week prior to his decease, the night preceding which he went to bed apparently well, having been out twice during the day. He slept uninterruptedly till about one in the morning. About five his speech failed; and at half-past seven he calmly breathed his last, having exceeded the period of life commonly allotted to mankind.

In his manners he was affable and unassuming, but avoiding general society, it was only by the few who knew him intimately that his merits could be appreciated. Of the most inflexible lu-

tegrity himself, he was ever indulgent towards the faults of others. Even and placid in his temper, rational in his enjoyments, and moderate in his wishes, though never a rich man, he may be classed, if we except perhaps the last year or two of his life, among the number of happy men, and that entirely because his pleasures were those of intellect, and consequently dependent only on himself.

ISMAEL GIBALTAR.

Lately. In askirmish with the Greeks, the Turkish Admiral Ismael Gibraltar, who had a command in the Pacha of Egypt's fleet. He will be much missed, and even regretted by the English traveller; being as remarkable for his attachment to our nation, as for his splendid dress, and his constant good nature and open-hearted manners.

A few years ago Ismael was sent on some mission to England, and sailed in a Turkish frigate which he commanded from Constantinople. After a voyage of two or three months, for it was the longest and most perilous he had ever undertaken, he arrived safely in the river. On landing, he sought out a place of refreshment and rest, but with little hope of finding one suited to his Oriental taste; and, after parading through several narrow and dirty streets, he at last entered the Hog in Armour in Wapping, and going into a parlour that was well carpeted, and in whose chimney an excellent fire was blazing, he was quite delighted, and instantly squatted down on the floor, in his rich dress of light blue velvet, cashmere shawl, and Damascus sabre at his side, declaring he had no idea the Giaours were so well off. His long pipe, that was brought by one of his attendants, was instantly in use, and the volumes of smoke, the coffee, and the various paraphernalia, soon convinced the landlady that the stranger intended to monopolize the whole of her apartment. The next day he got into a hackney coach, and proceeded to present his letters of introduction at the West end of the town. The first was to the Duke of Kent, who, having heard much of Ismael's character, received him with the greatest kindness, and on his departure asked at what hotel he lodged, that he might have the pleasure of calling on him, and showing him all those attentions he would stand in need of in London. Ismael replied that he lodged at the Hog in Armour, where he should feel great pleasure in seeing his Royal Highness. The Duke smiled at the simplicity of the reply, and went early the following morning in his carriage to the

quarters of the noble Turk, whom he brought off bodily, and saw him installed in a more stylish, if not more comfortable, abode.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Genoa, the Rev. *Rich. Buller*, Rector of Lanreath, Cornwall, and Tavy, St. Mary, Devon, to which churches he was presented by John Buller, esq. in 1800 and 1807.

At Snelmore House, Berks, after a short but severe illness, aged 62, the Rev. *Wm. Dupré*, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786. The gentleman and the scholar were united in him, with the most unbounded benevolence.

At Evesbatch Rectory, Heref. aged 67, the Rev. *David Griffiths*, Vicar of Kenderchurch, in that county, and of Norton, Radn. and for many years Curate of Evesbatch, and of Bishop's, and Castle Frome, Som. He was presented to both his Vicarages in 1808, to Norton by the King, and to Kenderchurch by the Earl of Oxford.

At Salisbury, aged 63, the Rev. *John Howard*, of Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire.

At his son's, Farnham, near Knarborough, Rev. *Ed. Lally*, Rector of Clopton cum Crowdon, Camb. and Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1766, M.A. 1769; he was presented to his rectory in the latter year by T. Gape, esq. and to Whitegate in 1790 by Thos. Cholmondeley, esq.

At Lawhitton, Devon, the Rev. *Chas. Marshall*, Rector of that parish. He was of Exeter College, Oxford; M.A. 1795, and was presented to his living in 1798 by Dr. Courtenay, then Bishop of Exeter.

The Rev. *John Wm. Moolbeck Sumner*, Rector of Sutton, Suffolk. He was of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1796.

At Woolthorpe Rectory, near Belvoir Castle, aged 74, the Rev. *Leonard Towne*, Vicar of Liddington cum Caldecot, Rutland, and of Brampton, Hunts. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780; he was presented to Brampton in the latter year, and to Liddington in 1789, by the Prebendaries of those places in the Church of Lincoln.

At Weobley, aged 72, the Rev. *John Ellis Troughton*, Vicar of that parish, and Prebendary of Hereford. He was of Christ College, Camb. M.A. 1791; was presented to Weobley in 1790 by Dr. Butler then Bp. of Hereford, and to the Prebend of Huntingdon in that Cathedral in 1823.

March 17. At lodgings in Bath, aged 73, the Rev. *John Collins*, of Betterton, Berks, Vicar of Cheshunt, Herts. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford; M.A. 1774, and was presented to Cheshunt in 1788, by the late Marquis of Salisbury.

July 6. The Rev. *Henry Winstanley*,

Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D. D. Principal of St. Alban Hall. He took the degree of M. A. in 1818.

July 20. The Rev. *Edw. Mansfield*, Vicar of Bisley, Gloucestershire. On the 11th inst. whilst going on an errand of mercy, to consult with a friend for the relief of the numerous poor in his parish, he was thrown from his gig, his leg was broken by compound fracture, and his head much bruised; he lingered in great pain till the 20th, when he expired. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1803, M. A. 1806; and was presented to Bisley by the King in 1807.

July 26. Aged 68, the Rev. *Edmund Latter*, for twenty years Rector of Great Warley, Essex. He was son of the Rev. Edmund Latter, M. A. and, as his father, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782, B. D. 1789, and was elected Fellow; and by that Society he was presented to his living in 1805.

July 27. At Godmanchester, aged 70, the Rev. *Matthew Holworthy*, Rector of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire; to which church he was admitted on his own presentation in 1791. His son of the same name, took the degree of B. A. in 1810, as of Caius College, Cambridge.

July 28. At Syston, Leicestershire, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Woodcock*, Vicar of the adjoining parish of Barkby, and a magistrate for Leicestershire and Rector of Caythorpe cum Fricston, Linc. This gentleman was the only child of the Rev. Thos. Woodcock, Vicar of Wiston and Kilby, Leic. by Christina, dau. of — Fox, esq. of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire; and through his paternal grandmother and great-grandmother was doubly descended through the families of Pochin, Dixie, Beaumont, and Faunt, from Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III. He was born at Kilby, Aug. 12, 1755; was educated in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1780, and was first presented in 1782 to the Rectory of Rotherby, Leic. by Sam. Steele Perkins, esq. This he resigned in 1783, on obtaining those of Rothley and Cossington, both in the same co. and both in the presentation of Thos. Balington, esq. of Temple Rothley. In 1784 he resigned Cossington for Barkby, and in 1788 Rothley for Caythorpe, acquiring both the latter by the presentation of his cousin, William Pochin, esq. He married at Syston, in Nov. 1785, Anne, dau. of John-Whitoff Cleaver, of that place, gent. by whom he had three sons and three daughters: John-William, Anne, George, Eleanor-Mary-Frances, Henry, and Mary-Christian. See the pedigree in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 983. To the queries which Mr. Nichols issued on undertaking

that work, no answers were returned so fully satisfactory as those of Mr. Woodcock for the parish of Barkby; and his valuable communication is printed entire in the same volume, pp. 65, 66.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

July 21. Aged 48, *Louisa-Eliz. wife of Chas. Lambert*, esq. of Fitzroy-square, and Osborne House, Isle of Wight.

July 22. At Upper Clapton, aged 81, *Mrs. A. Bridges*.

July 23. At Lambeth, aged 63, after a long and severe illness, *Jonathan Young*, esq. surgeon.

In Tavistock-place, Russell-square, aged 79, *Mrs. Sarah Fenn*.

July 24. *Maria*, wife of *Wm. Hichens*, esq. of Camberwell-grove.

July 25. At Islington, aged 63, *Thos. Wakefield*, esq.

At her son's, in Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, aged 87, *Mrs. Lavenu*.

At North Brixton, aged 60, of a cancer in the tongue, *Robert Bell*, esq. for many years principal proprietor and editor of the "Weekly Dispatch." In 1804 he published, in 8vo, "A Description of the Condition and Manners of the Peasantry of Ireland."

At Walworth, aged 66, *Capt. James Moring*, an elder brother of the Trinity House.

July 26. At Mill-hill, aged 68, *Thos. Clark*, esq. a Magistrate of Middlesex.

July 28. In Marsham-street, Westminster, aged 40, *John Morris*, esq. late of the Audit Office.

In Lincoln's Inn, aged 33, *Spencer R. J. Lewin*, esq. Commiss. of Bankrupts, eldest son of the Rev. *Spencer J. Lewin*, of Ifield, Sussex.

Helen-Louisa, wife of *James Denyer*, esq. of Clarendon-square.

In Gower-st. aged 47, *Wm. Phillips*, esq. of Kentish Town.

In Church-yard-row, Newington-butt, aged 83, *Mr. Thomas King*.

Henry-Addington, third son of *Thos.-Luther Lechmere*, esq. of the Custom House, accidentally drowned while bathing.

July 31. In Nassau-street, Soho, *Mrs. Alfred Cocker*.

At Highgate, *Eliz. wife of James Kibblewhite*, esq.

Aug. 4. At the Grosvenor Hotel, *Lieut.-col. John Otto Beyer*. This officer entered the army as ensign in 81st Foot in 1792; he was appointed *Lieut.* of 105th, in 1783; *Capt.* 23d, Jan. 1, 1799; *Major* 26th, May 30, 1805; in the 10th, June 10 that year; and brevet *Lieut.-col.* Jan. 1, 1813. He served two years and a half at the Cape of Good Hope; one year in the East Indies; on the Staff in England, as *Major of Bri-*

gade; and in Sicily, where he was present at the siege of Scylla.

Aug. 5. In Cadogan-pl. Jas. Rosier, esq.

At her mother's, in Chesterfield-street, May-fair, Hannah, lady of Sir John-Saunders Sebright, seventh Bart. of Besford, Worc. and M.P. for Hertfordshire. She was the only daughter and heiress of Rich. Crofts, of West Haxling, Norf. esq.; was married Aug. 6, 1793; and had issue one son and eight daughters.

Aug. 6. In James-street, Buckingham-gate, aged 73, Henry Bates, esq. of Denton, Sussex.

Aug. 7. At the London Assurance House, Birch-in-lane, aged 62, John Laurence, esq. brother of his Grace the Abp. of Cashell.

At Clapham, Miss Astle, dau. of the late Thos. Astle, esq. Keeper of his Majesty's Records.

Aug. 8. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, John Pillans, esq. solicitor, of Swaffham, Norfolk.

Aug. 9. In New Broad-street, in his 19th year, Mr. Wm. Butler Phené.

Aug. 11. Aged 41, Harriet, wife of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bart. of Exton-park, Rutl. bart. and M. P. for that county. She was dau. of Rev. Joseph Gill, Vicar of Scraptoft, Leic. She became the second wife of Sir Gerard, May 4, 1823.

Aug. 12. Frances, wife of Alfred Batson, esq. of Limehouse.

Aug. 13. At Brixton, in a decline, aged 20, Thos. Richard, son of Rev. R. W. Hood.

Aug. 15. In Basinghall-street, aged 68, Mr. Henry Toppin.

Aug. 17. Aged 81, John Smith, esq. of Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

Aug. 18. John Lister, esq. of Herne-hill.

At Clapham-rise, aged 57, T. Payne, esq.

Aug. 20. In Montague-street, Portman-square, aged 91, Mrs. Chambre, only sister of the late Sir Alan Chambre.

Aged 82, the Right Hon. Lady Sarah, relict of the Hon. Col. Geo. Napier, Comptroller of Army Accounts in Ireland, sixth son of Francis, fifth Lord Napier, and great-uncle of William-John, the present and 8th Lord. She was born Feb. 14, 1745, the seventh dau. of Charles, 2d Duke of Lennox, by Sarah, dau. and co-heir of William, first Earl Cadogan; and was probably the last surviving great-granddaughter of King Charles II. On the 27th of August, 1781, she became the wife of Col. Napier, who died in 1804 (see vol. lxxiv. 986), having had issue by her five sons and three daughters. Of the former, three are Lieut.-colonels in the Army, one a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and one a Lieutenant R.N. Of the latter, two died young.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*July 21.* Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. T. G. Tyndale, Rector of Holted and Vicar of Woburn, and dau. of

late T. H. Earle, Esq. of Swallowfield-place, near Reading.

BUCKS.—*July 27.* At Weston, aged 72, Sir George-Courtenay Throckmorton, sixth Bart. of Coughton, Warw. He was the second surviving son of George Throckmorton, esq. (eldest married son of Sir Robert the fourth Bart.) and Anna-Maria, dau. of Wm. Paston, of Horton, Glouc. esq. He married, June 29, 1792, Catharine, only dau. of Thos. Stapleton, esq. of Carleton, co. York, but had no issue. In the same year, he took the name and arms of Courtenay, having inherited from his grandmother the estates of the Courtenays of Morland, co. Devon. He succeeded his brother, Sir John, the seventh Bart. in the title and estates, in Jan. 1819; and is succeeded by his brother Charles.

Aug. 3. At Berry-hill, near Taplow, Capt. Wells, R.N. of Holme Wood, Hunts.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Aug. 2.* In her 102d year, Anne, widow of Mr. Atherton, carver and gilder, of Cambridge.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 4.* Aged 64, Hugh Ley, M.D. of Penzance.

DEVONSHIRE.—*July 20.* At Plymouth, Capt. the Hon. Robert Rodney, R. N. of the Dryad, brother to Lord Rodney.

July 23. At Ham, near Plymouth, aged 64, Geo. Collins, esq.

Aug. 1. At Budleigh Salterton, Eliz. wife of Ben. Blaydes, esq. and dau. of late George Knowles, esq.

ESSEX.—*July 31.* Aged 71, Frances, wife of Dan. Cloves, esq. of Woodford.

Lately. George, son of Rev. Dr. Adams, Rector of Halstead. He was a law student, and highly respected.

Aug. 4. Aged 76, Alex. Sparkhall, esq. of Richmond House, Plaistow.

Aug. 18. At Matching-green, aged 81, Benjamin Brain Quare, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July 22.* Lieut. James Edgecombe, R. N. K. S. W. First Lieutenant of H. M. ship Gloucester; an officer of great merit, who had distinguished himself in the service of his country, and who was devotedly attached to his profession.

At Cheltenham, aged 48, John Ponton, esq. of Uddens House, Dorset.

July 27. At Bristol, Mary-Anne, wife of John Richardson, esq. late of Worle, Somerset, and dau. of Robert Poole, esq. of Bridgewater.

July 31. At Cheltenham, of a decline, aged 48, John-Turner Whieldon, esq. late of Fenton, co. Stafford.

Aug. 2. After a few hours illness, in his 68th year, Wm.-Henry George, esq. of Jubilee Castle, near Gloucester.

Aug. 15. At Cheltenham, Capt. C. H. Gibb, 23d Madras Light Infantry.

Aug. 17. At Clifton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Irvin Muxwell, sister of the late Sir David Maxwell, and aunt of the present Sir David, of Cardoness, co. Galloway,—a lady

distinguished for the most amiable manners, a solid understanding, and brilliant wit.

HANTS.—*Aug. 1.* Aged 18, William, eldest son of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk-house.

HERTS.—*July 18.* At Ware, aged 75, G. Cass, esq. malt-factor.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*July 18.* At Huntingdon, aged 27, Martha-Shirley, wife of the Rev. Henry A. Maule, and only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Rawes, of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

July 16. At her son's, in Huntingdon, aged 73, Mrs. Leslie. She had thoroughly performed the duties of an affectionate and pious mother to an only-son, who was deprived of his father in his infancy. This tribute is offered to her memory by that son, who will ever retain the remembrance of her virtues as his sweetest consolation.

KENT.—*July 25.* At Chatham, aged 28, Capt. Henry Robert Moorsom, of the sloop Jasper. He was son of Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Moorsom, K. C. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Medway, and brother of Capt. Moorsom, of the Prince Regent. He was a young officer of considerable promise; his remains were taken to Whitby in a vessel, and interred in Whitby church, near the graves of his ancestors.

July 25. In the Circus, Greenwich, Katharine, wife of John French Burke, Esq.

July 31. At Bromley-lodge, aged 75, Stewart Erskine, Esq.

Aug. 6. At Belvidere, in Kent, in child-bed, aged 31, Maria-Elizabeth, Countess Gersdorf, only dau. of Gregory-William, present and 10th Baron Say and Sele, and Maria-Marrow, eldest dau. and coheirress of Sampson, late Lord Eardley.

Aug. 7. Aged 64, Henry Meriton, Esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

At Margate, aged 69, Alexander Forbes, esq. of Upper Woburn-place.

Aug. 9. At Barming, Jane, wife of James Ellis, esq.

Aug. 11. In the New-road, Gravesend, aged 83, the wife of P. U. Lutterback, esq.

Aug. 13. Aged 77, John Lloyd, esq. of Belle Vue, Tunbridge-wells.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 25.* At Sandowne, near Liverpool, George Littledale, esq.

Aug. 2. At New-hall, aged 53, Sir Wm. Gerard, eleventh Bart. of Bryn. He succeeded his brother Sir Robert, *Aug. 26,* 1791, and mar. Sept. 14, that year, Anna-Maria, 2d dau. of the late Miles Stapleton, esq. of Drax. That lady died Sept. 13, 1808, without issue; and Sir William is succeeded by his nephew Sir John.

At Singleton-brook, near Manchester, aged 65, Geo. Augustus Lee, esq. of the house of Messrs. Phillips and Lee.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug. 8.* At Bourne, Tho. Rawnsley, esq. a Deputy-lieut. for that county.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 28.* Aged 54, Tho. Greenhill, esq. of Base-cottage, Little Stanmore, and late of Jamaica.

July 29. Aged 75, Wm. Squire, esq. of Peterborough.

Aug. 15. At Staines, aged 58, Peter Verbeke, esq. late of Demerara.

Aug. 18. Mary, wife of L. B. Hollinshead, of Stanwell, and of Hollinshead Hall, Lancashire, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Aug. 1.* At Clipstone-house, Henry Coleman, esq. Lieut-col. Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*July 26.* At Shorestone, Henry Geo. Grey, esq. Dep. Asst. Comm. Gen. to the Forces.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*July 21.* Mary-Anne, wife of Rev. T. G. Tyndale, Rector of Holton.

Aug. 12. At Nuneham Courtenay, aged 29, Catherine, wife of Rev. James Baker.

SALOP.—*May 23.* At Shrewsbury, aged 75, Mr. James Wilding, for many years master of the school at High Ercall. Having a poetic turn, and being fond of bell-ringing, he composed the mottos or inscriptions for the new bells at St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's churches, Shrewsbury, and for the two additional bells at High Ercall.

July 27. At the Franciscan Friary, Shrewsbury, aged 52, Mr. John Straphen, architect. The handsome column erected to the honour of Lord Hill (engraved in vol. lxxvii. ii. 393) was built under his superintendence; and the beautiful staircase added at his own expence.

Aug. 4. In Castle-street, Ludlow, aged upwards of 70, Catharine, widow of Rev. Edward Davenport, Rector of Chetton Glazeley and Deuxhall, Salop, and mother of the Rev. Edmund Sherrington Davenport, vicar of Worfield, Salop, and one of the daughters of the Rev. Edmund Taylor, late rector of St. Nicholas in Worcester.

SOMERSET.—*July 27.* At Bath, Anne Isabella, wife of the Rev. James Kevill, and only child of late Somerset Davies, Esq. of Croft Castle, Herefordshire.

Aug. 23. In Rivers-street, Bath, aged 76, Mary Elizabeth Sarah, widow of Robert Hoadly Ashe, D. D. of whom we this month give a short memoir in p. 181.

SURREY.—*July 28.* Arthur Edw. Bowles, of H. M. S. Dryad, third son of Humphry Bowles, esq. of Send Grove, Ripley.

At Croydon, aged 68, Mary, wife of Samuel Brooke, esq.

Aug. 1. At Richmond, aged 77, Wm. Prentice, esq.

Aug. 10. At Richmond, aged 13, Jane, third dau. of Rev. W. Bewsher, D. D.

SUSSEX.—*July 30.* At Brighton, R. Ire-monger, esq. His death has occasioned a vacancy in the representation of the Boro' of Stafford, for which he was lately returned for the first time.

Aug. 8. At Hastings, in his 72d year,

Edw. Gollins Ward, esq. The greatest part of his property situated in Sandhurst, Kent, will return, by will, into the hands of the original family of the Wards, who have inherited property in that parish for the last four centuries.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*July 26.* At Radway, aged 73, Henrietta, rel. of F. S. Miller, esq.

Aug. 11. At Edgbaston, Tho. Francis, esq.

WILTS.—At Titherton, aged 74, the Rev. Lewis R. West, formerly Minister of the United Brethren in Bath.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*July 27.* At Diglough, near Worcester, aged 68, Major-gen. Simons, of the Madras Establishment.

YORKSHIRE.—*July 18.* At Woodlands, Anna, relict of Wm. Elmsall, esq. of Thornhill.

July 20. Aged 75, Mr. Shout, of York, architect and stonemason, who directed the repairs of the venerable cathedral for 40 years past.

Aged 66, the Rev. John Nelson, of Sheffield, for many years a zealous preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, grandson of the celebrated John Nelson, whose extraordinary journal displays such great zeal in preaching during the earlier days of Methodism.

July 21. At Middleham, James Ewbank, esq. son of Soberhill, near Northallerton.

July 22. At her house without Micklegate-bar, York, aged 79, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Stapleton, aunt to the present Earl of Abingdon, and relict of Miles Stapleton, of Clints, Yorkshire, esq.

July 31. At Hawsker, near Whitby, aged 28, the wife of Mr. A. Stephenson; attorney-at-law; she had been only three months married.

At West Wiston, aged 45, Thomas Eaton, Esq. of Chelsea, and formerly of Scotland, near Caterick.

Lately. At Nessham-hall, near Darlington, aged 71, Wm. Wrightson, esq.

At Low Dunsforth, near Boroughbridge, aged 102, Charles Stephenson. At the age of 80 he was married, and has left a daughter 72 years of age. He possessed the use of his faculties until the last.

August 1. Aged 25, Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. J. Davies, M.A. Curate of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Incumbent of Sutton.

At Anlaby, aged 17, Sophia Frances, only child of Wm. Vosse, esq.

At Sutton, aged 91, Mr. Wm. Roxby.

Aug. 7. Aged 28, Jane, eldest dau. of Chas. Brown, esq. of Leeds.

Jane, wife of Major Hope, of Knutsford.

Aug. 8. Aged 21, at Headingley, near Leeds, the wife of Mr. O'Callaghan, of the Theatre Royal York and Hull, and dau. of Mr. Goldfinch, of Hall.

Aug. 9. At Ripon, aged 68, Mary, wife Rev. R. Pool, and dau. of late Rev. James Goldmond, Vicar of Howden.

Aug. 11. Aged 65, Mr. Wilkinson of York, member of the Common Council for Monk Ward.

Aug. 13. At Hotham House, aged 85, Hannah, relict of Rev. Rich. Gee.

WALES.—*Aug. 11.* Grace, fifth dau. of Rev. Rich. Prichard, Dinam and Rector of Llangair, Anglesa.

SCOTLAND.—*July 12.* At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, relict of Gen. Colin Mackenzie, and third dau. of late Roderick Mackenzie, esq. of Redcastle, Rosshire.

July 23. At the age of 113 years, Hugh Shaw. Till within the last eighteen months he every Saturday walked to Paisley and returned, walking altogether about seven miles. While he was able to go about, he had no other means of support than what he collected by begging from door to door. He left strict charges, that, as he never received, when living, any aid from the parish, so he should be buried without their help, even if without a coffin. His funeral was attended by a party of the 42d regt. (in which he had served), and by a number of respectable inhabitants of Paisley.

Aug. 4. In her 42d year, Louisa, wife of Mr. Ryder, manager of the Caledonian Theatre, Edinburgh, and eldest dau. of Mr. Goldfinch. Of eleven children seven survive her.

Aug. 5. At Langton House, Berwickshire, the Right Hon. Lady Eliza Gavin, sister to the Earl of Lauderdale. She was the second dau. of James late and 7th Earl, and Mary, dau. and coh. of Sir Tho. Lamb, bart. She was married to David Gavin, esq. of Langton, in March 1770, and was mother of the present Countess of Breadalbane.

Aug. 11. At Cowhill, near Dumfries, aged 88, Geo. Johnston, esq. of that place.

Lately. At Tulliebole-house, Kinross-shire, the lady of the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. of Tulliebole.

ABROAD.—*June 26.* At Paris, M. Jean Thomas Thiebault, an architect of considerable talent and reputation. He was born in the department of the Upper Marne, Nov. 20, 1757. A long residence at Rome, where he sedulously studied the remains of antiquity, contributed much toward that correct taste which, combined with simplicity and propriety, he displayed in his works. The palaces of Neuilly, Malmaison, and Bourbon Ellysée, are indebted to him for many beautiful embellishments. He was invited to Holland, where he was commissioned to repair the Stadt-house of Amsterdam, the palace of the Hague, and other edifices. M. Thiebault has left an important work on Perspective, which he was preparing for publication at the time of his decease.

June 27. At St. Omer, after three days illness, the wife of Col. Watson, R. Art.

June 29. On his passage from the West Indies, George, youngest son of late Wm. Henry Goldwyer, esq. of Bristol.

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July 3. At Jamaica, aged 23, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of late T. Prince, esq. of that island, and of Widcomb-crescent, Bath.

July 14. At Autwerp, aged 49, John Brettell, esq. late of Brownhills, Staffordsh.

Lately. At Sisieux, Lieut. Francis Jackson, R.N.

At Lille, aged 45, Chas. Rousselle, the famous Athletic, called the Hercules of the North. His combination of muscular force with agility was very extraordinary. Artists considered his form to be equal in development to the Hercules Farnese, and frequently took him as a model. In this way

he stood to Bosio for his *Alcides destroying the Hydra*; and our Royal Academy presented him with a superb gold medal.

On his passage to St. Helena, Brigadier-Gen. Morrison, who commanded the Arracan division, son of the late Gen. Morrison, of Worcester.

Of a fever, at Calcutta, J. R. Knight, esq. second son of the late Rev. B. Knight, Vicar of Tewkesbury. He was commander of the 49th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, at Arracan.

In Russia, Karansin, one of the most distinguished writers that country has produced. His historical works have spread his fame throughout Europe.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 26, to Aug. 25, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	- 745	Males	- 755		2 and 5	164	50 and 60	123
Females	- 738	Females	- 742		5 and 10	52	60 and 70	97
Whereof have died under two years old		501			10 and 20	60	70 and 80	98
					20 and 30	100	80 and 90	39
					30 and 40	123	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	134			

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Aug. 12.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
57	2	32	1	27	3	43	6	46	6	57	3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Aug. 21, 46s. to 56s.

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 21.

Kent Bags	11l.	0s.	to	18l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)...	12l.	0s.	to	15l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l.	0s.	to	12l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	12l.	0s.	to	14l.	0s.
Essex.....	10l.	10s.	to	12l.	12s.	Sussex.....	11l.	0s.	to	12l.	12s.
Farnham (fine).....	16l.	0s.	to	18l.	0s.	Essex.....	11l.	11s.	to	13l.	12s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 19 Aug. 30s. 6½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 6s.	Straw 12. 16s.	Clover 7l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s.
	Straw 2l. 0s.	Clover 6l. 16s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	0d.	to	4s.	10d.	Lamb	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	6d.
Mutton	3s.	8d.	to	4s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 21 :					
Veal	5s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Beasts	2239	Calves	256		
Pork	3s.	8d.	to	4s.	8d.	Sheep	23,490	Pigs	120		

COAL MARKET, Aug. 21, 24s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41s. 6d. Yellow Russia 35s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in August 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 25, Threadneedle-street, London.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380l.—Birmingham, 260l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 245l.—Neath, 320l.—Monmouth, 195l.—Ellesmere, 104l.—Grand Junction, 266l.—Regent's, 30l.—Kennet and Avon, 24l.—West India Dock Stock, 186l.—London Dock Stock, 82l. 10s.—Globe Insurance, 186l.—Atlas, 7l. 15s.—Hope, 4l. 10s.—Rock Life Assurance, 3l. 2s.—East London Water Works, 105l.—London Bridge Annuitants, 55l.—Phoenix Gas, 30l.; paid 7l. discount.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to Aug. 26, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
July	°	°	°				Aug.	°	°	°			
26	63	68	56		30, 32	fair	11	62	64	59		29, 88	rain
27	60	67	60		, 38	fair	12	60	67	56		30, 05	fair
28	63	69	61		, 27	fair	13	61	71	62		, 16	fair
29	65	71	61		, 15	fair	14	65	71	61		29, 95	fair
30	70	78	74		, 10	fine	15	66	73	67		30, 10	fair
31	75	81	69		, 05	fine (thund.)	16	65	70	60		29, 94	showers
A.1	70	78	68		, 10	cloudy	17	61	72	65		30, 12	fair
2	69	74	69		, 02	cloudy [at n	18	68	76	62		, 30	fine
3	67	70	67		29, 98	cl., h. r., t. & l.	19	69	80	69		, 29	fine
4	68	70	64		30, 03	cloudy	20	74	81	65		, 02	fine
5	60	67	61		, 05	cloudy	21	61	70	61		29, 98	fair
6	64	72	64		, 10	fair	22	65	71	61		, 94	fair
7	65	73	65		, 19	fair	23	64	71	65		, 78	cloudy
8	69	75	69		, 10	fair	24	64	72	65		, 76	fair, r. at n.
9	65	74	65		29, 96	cl., h. r. at n.	25	68	73	65		, 71	fa., h. t., s. e.
10	67	71	61		, 95	fair							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 28, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	4 per Cent. Scrip.	Long Annuities.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.		
28	200	77½	8	77½	84½	84½	92½	3½	93½	½ pm	19½	18 20 pm.	12 11 pm.	11 13 pm.
29	200½	78½	8	77½	84½	84½	93½	3½	94	½ pm	19½	20 pm.	12 14 pm.	12 14 pm.
31	200½	78½	8	78	85½	84½	93½	3½	94½	½ pm	19½	18 20 pm.	13 15 pm.	13 15 pm.
1	200½	78½	8	78	86½	84½	93½	3½	94½	½ pm	19½	19 20 pm.	14 16 pm.	14 16 pm.
2	201	78½	8	78½	86½	85½	93½	3½	94½	½ pm	19½	20 22 pm.	16 18 pm.	17 19 pm.
3	203	79½	8	78½	86½	86	93½	3½	94½	½ pm	19½		16 18 pm.	15 18 pm.
4	202	79½	8	78½	87	86½	93½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	24 26 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.
5	203½	79½	8	79½	87	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½		21 18 pm.	21 18 pm.
7	203	79½	8	78½	87	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	25 27 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 19 pm.
8	203½	80½	8	79½	87	87½	95	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	27 30 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 18 pm.
9	79½	78½	8	78½	87½	87	95	4½	95½	½ pm	19½	31 30 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
10	202	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	29 30 pm.	19 17 pm.	19 17 pm.
11	79½	78½	8	78½	87½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	30 pm.	18 15 pm.	17 18 pm.
12	79½	78½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	29 26 pm.	16 15 pm.	16 15 pm.
14	202½	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	26 pm.	16 14 pm.	14 16 pm.
15	202½	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	24 22 pm.	14 15 pm.	14 15 pm.
16	202½	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	24 22 pm.	14 15 pm.	14 15 pm.
17	202½	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	23 25 pm.	14 16 pm.	14 16 pm.
18	79½	78½	8	78½	87	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	23 pm.	15 17 pm.	15 17 pm.
19	79½	78½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	25 24 pm.	16 18 pm.	16 18 pm.
21	203	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½		17 18 pm.	17 18 pm.
22	202½	79½	8	78½	87	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	25 24 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 19 pm.
23	203	79½	8	78½	87	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	26 24 pm.	17 19 pm.	17 19 pm.
25	203	79½	8	78½	87½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	25 24 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
26	203½	79½	8	78½	86½	86½	94½	3½	95½	½ pm	19½	26 25 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
28	79½	80½	8	79½	87	87	94½	5½	95½	½ pm	19½	24 25 pm.	18 17 pm.	17 19 pm.

India Stock, Aug. 4, 230½. Aug. 9, 231. Aug. 19, 231. Aug. 23, 232½.

South Sea Stock, July 28, 85. Aug. 2, 85½. Aug. 3, 86. Aug. 10, 85½. Aug. 17, 86½.

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London Gazette Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit Press—M. Adv.
Represent.—Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun—Star—Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
H Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berks. Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bolton 2
Boston—Brighton 2
Bristol 4.—Bucks
Bury 2.—Cambridge
Canbridge—Carlisle 2
Cardiff—Chelms 2
Cheltenham 2.—Chert.
2
Chichester—Cornwall
Coventry 2.—Cumberl.
Derby 2.—Devon 2
Devonport—Devizes
Doncaster—Dorchester
Dorset 2.—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 2



Gloucester. 2.-Hants 2
Hereford 2.-Hull 3
Hunts 2.-Ipswich
Kent 4.-Leicester
Leeds 4.-Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfield.Maiden
Manchester 2
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham.Oxf.2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading..Rochester
Salisbury.Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne..Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stafford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suff.Surrey...
Taunton..Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2.York 4
Man 2..Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
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Also with Representations of an ANCIENT STATUE of ST. PETER,
and REGAL BADGES of Cognizance.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With reference to the Earl of Shrewsbury's titles of Earl of Wexford and Waterford (enquired into by a CONSTANT READER in our January Number, p. 2), NEPOS would remark, that the statement in Archdall's Irish Peerage, that the first Earl of Shrewsbury was Earl of Wexford "by inheritance," must be certainly erroneous and unfounded; and that, as the Earl was created Earl of Wexford and Waterford, July 17, 24 Hen. VI. that was decidedly in 1446, not 1447. The monument at Rouen [Rouen] in Normandy, mentioned by the CONSTANT READER, is one of two said to have been erected to the first Earl, the other being at Whitchurch in Shropshire, whither his body was removed from Rouen. The Historian of Herefordshire has admitted the inscription of the latter only into his annals of the family; either from oversight, or from distrust of the authenticity of the Rouen memorial. It is worthy of remark, that the Irish titles are not mentioned in the epitaph at Whitchurch. Two other instances, however, of Wexford being placed before Waterford, are to be found in Mr. Hunter's volume. On the tomb of the fourth Earl at Sheffield, engraved at p. 148, he is styled "Comes Salopie, Westfordie, et Waterfordie;" and in some English verses formerly hung up near the tomb of the sixth Earl in the same chapel, he is called "George Earle of Shrowsbury, Washford, and Waterford;"—though at his death in 1690, the Act of Absentees which resumed the title, had been passed fifty-six years,—namely, in 1536. Again, the monument of Edward eighth Earl in Westminster Abbey, is erected "Comiti Salopie, Weishfordie, and Waterford." These epitaphs prove two points, that Wexford was formerly always placed before Waterford; and that the family were at no period content to forego these Irish titles, even when legally deprived of them.—On the other hand, it may be remarked that the Earldom of Shrewsbury is the only title given to the second Earl in his epitaph at Worksop.

C. K. remarks, on our List of the House of Commons: "P. 75, the Member for Armagh County is Caulfield, not Caulfield. The Member for Carlow County is Kavanagh, not Kavenagh. The Member for Cork County is the Hon. Robert, not William King. The Member for Kerry is the Hon. William, not J. Hare. The Member for Tralee is Colonel Cuff, not Cuffs.—P. 76. The Marquis of Waterford was not the Marquis of Ireland; that honour belongs to the Duke of Leinster, as Marquis of Kildare.—P. 112. In like manner the de Courcy family retain the ancient

spelling of Kingsale, though the town has been long changed to Kinsale. There is a ship entitled the 'Lord Kingsale of Kinsale.'—P. 178. The Earl of Chichester was not merely 'nearly related to,' but the next heir male to the Duke of Newcastle. The barony of Pelham of Stanmer devolved on the Duke's death to Thomas Pelham, afterwards first Earl of Chichester."

Of the mansion of the Bowyer family at Camberwell, of which a view was given in our last volume, Part ii. p. 585, Evelyn says in his Diary: "Sept. 1, 1657, I visited Sir Edmund Bowyer at his melancholy seat at Camerwell. He has a very pretty grove of oaks, and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elms before his court."

Mr. REVETT SHEPPARD is informed that the word *Thwaite*, which occurs in the composition of so many names of places, is Saxon, signifying *pasture*.

Mr. GILBERT FLESHER requests us to expose the havoc lately made in the church of Greens Norton, near Towcester, by the destruction of the ancient tombs and monumental effigies of the Greens, who gave their name to that place. It appears that in many instances the repewing of churches is left entirely to the judgment of the merciless contractor. Really the incumbents of parishes, as men of education and guardians of the sacred edifices, should more frequently exercise their authority and their taste.

A CONSTANT READER is informed, that the "History of the Jews," is by Dr. Thomas Jackson, Dean of Peterborough. It will be found in his "Whole Works," 3 vols. folio, a collection not particularly scarce.

N. T. writes: "The Periodicals have informed us that M. Champollion has edited a Catalogue of the Egyptian Manuscripts in the Vatican, which has been translated into Italian by M. Angelo Mai.—Can any of your Correspondents favour me with information respecting the nature of those manuscripts, and whether any of them are likely to be published?"

A. Z. will find copies of Aggas's Map of London, temp. Elizabeth, in Pennant's and Lambert's Histories of London.

J. B.'s communication respecting Irish Baronets is thankfully acknowledged.

The "jeu-d'esprits" mentioned by J. C. will be acceptable.

ERRATUM.

In note †, page 17, it should have been more clearly stated that the error there pointed out was in our vol. xcii. and not in Mr. Baker's book.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARMOURY IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN, *Upper Cadogan-place,
September 2.*

IN the last Magazine you have adverted to the new arrangement of the Armoury in the Tower, and hinted that the Government had placed it under my superintendence. It is true that the Honourable Board of Ordnance have officially requested me to fulfil an offer I made some time back to render this collection historically useful, without occasioning any expence.

The occurrence originated in this way. The claim of the King's champion to a suit of armour for his services at the Coronation, being allowed, it was conceived that there were workmen in the small armoury department at Enfield sufficiently skilful to imitate one in the Tower, rather than diminish the number there. The Duke of Wellington, to whom I had the honour of being introduced by his Grace of Rutland, submitted this specimen to me for approval; and with some trifling alterations, which I took the liberty of suggesting, it was forwarded to Scrivelsby.

During the conversation, I offered to arrange the horse armoury in the Tower chronologically, without any other reward than the satisfaction of having done a service, if it should be so considered. The Duke was pleased to say, "If you can do this, you would undoubtedly be conferring a great benefit." Accordingly I prepared, and had the honour to deliver into his hands a report upon its origin, its present state, its defects, and my ideas for its amelioration, which his Grace most condescendingly promised me he would examine.

As the great want of light in the present apartment was one of the inconveniences I pointed out, I was asked to examine the room above, and say whether I thought if the side walls were raised and covered with a flatter

roof with sky-lights, the purpose would not be answered. It appeared to me that it would, and Mr. Atkinson, architect to the Board, was called on to

ascertain to me for any alterations I might deem proper. The estimate was then required, which made the cost enormous; 1000*l.* to raise the walls, and 3000*l.* to effect what else was requisite to prepare the room. The plan was in consequence at once abandoned.

The increased want of store room, however, induced Mr. Wright, clerk of the works, to propose, with the work people constantly employed by the Board, and the materials in their own possession, to raise a new building for the horse armoury, which is that to which you have alluded, and on its completion I received the official requisition before mentioned.

With respect to this building, I have had no interference, excepting the colour of its interior, four glass cases, and the substitution of a skylight in a recess, in front of which I suggested an arch instead of windows, which I found it contain. For its merits or demerits, as the public may judge them, Mr. Wright is the sole author. That gentleman had likewise renewed the Spanish armoury, with which I have not meddled, and of which my opinion, given in the third volume of the Critical Inquiry, remains unaltered.

It is true that a number of cannonis, some of them exquisitely beautiful as works of art, have been deposited by my direction in the rear of the equestrian figures, comprehending a period from the time of Henry VI. to that of James II. being to the same extent as that of the plate-armour. One suit of mail is made to resemble the fashion of Edward I.; but, with this exception, the whole will be actually what it professes, founded on the basis of truth.

The badges of the Kings and nobles being discovered on their horse-armour, I expect to restore Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, &c. to their proper stations, and hope to give some effect to the whole by rendering the attitudes various, instead of uniform, as at present.

I should do great injustice to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, if I did not take this opportunity of stating that they have most willingly allowed me to search all their stores in London and Woolwich, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN,

Crabtree Corner,
Sept. 18.

AMONGST the many amusing and instructive discussions which your valuable Publication presents, "Gothic architecture" (as it is still termed) appears to be a favourite subject; which, like the fertile field of politics, produces its venal panegyrists, and its envious croakers; who, reversing the sublime sentiment of the Poet, strive to prove that "whatever is, is" *wrong*.

In the effusion of your Oxford correspondent, with which we are favoured in the Number for August, p. 119, it is not very obvious which of the two above-mentioned feelings predominates; the ambiguity however brings to my recollection an incident which occurred, upon a friend of mine relating that the late Mr. James Wyatt, whose works in Gothic architecture have been so much criticised, and illiberally condemned since his decease, was at a former period eulogized by a critic of no less importance than that oracle of his day, Horatio Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford! What! exclaimed another friend, did Lord Orford ever praise any work of a contemporary, and could that work be Gothic architecture? This observation occasioned a reference to a work which was at hand, entitled, "Remarks on Modern Gothic Architecture," annexed to "Pugin's Specimens," when, lo! it appeared, that Lord Orford himself had some share in designing the eulogized improvements of "Mr. Barratt's House at Lee near Canterbury."

Whether your Oxford correspondent "An Old Observer" had a finger in the pie which comes out of the oven at Magdalen College, so much "to the

credit of all parties," I will not undertake to determine: nor will I stop to enquire whether the indistinct allusion to the works going on at Cambridge is the result of actual observation, or is only rubbed in to give effect as a background to the picture; this may hereafter claim further notice. The object of my present enquiry is an endeavour to investigate the cause of the opprobrium so indiscriminately cast upon every attempt to revive a species of building generally affected to be admired.

"An Old Observer," by his "*faint praise*" of the works "*brought to temporary conclusion*" at Magdalen College, seems to insinuate that, "*creditable*" as they are "*to all parties*," yet they are not so perfect as may be desired; a piece of general criticism that may upon all subjects be safely administered. I will however venture a little further, and express my regret that "*restoration*" should have been carried to such an *ultra* extent as to reconstruct, as parts of a diminished building, appendages which there is reason to believe only existed as remains of a much more ancient edifice of a different character, and which restored parts every unprejudiced observer must admit to be *unnecessary*, if considered as buttresses, and *unseemly* in their situation, if considered with reference to the idea inseparable from their appearance. With respect to the new bay window in the library, it appears to me to possess no other merit than by its clumsy proportions to give countenance to the said objectionable excrescences purporting to be buttresses.

The windows of St. Mary's Hall I have not yet seen, but if the report be true, that "three tons of iron are required to maintain them in their positions," "*ingenuity of construction*" must, I conceive, be intended as *irony* when applied in describing them.

I now come to the anticipated "*sin*" of innovation upon the dormer windows of All Souls College. What fashion they are to assume I know not; but of those of St. John's, both east and west, I have a tolerably clear recollection, which is not quite reconcilable with the description given by "an Old Observer;" for by his description I should have been led to suppose, that the parapet of the east front continued in a straight line before the gable windows, instead of fol-

lowing the plan of the bay windows, as is the fact. I admit that the upper story of the west front of St. John's is not in *all its details* of the same age as the part to which those details are superadded; but as the whole evidently appears not to have suffered by any innovation since the delineation of that structure by Loggan in 1675, I should have thought *that fact* sufficient to stamp it as "*genuine*" in the eye of "an Old Observer."—I also admit, that in Loggan's time the dormer windows on the south side of the roof of All Souls' College were placed behind the embattled parapet; but I beg leave to observe, that previous to the publication of the Oxford Almanac for the year 1814, the convenience of some parties interested in the state of the premises (which certainly ought to have more weight than the intrusive opinion of meddling critics) dictated the removal of some parts of the said parapet. Now, although the restoration of the parapet would give picturesque effect by increasing the number of lines in the elevation, yet I believe few persons who value things according to propriety of application to their destined use, will desire to see the restoration alluded to.

What pity, Mr. Urban, that architects in general, should be such simpletons as to consider windows as useful members of habitable edifices; and, that light, and air, and facility for vision, are essential requisites in every habitable apartment! while some of the pretty prattling picture-making tourists of the day are prone to think otherwise. It may be fashionable in this enlightened age to suppose that no men can be so ill qualified to produce good effects in a particular science, as those who have devoted their whole time to the study and *practice* of such science; yet there is reason to believe that many of your silent readers entertain the most rational opinion, that, if Architects were more frequently permitted to exercise their own sound discretion in applying the rules of their science, there would be less reason for just censure of their works than at present exists.

"'Tis with our judgments as our watches,
nono

Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

POPE.

I have great pleasure in congratulating those who take an interest in the

subject, upon the important discovery made by "an Old Observer," viz. that in Gothic architecture the "*charm*" consists in the "*antiquity*," not in the taste by which elegant designs may be produced; not in the judgment and economy with which such designs, and their several parts, may be arranged and adapted to useful purposes; nor in the skill and art with which the whole may be executed; all, all must fail, when "the charm which antiquity confers" is wanting!! Now, as it must be evident that no new edifice can at one and the same time be an old edifice, it must also be evident that no new building, whatever may be its merits in the opinion of rational persons, can possess the quality which constitutes beauty or propriety in the eyes of "*an Old Observer*," or of *those who labour under a similar delusion*.

In pursuing the investigation proposed, it may be submitted to the candour and good sense of your readers, whether the want of success in modern efforts in Gothic architecture is attributable so much to vitiated taste in its professional practitioners, as to the presumption of a non-descript sort of persons, who either dare not assume, or cannot attain responsible stations: but who (by the exercise of a certain sort of influence, for which the most powerful periodical writer of the present day has a characteristic name) contrive to administer to the vanity and prejudices of individuals who may have power to controul the efforts of legitimate talent and real taste. It is rather to be regretted that no opportunity is afforded for these petit stylemongers* to enlighten the age by some genuine display of their own talents, by which a proper estimate may be formed of their pretensions. It is constantly asserted by these sapient persons that no modern specimen of Gothic architecture can be correct that is not an exact copy of some ancient model. If this proposition be granted, then the use of that mode of building must be limited in the extreme, because it must be ob-

* This term is not intended to be applied to the ingenious and scientific persons to whom we are really indebted for many successful investigations and classifications of the almost endless varieties of the architecture of the middle ages; but to the superficial critics who mistake inelegant subtleties of ancient unskilful architects for orthodox rules.

vious that very few, if indeed any, entire models remain; and if any such are to be found (and we follow up the maxims of the would-be dictators in taste), they can only be applicable to purposes contemplated by the original builders, and for such modes of living as were practised by the ancient possessors.

I trust, Mr. Urban, that those of our contemporaries whose intellects are not clouded by the mist of such visionary notions of ancient perfection, will agree with me in the opinion, that a style of building may be effected in which the essential spirit and taste of the most admired, or most worthy to be admired, of the remaining specimens of ancient architecture may be preserved, and continued without wanton innovation upon principle, or puerile imitation of such details as have not intrinsic beauty, but only "the charm which antiquity confers," to recommend them.

Who, permit me to ask, will have the hardihood to assert that there were no unskilful and tasteless builders in the enchanting ages which produced the elegant and scientific works we admire?—Who will presume to say, that in the application of an ancient style of architecture to modern purposes, no occasion can arise to justify the adoption of expedients for which exact precedents are not to be found? Or, who will undertake to maintain that rational convenience ought to be sacrificed, and good taste insulted, merely for the purpose of sanctifying and perpetuating mistakes which happened to be made in times when real taste prevailed? With the great veneration that I feel for the genius and skill of our ancestors, I must beg leave to protest against the absurdities I have endeavoured to represent to your readers.—Hereafter I hope to have an opportunity of shewing that I am not of those who prefer innovation to soundly established system, but one ready to subscribe to the precept so elegantly impressed by Mason,

"that Beauty best is taught
By those the favour'd few, whom Heaven
hath lent

The power to seize, select, and reunite
Her loveliest features; and of these to form
One archetype complete of sovereign grace."

A PROVINCIAL ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

IN your Magazine for Aug. p. 154, is a notice of the Barony of Stafford, with a reference to an article in Gent. Mag. for 1797, pp. 667, 670. But your Reviewer's remarks are not quite accurate. The article of 1797 was furnished by your present Correspondent; and as the case is singularly curious, and the MS. materials of that case still lie before him, he cannot let slip the opportunity both of correction and addition.

To speak then in the first person.—I know nothing of the law of *Baronies limited by fines to heirs male*, as mentioned by the Reviewer; but if this is meant of the fine levied by Roger Stafford, it is a proveable mistake. Of that fine I will say more in the course of this article. But first let me give a copy of Roger Stafford's petition, which perhaps may have been no otherwise preserved than in my MS.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The humble Petition of Roger Stafford, the heir male of the body of Richard Stafford, Esq.

Humbly sheweth unto your Lordships, that whereas your Petitioner is (as he hopeth to manifest unto your Lordships), the undoubted heir male of the family of the Lord Staffords, and he to whom upon the death of the last Lord Stafford, the Honor and Barony, together with diverse honors, manors, lands, and hereditaments, entailed or otherwise estated upon the heirs male of the body of the former Lord Staffords, your Petitioner's ancestors, by Act of Parliament and otherwise, are in all right and equity descended and come.

But it may please your Lordships so it is that your Petitioner being kept from the possessions belonging to the said Honor and Barony; and being of himself but of weak estate, hath humbly petitioned his Majesty for relief herein, and that his Majesty would be graciously pleased in a summary and short way to restore your Petitioner to the said Honor and possessions. And having petitioned his Majesty, your Petitioner doth now become an humble suitor to your Lordships to second his most humble request to his Majesty; and that your Lordships would be pleased to afford your Petitioner your accustomed justice and clemency herein.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray for your Lordships' health and happiness."

The above Roger Stafford, in his youth called *Fludde*, having thus coun-

terclaimed the peerage, castle, and lands, entailed by Act of Parliament 1 Edw. VI. on Henry Lord Stafford and the heirs male of his body, against *Sir William Howard* in right of his wife Mary, sole sister and heir of Henry, late Lord Stafford, did on 5 Dec. 1637, submit to the King's Majesty all his title to that Barony; upon which submission his Majesty declared his Royal pleasure that the said ROGER STAFFORD should make a resignation of all claims and title to the said *Barony* of Stafford for his Majesty to dispose of as he shall think fit. In obedience and performance of which order the said Roger Stafford (who was never married) did by his deed enrolled 7 Dec. 1639, grant and surrender the said Barony, &c. and covenanted before the end of Hilary Term then next, to *levy a fine*, &c. of the said Barony; which fine being so levied, the King by letters patent 12 Sept. 16 Car. I. granted the barony of Stafford to Sir Wm. Howard and his lady, Mary, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder over to the heirs of their bodies.

I find the legality of this fine questioned at the very time; for at the bottom of the MS. recital, whence this is taken, are the following words:

"It may be there will be two questions raised in this case: 1. Whether by the said surrender and fine the said Roger Stafford's pretension to the title and dignity of Baron Stafford be extinguished. 2. If the said Sir William Howard, now Baron Stafford, ought to be placed in Parliament next under the Lords Talbot."

Two years afterwards, 1640, this surrender was condemned in Parliament; Lord Shaftesbury on *Viscount Purbeck's Case*, 1678, calling it "a sole, single, melancholy precedent." (See Collins on Baronies, p. 305.) And in this same Lord Purbeck's case, it was unanimously resolved by the Lords, that "no fine now levied, nor at any time hereafter to be levied to the King by a Peer of the realm of his title of honour, can bar such title of honour, or the right of any person claiming such title under him that levied, or shall levy such fine." (Ibid. p. 306.)

If, therefore, there had been heirs male of the body of Roger Stafford, or of Henry the restored Lord Stafford (his ancestor), this fine and surrender could never have shut them out:

In the copy (lying before me) of the

first draught for a warrant for the Barony of Stafford to Sir William Howard and his lady, directed to Sir John Bankes, Attorney General, among the reasons assigned is, that "Sir William Howard in right of his wife, has the *Castle of Stafford*, &c.;" and "that Roger Stafford, the other pretender, had no part of the inheritance of the Lords Stafford. Therefore it was the King's will and pleasure that the said Roger should surrender," &c. &c.

Here then were glorious times of legal protection!! An Act of Parliament entails this Castle and other possessions on ROGER as *heir male*. The female heir gets possession *against right*; and then this wrongful possession is pleaded as a reason for forcing him to surrender the claim and title which accrued to him by the entail of Parliament itself!

Observe then what is the effect of a submission to the arbitrament and decision of the Crown! This submission is always voluntary; though it is become so common, that supine and uninquiring people now suppose it to be part of "the law of the land." It was solemnly and unanimously determined, after long and elaborate arguments, by Lord Chief Justice Holt and the whole Bench, in the famous *Bambury Case*, temp. William and Mary, that the inheritance to a peerage was under the same protection of the common law as all other rights of legal inheritance (see Skinner's Reports); and nothing but a *legal judgment* or Act of Parliament can divest a man of his Peerage.

It is true that certain persons have ventured to lay down a contrary doctrine; but doctrines which are contrary to Acts of the Legislature and solemn decisions of the most illustrious Judges which the nation ever produced, are (come whence they may) of as little weight as the whistlings of the wind. We know that all doctrine which is legal, must be either the *ancient law of the land*, or the enactment of Parliament; viz. of King, Lords, and Commons. No one of the three branches of the Legislature can by itself make a law. There can be no legal court which is not a court by the ancient law of the land, or by statute: nor can any court exceed the jurisdiction so prescribed to it. Whatever is done otherwise is null and void, and judgments and resolutions made by

those having no jurisdiction, go for nothing.

So long as one of the most prominent of the statutes of the realm is authority, these positions cannot be denied; much less be deemed derogatory to any existing powers. I mean the celebrated Act of 16 Car. I. cap. x. founded on the "Petition of Rights," and confirmatory of *Magna Charta*. This is entitled "An Act for the regulating of the Privy Council, and for taking away the Court commonly called the Star Chamber." The preamble not only speaks of the Great Charter as "many times confirmed in Parliament," but also refers to Stat. 5 Edw. III. cap. 9, Stat. 25 Edw. III. cap. 4, Stat. 28 Edw. III. cap. 3, Stat. 42 Edw. III. cap. 3, Stat. 3 Hen. VII. cap. 1, Stat. 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 20.

The Stat. 25 Edward III. cap. 4, enacts that "none be put out of his franchise or freehold, unless he be duly brought in to answer, and forejudged of the same by the course of the law; and if any thing be done against the same, it shall be redressed and holden for none," &c.

The above Act of 16 Car. (viz. 1641) which recites all these old Statutes passed to protect the rights of subjects, has, among others, this remarkable clause:

"Be it also declared and enacted by authority of this present Parliament, that neither his Majesty, nor his Privy Council, have or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, or authority, by English Bill, Petition, Articles, Libel, or any other arbitrary way whatsoever, to examine or draw into question, determine, or dispose of the lands, tenements, HEREDITAMENTS, goods, or chattels, of any the subjects of this kingdom; but that the same ought to be tried and determined in the ordinary Courts of Justice, and by the ordinary course of the law."

It is quite a different thing, when the King refers to his Privy Council or to his Peers, or to his law officers, for *advice*, whether to grant or refuse a petition of right *without a legal suit*.

All references in cases of claims of peerage created by a common law conveyance, are merely of this nature, and not in the nature of a legal suit. Whether they are made to the Privy Council, to the Lords, or to the Law Officers. The system of a reference to the Lords began about the time of Charles I.; before that it was commonly made to two or three State offi-

cers named by the Crown as commissioners for the special purpose. But the practice was so little uniform so late as the reign of Charles II. that in 1669 the King referred the petition of Benjamin Mildmay for the barony of Fitzwalter to his Privy Council; and this, notwithstanding the claim had been previously referred to the Lords, and several proceedings had thereon.

It is worthy of remark, that this Act of Charles I. passed the very year after the King had taken on himself, by his own mere dictum, to divest ROGER STAFFORD of his peerage. The subsequent reference of the Fitzwalter case to the Privy Council is a decisive proof that it was a mere reference for opinion, and not a judicial proceeding; for the Crown would not have dared at this time to fly in the face of so celebrated a statute. If it be contended that cases of peerage did not come within this Statute, let it be shewn that an hereditary peerage is not an *hereditament*, or else that this species of hereditament is excepted by some subsequent Act.

Neither my time nor my paper will allow of a further discussion of this great constitutional question on the present occasion. The doctrine here laid down cannot be disputed, because it is in the express words both of Statutes and decisions; and after the judgment of the King's Bench by Lord Chief Justice Holt and the Court in the *Banbury Case*, no learned or sound lawyer will presume to dispute it.

Yours, &c.

F. S.

Mr. URBAN, Clapham, Sept. 20.

THE writer of an account of Carbrook in Norfolk, Part i. p. 578, does not appear to have been acquainted with the earliest history of the advowson. There is good reason to conclude that one of the Clare family, viz. Roger Earl of Hertford, gave this advowson to the Monks of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, about 1170. At all events, it appears in their possession in 1218, in which year it was alienated by the Monks of St. Neot's to the Monks of Stoke-Clare. (See the Cottonian Cartulary of St. Neot's, fol. 42, or History of St. Neot's, vol. II. pp. xiii. cxliii.) If Mr. Duffield is acquainted with any depository of ancient Deeds relating to this advowson, I should feel obliged by his communicating with me on the subject.

Yours, &c.

G. C. GORHAM.



PETER'S CHURCH, WALWORTH, SURREY.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. IX.
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WALWORTH.

Architect, Soane.

THIS edifice is situated at a short distance from the Eastern side of the Walworth road, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, and is the second new Church built in that parish. It has an extensive and populous district assigned it, in which the want of a Church has been for years felt and acknowledged. Eight centuries ago the Parish Church was situated in that neighbourhood, but in modern times, (until the last year), the respectable part of the inhabitants have had no opportunity of assembling for public worship, except within the walls of the conventicle, a description of buildings which has sprung up in this neighbourhood with a rapidity proportioned to the increase of the population, and the consequent want of accommodation in the Parish Church. In fact, the "holy business of dissent" seemed to be the most thriving trade at Walworth; that it has received a check since the erection of the Church is evident to all whose prejudices do not prevent their judgment from acknowledging the fact.

St. Peter's Church was commenced on the 2d of June, 1823, the first stone being laid by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, immediately after the performance of the like ceremony at Trinity Church in this parish (vide vol. xcv. ii. p. 393). It was consecrated by the same Prelate on the 28th of Feb. 1825, on which occasion the Rector of Newington, Mr. Onslow, preached a sermon from the same text which afforded the subject of his discourse at the like occasion at Trinity Church, being in fact a continuation of that sermon. The Rev. Gilbert Elliot, M.A. is the first Minister.

The accompanying engraving (*see Plate I.*) shews the West front and South side of the edifice. The Church is built of brick, with the exception of the steeple and architectural ornaments, which are constructed of stone. The range of columns in front of the Church are of the Roman Ionic order, the first story of the tower is Corinthian, the second Composite. As the view embraces this portion of

the Church, as well as the South side, and the North front being uniform with that which is shewn in the engraving, a further description is rendered unnecessary.

The large gilt weathercock, which forms the finish of the steeple, is not the most happy ornament that might have been selected. The arms with the letters indicating the cardinal points are so nearly equal in radius with the circular story which supports this ponderous appendage, that the steeple appears diminutive, and the situation of the Church, not being due East and West, causes the vane to stand awry upon the steeple, and gives it in consequence a very awkward appearance. I am ignorant of the motive which displaced the cross, the almost universal termination of modern Church towers: it would in this instance have formed a far happier finish than that which has been chosen.

The Eastern end of the Church is flanked on each side by two rooms above each other, which are built beyond the wall of the building, and serve as vestries; they are correspondent with similar projections at the West end, containing the staircases, and give an appearance of great length to the body of the edifice. The wall between them contains three windows with arched heads; and below them is a gallery resting on an arched corridor, within which are entrances to the vestries, and through them to the Church; the roof finishes with a parapet and a low attic wall.

The INTERIOR of the edifice under consideration possesses a more decided Church-like appearance than the generality of new Churches. In breadth it is made into a nave and aisles by columns and arches. A small division is made at the East and Western ends of the Church by arches, crossing the whole building at right angles with the former ones, and which rest upon piers rising from the floor. The smaller arches above the galleries are semi-circular; the larger ones crossing the nave are segments of large circles. The division to the East forms the chancel, the Western one contains the organ gallery. An arch of the like form is also constructed at the East end above the altar windows. The span-drills of all these arches are pierced with circles, giving an air of great

lightness and elegance to the whole composition. The side aisles are occupied by galleries, sustained on an architrave supported by *unfluted* Grecian Doric columns. The fronts are ballustraded. From the architrave four octangular pillars without capitals, are carried up, and sustain five semi-circular arches springing immediately from the pillars, without the intervention of impost, and occupying the spaces between the piers at the East and Western ends; the divisions Eastward of the piers are covered by plain circular arches. A gallery crosses the West end of the Church, in which is erected the organ. On each side of this instrument is an additional gallery for the charity children.

The ceiling, part of which is pleasingly broken into portions by the various divisions of the Church, is quite flat, and formed into large pannels; that portion which belongs to the central division is surrounded with a frieze of foliage disposed in a continued scroll. Each alternate pannel in the centre row is enriched with a flower, as are all the pannels in the aisles and chancel.

The altar-screen is a beautiful composition, in three divisions. The centre contains the decalogue on dark red pannels, and is bounded by two pilasters sustaining an architrave, cornice, and pediment, having cherubim applied as acroteria; beneath the architrave is a dove in white marble, with expanded wings, surrounded with a golden irradiation. The lateral divisions contain the Creed and Paternoster on corresponding pannels, and the whole is flanked at the sides with two columns, and finished with an architrave and cornice enriched with scroll work, and broken above the columns, where the cornice is decorated with acroteria and cherubim. The body of the screen, and the pilasters and columns, are painted in imitation of Sienna marble; the capitals, frieze, and other enrichments of white veined marble. In the wall above the altar are three arched windows occupied by pleasingly executed subjects in stained glass by Mr. Collins of the Strand. The centre one contains an oval medallion bearing the head of our Saviour crowned with thorns, the size of life, from the picture of *Christ bearing his cross*, by Carlo Dolci. The effect of this painting is heightened by the whole of the medallion being

brought forward beyond the surface of the other parts of the window, and encircled by a narrow border of plain glass. The whole is encircled with rich Mosaic composition, and finished by a border of honeysuckle-work in vivid colours. This window was the gift of Mr. Firth, an inhabitant of the parish. The side windows are painted of an umber colour, and represent important facts in the life of the patron saint; each is agreeably set off by a border of honey-suckle work similar to the centre window. The subject of the window opposite the spectator's left hand is the *Charge to St. Peter*, after Rafaielle's celebrated cartoon. That of the other is *The Angel delivering St. Peter from prison*, from the painting in the Vatican by the same divine master. The two windows last described were the gift of Mr. Soane, the architect of the building, and were given I believe on the occasion of the present being the first Church erected by that gentleman in the long course of his professional career.

The pulpit and reading-desk are executed in oak, and rest upon columns on the opposite sides of the nave; though they are similar in form, they differ in dimensions, and one is lower than the other, contrary to the modern practice of setting up two pulpits, a practice which I have already had occasion to notice and deprecate in the course of this correspondence. The lighting of the Church is effected by the shadowless lamps, whose utility has been recognized in the parlour and the study, and in this instance in the Church; four are affixed to each of the pillars which rise above the galleries at the springings of the arches, and are made in some measure to supply the defect of impost; these, with others dispersed in different parts of the Church, give light to the whole building, without impeding the sight like the massive pendant chandeliers in our older Churches.

The Church is very light, and possesses another excellence of no small moment in a large building of this description, that of hearing distinctly. On the whole, it has been much and deservedly admired for the tasteful nature of its decorations and the general pleasing character of the interior. A font has not yet been set up; but I presume this indispensable appendage to a Church, possessing the power of

administering the sacrament of baptism, will not be forgotten. In the tower is a peal of eight very musical bells, cast by Mears, of Whitechapel, the tenor weighing 15 cwt. The basement story of the Church is occupied by spacious and well-ventilated catacombs.

The opposition made to the erection of this and Trinity Church is not yet forgotten*. Long may it be remembered, and may the zeal displayed by the supporters of the measure animate every other member of the Establishment who may be placed in any position of hostility with her numerous adversaries.

E. I. C.



Thus the broom-plant became the cognizance of the House of Plantagenet. It was worn on the helmet of Richard I. and is found on both his seals. It is on the robe of Richard II. and was used by most of the succeeding monarchs. It appears in the Pageants of Henry VIII. †

EDWARD THE FIRST seems to have adopted a Swan as a Royal device; as did afterwards EDWARD THE THIRD. The latter monarch's devices were, the stump of a tree sprouting; a sword erect on a chapeau, the blade ensiled with three crowns; a fleur-de-lis; but his more peculiar device was, the sun issuing from the clouds.

JOHN OF GHENT adopted ostrich feathers, distinguished from the King and Prince's Badges, by being spotted withermine. The device of the ostrich-feathers, variously tintured, has been used by the Royal Family ever since. The red rose was first assumed by John of Ghent.

RICHARD II. adopted the White Hart couchant, crowned, and ducally gorged with a chain, the device of his Mother. He also used a peascod branch, with the cods open; a white falcon; and the sun in splendour.

HENRY IV. introduced as a cognizance the letters SS. in whose reign it formed the ornament of a collar, in which situation it continues in use to the present day. He also used the

ON ROYAL BADGES.

BESIDE their Arms and Supporters †, properly so called, many of our English Kings adopted BADGES or Cognizances, a practice, says Mr. Dalway, which was confined for many centuries to the Royal use, though afterwards imitated by many of the Nobility.

About the fifteenth century these cognizances or badges became universal; and minstrels, for distinction from menial servants, wore them suspended by a silver chain. Even younger brothers wore the badge of the elder. Soldiers wore them. Servants wore their masters' badges fastened to the left sleeve of a *Blue Coat*, a term synonymous with servant. The sleeve badge was, in servants, left off *temp.* James I. The badge is still retained by Watermen, Firemen, &c.

The first of our Sovereigns to whom these devices are assigned is HENRY II. His cognizance was the plant *Genista*, or broom-plant, from his name *Plantagenet*.

* To the present rector, Mr. Onslow, the highest praise is due, not only for his persevering exertions in favour of the new Churches, but for his general conduct in the parish. To say more I am barred at present, and as the period when you will be at liberty to award praise where it is due is likely in this instance to be very far distant, I am only at liberty to add that since the incumbency of this gentleman the parish Church has been very considerably enlarged; a school in conjunction with the National Society, erected for 1000 children; and two new Churches built and consecrated. It is not remarkable, under such circumstances, that the minister of a parish should be opposed by the adversaries of our Church, especially when that Minister is one who'd

— "Preach from a pulpit rather than a tub,
And give no guinea to a Bible Club."

† A List of the Royal Supporters used by our Sovereigns is given in vol. LXX. ii. 848. 949. 1045. 1257.

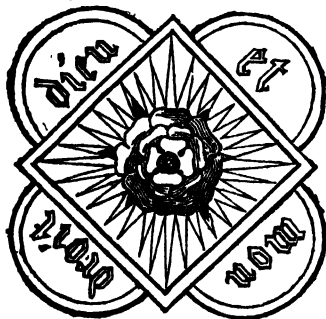
‡ Holinshed, sub anno 1513.

badges of a swan and an antelope, from the family of Bohun; a fox's tail dependent; and a crescent.

HENRY V. used an antelope and swan, chained to a beacon; a swan holding an ostrich feather in his mouth; a beacon or cresset-light; a beacon and fleur-de-lis crowned.

To HENRY THE SIXTH is attributed a panther passant guardant Argent, spotted of all colours; with vapour issuant from his mouth and ears; from the Beauforts; also two feathers in saltier, the sinister Argent, surmounted by the dexter Or.

The Cognizances of EDWARD IV. were a black dragon, armed with gold claws; the falcon of the Duke of York; the white hart of Richard II.; the sun, for York, after the battle of Mortimer's Cross; a crescent, a lion in the middle; the white rose; derived from the Castle of Clifford; * a lion rampant; the black bull; the white rose *en soleil*, which, with the motto and the compartment in which it is placed, will be found thus illuminated in a contemporary MS. in the British Museum†.



Edward IV. also bore the falcon with the fetterlock open, to show that he had obtained the Crown. It is thus represented on the brazen gates of Henry the Seventh's chapel, there placed as a badge of his Queen.



* MS. Harl. No. 304.

† Bib. Regis. marked 14 E. 1.

RICHARD III. before his seizure of the crown, used a rose, supported on the dexter side by a bull, a badge of the house of Clare, and on the sinister side by a boar, which boar he had found among the badges of the House of York.—In the materials used for his Coronation, we find the entry of 13,000 boars, made and wrought upon fustian. His designation as the Hog, from this badge, is familiar to us all.

The Badges of HENRY VII. were the white and red rose, joined per pale; sometimes placed on the sun; the Tudor rose, quarterly, Gules and Argent; a dun cow; a portcullis, from the House of Beaufort. Henry VII. also used as a badge, a crown in a bush, with H. R. from Richard's, so found at Bosworth. It is thus represented on the East window of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.



HENRY VIII. used as badges the rose parti Gules and Argent, crowned proper; the portcullis crowned; an archer drawing his arrow to the head; a flame of fire; an armed leg couped at the thigh, the foot passing through three crowns of gold.

EDWARD VI. adopted a sun shining; a canon with ladle and sponge, used by him and his sister Queens; a phoenix in the funeral fire, *nascatur at alter*, from his mother dying in childbed; and a sheaf of arrows.

MARY used a red and white rose and pomegranate knit together, when Princess, from her mother and father; when Queen, Time drawing Truth out of a pit, with "Veritas temporis filia," to shew her favour to Popery; within a sun, the Tudor rose, and a sheaf of arrows; pomegranate

alone, or half impaled with a demi-rose; a sword erect on an altar.

The badges of ELIZABETH were her mother's falcon, crown and sceptre. Her devices were very numerous; most commonly a sieve, without a motto.

The devices of JAMES THE FIRST were a demi-rose crowned, impaled with a demi-thistle; harp and crown.

For the particulars enumerated in this article the compiler is indebted to Dallaway's "Heraldic Inquiries," Fosbroke's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," and more particularly William's "Regal Heraldry." N. R. S.

POPERY UNMASKED.

Addressed to the British Roman Catholic Association.

(Concluded from p. 134.)

WE observe with pleasure that since we published the first portion of this article, in reply to the abominable falsehoods of the Catholic Declaration, several of our contemporaries have had their attention directed to that insidious and hypocritical document, which, its authors fondly hoped, might tend to lull the suspicions of the liberal-minded Protestant. *Blackwood's Magazine* of the 1st of Sept., which had previously given it circulation *under cover*, devoted in reply nearly one-fourth of its pages to an exposure of the atrocities of the Romish Church, and the audacity of the Irish priesthood during the late elections. *St. James's Chronicle* has employed the full force of its logical powers; and *John Bull* has administered the severest castigation on these pretended "Expounders of the Catholic Faith." "It is to be regretted (says *John Bull*) that at this time of day, the fostering hand of liberality should have again roused a monster which the enlightened and patriotic policy of our fathers had crushed as the threatened destroyer of the Constitution! It is lamentable that we should again be called upon to arm ourselves for the conservation of those bulwarks and defences which they laid deep in the foundation of our liberties, to repel the most formidable and iniquitous conspiracy ever formed against the peace and freedom of mankind by human tyranny and priestcraft."—Even the *Morning Chronicle*, the quondam supporter of Popery and Catholic Emancipation, on the

17th of August enters elaborately on the superstition of the Romish religion, its priestcraft, bigotry, and blindness. Adverting to a weak and papistical work, entitled "Four Years in France," the *Chronicle* says, "The Legend of St. Denis is only one amongst myriads of impositions; it is a unit in a whole system of frauds,—a system which the Catholic Church does not impose as a matter of faith, but which its priests take very good care shall be credited by all its votaries."—Speaking of the persecuting spirit of Popery, the *Chronicle* again observes: "It outrages reason to say this religion was not the cause of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, the Sicilian Vespers, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and of a thousand other crimes too numerous to relate, and too horrible to reflect upon,—the inhumanity of which is seldom thought of by the priests, whose sole effort is to get rid of the onus by a thousand subtleties, contemptible in theory and detestable in practice. We say not this as Protestant partisans, our object being

'To stoop to truth, and moralize our song'."

We have not heard whether the Vatican has yet anathematized the members of the Roman Catholic Association for their pretensions to *liberality*; but we understand that it is declared, *au secret*, among the continental priesthood, that several passages in Father Gondolphy's "Defence of the Ancient Faith,"* are strictly applicable to these *liberal-minded Catholics*! "There are some Roman Catholics (says Gondolphy) who, either ignorant of the nature of truth, or too pusillanimous to profess it, endeavour to persuade their Protestant friends that they are not so bigotted and intolerant as the generality of their brethren.—It should be known, then, that none are more thoroughly infected with what Protestants understand by bigotry and intolerance than those

* This work, which was published only a few years ago, was declared at Rome to have rendered the articles of the Catholic faith "clearer than the light." Gondolphy's opinions, which support all the abominable tenets of Popery, were pronounced to be "supported by the authority of councils and the perpetual Tradition of the church;" they are therefore the *authorized opinions* of the modern church of Rome.

'liberal-minded' Catholics! *who differ from other Catholics in nothing but the hypocritical mask, under which they conceal themselves from Protestant observation!*"

It is not our intention to pursue this "Exposition of the Catholic Faith" through its casuistical mazes; because, as Protestants, we deny the unscriptural authority on which the dogmas of penance, purgatory indulgences, worship of saints, and other absurdities, are founded. "The unerring authority of the Church (says the *good Catholic*) has declared them to be true, and enjoined the belief of them; and after such a decision, it is only the part of an infidel, rather than a Christian, to ask—how can this be?" This is the usual resort of Popery, the sum of all their reasoning; to resolve all religion into an implicit faith and a slavish obedience to the authority of the Church.

Though the Catholic Bishops have passed over the infallibility of their Church, miracles, worship of relics, &c. they have stoutly maintained the doctrine of indulgences, confession, worship of saints, and exclusive salvation. "The Catholic Church (say they) rejects with abhorrence the imputation that by granting an indulgence, she grants permission to commit sin, or a pardon for sins to come. An indulgence, in the sense of the Catholic Church, is no pardon for sin at all; it is only a remission of the whole or a part of the temporal punishment which the justice of God often reserves to be undergone by the sinner, after the guilt of the sin has been remitted!" &c. Now there is no authority in the canons of their church (the Scriptures are of course out of the question), for this quibbling definition of a ridiculous doctrine; for Thomas Aquinas clearly states that indulgences had reference to the tortures of purgatory, and *not* to temporal punishments; and John Tetzel the grand expounder of the doctrine of papal indulgences in the time of Leo X. declared that they "remitted all sins, past, present, and to come, however enormous their nature,—even if any one had ravished the mother of God!" Yet our modern "Expounders" have the effrontery to maintain that "an indulgence, so far from exempting sinners from works of penance and piety, is an encouragement to the performance of such works!"

The *worship of images*, the doctrine of *exclusive salvation*, and other papistical absurdities, are defined in the same juggling and equivocating spirit as that of *indulgences*. The Catholic Church (say these spiritual quibblers) does not sanction the praying *to* images, as it would be gross stupidity! but *before* images. Again, "the Catholic, while he is bound to admit, and with firm faith to believe this doctrinal principle [exclusive salvation], is bound also by the divine commandment not to judge!*" What miserable, what contemptible quibbling! disgraceful to men who pretend to the power of ratiocination. It is more ridiculous than the metaphysical logic of the middle ages.

What wretched jargon, too, to advocate an *inferior worship* to saints and images, and *supreme adoration* to a bit of dough or a wooden cross,—and yet pretend to "shudder at so horrid an imputation," as that of idolatry, though they define idolatry "to consist in giving to any creature [or created thing], that *supreme adoration, honour, or worship*, which is due only to God." In truth, the most stupid idolaters of *pagan Rome* (whence the idolatry of *papal Rome* was unquestionably derived,) never worshipped the image, idol, or statue *before* which they knelt †, but the god whom it was supposed to represent, and the same degree of adoration was never paid to the demi-gods and heroes of antiquity as to the great Zeus, Jove, Jehovah (or by whatever name called), whom they venerated as the one great supreme. It must then necessarily follow that, if the *inferior worship* paid by the ancient Pagans to the inferior deities, was idolatry, as it certainly was, then must the *inferior worship*, paid by the Romish Church to the saints, be idolatry, in the fullest sense of the term; and of this the Catholic priests seem conscious, when

* When did the Catholics *not judge*, condemn, and execute the victims of their power? Witness the late *auto-da-fé* of the poor Jew in Valencia, who was burnt for no crime but a difference in religious opinion.

† That model of *papal wisdom* and *Romish* (not Roman) *virtue*, Bishop Bonner, laid down this infallible canon for the guidance of all *good Catholics*:—"If an *IMAGE* be made a *GOD*, it is no *IDOL*!"—Admirable logician! worthy the imitation of our reverend "Expounders" of Romish idolatry.

they reject the second commandment of the Decalogue, which expressly forbids the making of any graven image, or even *the likeness of any thing* that may be calculated to excite veneration, or promote idolatrous feelings.

The truth is, that what reason never invented, reason can never explain; and these reverend "Expounders" well know (and their juggling definitions show it) that their whole hierarchical system resulted from the grasping avarice of the Church and Clergy, and the gross stupidity of the multitude, during the early ages of popery. Saints, relics, purgatory, indulgences, and other unchristian doctrines, which are an insult to common sense, and could never have been maintained without fire and faggot, were of too profitable a nature to the papal hierarchy, to be relinquished without a struggle. The *worship of saints* in particular was promoted with the utmost zeal, because it filled the coffers of priests, monks, and friars, at the expence of their credulous and unsuspecting devotees. Thus, prior to the Reformation, every city, town, and even village,—every cathedral, monastery, and place of worship,—in fact, every individual was under the immediate protection of a particular and tutelary saint. Their statues were erected in every fitting spot, and their bodies were publicly exposed. Adjoining to the statue or remains of the saint, were hung pictures of extraordinary deliverances, and models of those diseased parts of the body which had been miraculously cured by the touch of the shrivelled object of their adoration; or through its intercession in its state of heavenly beatitude. The priests had thus an opportunity for the realization of immense wealth, as they did not omit levying their contributions upon the pilgrims, palmers, and devotees,—who with different purposes in their hearts, and different prayers in their lips, thronged around the balustrades of their altars, and in the fulness of fanaticism poured forth imploring petitions, and expected to realize their treasured wishes. For the greater facility of acquiring wealth from this channel, the priesthood stooped to the lowest impositions. In order to palm upon the credulity of the people, skeletons were produced as the mortal remains of saints, who

never existed except in the pregnant fancies of the inventors; and, in their subtle imaginations, the catalogue of actions was soon woven appropriate to their name, and commensurate with their conditions.

The enormity of the falsehood and absurdity of the exaggerations invented and propagated by the clergy, throw an absolute defiance to all the powers of language; yet city vied with city, monastery with monastery, cathedral with cathedral, and convent with convent, in the number of saints, in their illustrious actions, in the multitude of costly images, and in the excellence of their miracles. The Virgin Mary was the universal patroness, and respecting her, numerous stories, horrible, obscene, and blasphemous, were early spread, and enthusiastically believed. St. Francis also possessed a very exalted grade in the ecclesiastical apotheosis. Benedict the Italian, who lived for a long period in a deep cavern, soon gained many followers. The exploits of the Anglo-Saxon St. Dunstan, one of the most strenuous advocates for the doctrines of St. Benedict, are too well known to need further comment. St. Dominic the Cuirassier, was celebrated for his iron dress, and his numerous self-inflicted flagellations which obtained for him everlasting beatification. Mandubnuac, an Irishman, was renowned for a miracle performed upon bees, by managing to secrete the queen insect; and by this exploit obtained a place in the roll of saints. St. Sebaldu (according to the Chronicles of Nuremberg) could make the sick well, and restore the dead to life. A peasant of Nordgan had lost his oxen, and being unable to find them in the darkness of the night, he made his fingers shine like torches, so that the peasant could see as well as at broad day-light. A person, at whose house he often used to call, having refused to make a fire for him, he took some icicles from the roof, kindled them, and made a fire. His miraculous power did not cease with his death. A young monk went to his corpse, took hold of his beard, and said, "Ah, old fellow, how many people have you cheated in your lifetime?" The dead saint immediately raised his right hand and struck one of the monk's eyes out! The latter shrieked, and begged pardon; on which the dead saint replaced the monk's eye!! Sebaldu died in 901.

The devotion paid to relics was also another great source of emolument to the Romish hierarchy. Relics were not only treasured up by monasteries and individuals, but carried about the country, that all classes and every individual might partake of their salutary virtues. This, however, was a source of a considerable revenue to the possessors. The avidity with which such sights were beheld, and such treasures hoarded, facilitated the schemes of impudence, and invited the machinations of deceit. Thus portions of the burning bush, and our Saviour's cross, were produced in such abundance, as to have amply sufficed for the construction of a forest. The crown of thorns worn by the crucified Jesus, was also manifested to a credulous people, and the Knights of Romania pledged it for a large sum of money; but having failed in the terms of repayment, the treasure ultimately vested in the King of France, who deemed himself blest in the possession of so valuable a jewel. The lance with which the side of Christ was pierced, and the sponge in which the vinegar was presented, were also reverentially preserved. The bones and nails of the apostles and saints were common commodities, and might be seen in every house of sanctity and re-

ligion. It was also an universal custom to bring into Europe the soil of Palestine; and at Pisa alone, in the Campo Santo, there were five fathoms of holy dust. At Rome were exhibited two portraits of our Saviour; one on a handkerchief, which a Jewish woman threw over his face to wipe away the blood with which it was disfigured when led along to Calvary, and on it his likeness was miraculously impressed. It is first mentioned by Marianus Scotus, who wrote in the 11th century. The other miraculously appeared in the church of St. John Lateran, on the day of the celebration of its dedication. All classes, it is recorded by Petrarch, journeyed to Rome to behold these wonders.

Thus, if we consider the real objects and original intention of papal idolatry—the acquisition of wealth,—we cannot be surprised that the reverend “Expounders of the Catholic faith” should always endeavour to mystify the dogmas on which they treat, because they dare not declare the truth. However, trust we have in some degree torn away the mask from this lying “Declaration.”—The gilded idol, which excited the veneration of the Catholic Association, has been stript of its glittering tinsel, and found to be mere tinkling brass.

ITAN.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following regulation relative to Standards, Banners, Guydons, &c. made about the reign of Henry the Eighth, occurs in the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts, No. 255, f. 431, and as I do not believe it has ever been printed, it will, I have no doubt, be very acceptable to many of your readers. I have often sought in vain for information upon the subject.

Sept. 19.

CLIONAS.

The size of Standards, Banners, and Guydons, Bannerells and Pennons, sett downe by the Constable and Marshall.

The Standard to be sett before the Kings pavillion or tente, and not to be borne in battayle, to be in lengthe xj yards.

The Kinges Standard to be borne, in lengthe viij or ix yards.

A Dukes Standard to be borne, and to be in lengthe vij yards di'.

A Marquesse Standard to be in lengthe vj yards di'.

An Earles Standard to be in lengthe vj yards.

A Viscounts Standard to be in length v yards di'.

A Barons Standard to be in length v yards.

A Banneretts Standard to be in lengthe iiij yards di'.

A Knights standard to be in length iiij yards.

Everie Standard and Guydon to have in the cheife the crosse of St. George, the beast or crest with his devyse and word, and to be slitt at the end.

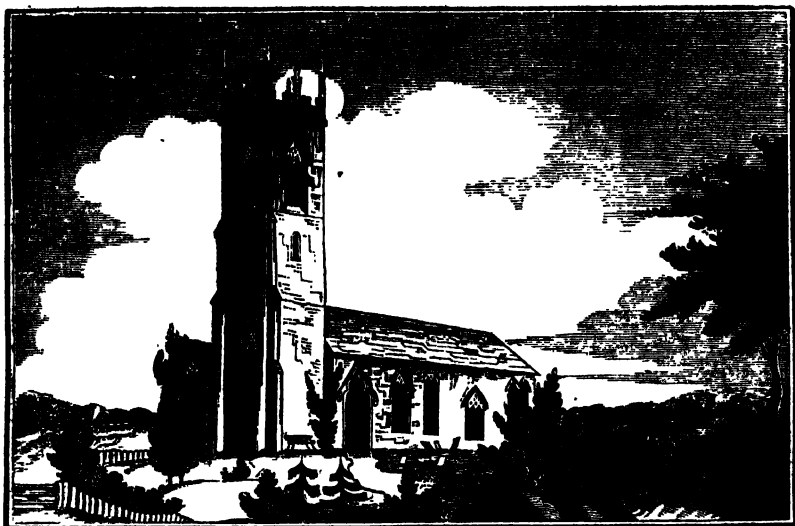
A Guydon to be in lengthe ij yards and a half, or iij.

A Pennon of Armes round att the end, and to be in length ij yardes.

The Kinges Banner to be in lengthe ij yards di', and in bredthe ij yards.

A Banner of a Knight of the Garter to be sett up at Wyndeser, two yardes, slete ij yards, and one yard and 3 quarters broad.

A Banneroll to be in length j ell, in breadth j yard.



LEA CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.



STATUE FOUND NEAR BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 6.

THE village of Lea or Ley, so called from its marshy meadows, watered by the river Trent*, is situated two miles from Gainsborough, in the South division of the Wapentake of Corringham, in the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln. The living, a rectory of the value of *9l. 4s. 10d.* in the King's books, is in the patronage of Sir Charles John Anderson, bart.

The Church, of which the inclosed is a representation (*see Plate II.*) is situated on a knoll above the village, and from the neatness with which both it and the church-yard are kept, has a very pleasing appearance. It is dedicated to St. Helen, and is chiefly built of a shelly stone found in the neighbourhood; but the buttresses, pinnacles, and windows, are composed of Ancaster stone, of which many of the beautiful churches in the fens are wholly built, exhibiting masonry unrivalled, both for solidity and beauty. It consists of a tower, nave, chancel, and one North aisle only, though there are traces of some other building still apparent in the South wall. Few village churches exhibit more variety than this in the form and architecture of the windows. The windows in the chancel, together with an archway and piscina in a pew adjoining, appear to have been executed in the 13th century; as does the arch of the church-door, which was removed from the North wall to supply the place of a brick porch, when the building was repaired in 1811. The rest of the windows, though of different shapes and with different ornaments, are of the 14th and 15th centuries, when Gothic architecture was assuming a more decorated character. In the two smallest are some fragments of stained glass, which having been cleaned and put up in patterns, has a pretty effect.

The old font was very handsome, but it fell to pieces when it was taken down, and by the unskilfulness of the workmen, could not be restored; its place is now supplied by one very inferior.

* This river has the same peculiarity with the Severn, in regard to its tide, which comes up beyond Lea in one or two waves, sometimes two or three feet high. It is called by the people in the neighbourhood, the Eager.

Under an arch in the chancel is a very perfect monument of a knight in armour recumbent, with his legs crossed, resting on a lion. When this occurs, according to Fosbroke, it signifies that the individual has been a crusader. There is no tradition, nor are there any data to go by, which can in the least enable me to discover who this was.

About half a mile to the East of Lea Church, are a moated piece of ground and the remains of fish-ponds, the site of the Cistercian Priory of Hevenyuge, which was dissolved temp. Hen. VIII. where (*vide Leland's Collectanea*) were some monuments of the D'Arcys, who resided at Knaith, a mile South of Lea. It does not seem improbable that the tomb in question is one of these, removed from Hevenyuge at the time of its dissolution, as upon an examination beneath it some years ago, neither coffin or inscription was found. At any rate, on these occasions conjecture is the only substitute for truth.

Besides this, there are no ancient monuments, but a few tablets to some of the Andersons, who have had possessions here since the time of Elizabeth, when Sir Edward Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, purchased part of the lordship of Lea.

The Thorolds, who have extensive property in the South of Lincolnshire, had land here till lately, and a tomb to a Mrs. Thorold is to be seen in the church-yard.

The church tower is well proportioned, and contains a clock and four bells. The Church was fitted up with great neatness in 1811, when an organ, part of which was built by the famous Father Smith, was erected. Indeed the whole building, combined with the rural scenery around, exhibits a good specimen of an English village Church. A.

MR. URBAN, Gloucester Terrace,
Hoxton, Sept. 7.

THE fragment of which I inclose you a pencil sketch, (*see Plate II.*) was found among the foundations lately removed for the purpose of forming the new street, now called Liverpool-street, which unites the antient site of Moorfields with Bishopsgate-street in London. It is of white marble, and measures about three feet six

inches in height. Perhaps some of your London Correspondents will feel disposed to speculate on its original destination.

T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

THE subjoined Table exhibits the differences in the Declination of Thirteen of the principal fixed Stars, according to four several computations,

together with the prevailing colour of the light of each, and the *Differential Refraction*. The Table is curious, and may interest such of your readers as are fond of Astronomy, but the cause of the discrepancy in the observations, and its explanation by means of the differences in the refracting power of the air, and in the refrangible rays of each Star, must be reserved for a future occasion.

T. F.

DECLINATION OF STARS in their distance in degrees, minutes, and seconds N. or S. of the Equator. The observed declination of Stars differs according to Astronomers at different times and places; the following Table shews their discrepancies in a few select instances.

Name of the Star.	Declination according to <i>Connaissance des Temps</i> for 1820.	Declination according to Profess. Bessel, Königsberg, 1820.	Declination according to Profess. Bessel, Königsberg, 1815.	Declination according to Bode in Bradley's Tables.	Colour of each Star.	Dif. refra. estimat. the mean refrac. at 5' 19" at 10° of alt.
Sirius. S.	deg.min.sec. 16 28 33	deg.min.sec. 16 28 37	deg.min.sec. 16 28 14	deg.min.sec. 16 36 18	bright white.	5" 50
Vega. N.	38 37 19	38 37 17	38 37 4	38 36 7	blueish do.	6" 50
Spic. Vir. N.	10 13 5	10 13 7	10 11 33	10 7 4	blueish do.	6" 0
Aried. N.	44 33 31	44 38 28	44 37 26	44 34 38	blueish do.	4°
Procyon. N.	5 40 46	5 40 40	5 41 23	5 44 20	yellowish do.	2" 20
Rigel. S.	8 25 2	— — —	— — —	8 26 28	brightish do.	—
Aquila. N.	8 24 5	8 24 1	8 23 15	8 20 55	bright do.	2" 50
Capella. N.	45 48 8	45 48 9	45 47 44	45 47 8	yellow.	0" 0
Regulus. N.	12 50 36	12 50 33	12 51 59	12 56 5	white.	1" 0
Arcturus. N.	20 7 28	20 7 25	20 9 1	20 18 36	reddish.	4" 0
Betelgeus. N.	7 21 32	7 21 50	7 21 45	7 21 31	red.	6" 50
Alpliard. S.	7 53 1	— — —	— — —	7 48 10	reddish.	4" 50
Aldebaran. N.	16 8 9	16 8 17	16 7 37	16 5 58	reddish.	7" 0

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

AS every thing that can by possibility have reference to the Family of the immortal Warwickshire Bard, cannot fail to interest his admirers, I send two extracts from the Records of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers, of London; and leave it to the ingenuity of your Correspondents to shew the relationship between these parties and England's great Dramatic Bard. In the minute Pedigree of Shakspeare in Volume xxxv. i. p. 34, no mention is made of them.

"George Shakespeare, son of Thomas Shakespeare, of Arly, in the county of Warwick, Yeoman, doth put himself apprentice to William Fearnhead for seven years from the date. Dated the 12th day of October, 1693."

"George Shakespeare, son of William Shakespeare, late of Arley in the county of Warwick, Husbandman, deceased, apprenticed to George Shakespeare* for seven years, from 6 June, 1732. Præm. 10l. 10s."

* Lived in 1705 and 1706 in Old Soho.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

(Continued from Part I. p. 595).

I PROCEED to the consideration of Mr. Gibbon's objections to Sir Isaac's chronology of the Egyptian History, a subject perhaps of all others involved in the greatest obscurity.

1. "It is difficult to credit the new system, with respect to the deified kings of Egypt, such as Ammon and Osiris, &c. Can we believe that they had been only known 500 years when Herodotus visited Egypt? or that the priests had extended the reign of their Gods to above 15,000 years, and concealed all historical truth under a veil of allegory, without any obstruction from the genealogy of the companions of Sesostris, at a time when the knowledge of letters, which Thout had discovered under Osiris, furnished a method of transmitting events to posterity with greater accuracy than hieroglyphics? Newton appears to have been deceived by the vanity of the Greeks, which was only equalled by their ignorance of their origin. They, being unable to extend it as far as the Egyptians, endeavoured to reduce that of the latter, and to prove that the Egyptian gods were descended from their heroes, or that they were contemporaries.

2. "Yet these fables will furnish us with powerful arguments to confute the new system. Cecrops introduced the worship of Minerva from Sais, where she had long been adored in Egypt, into Greece. Cecrops landed in Egypt B.C. 1080; but Minerva, or Myrina, according to Newton, was the Queen of the Amazons, who accompanied Osiris in his expeditions, B.C. 974. Mars and Neptune (Chron. Par. epoch 2,) pleaded before the court of Areopagus in the reign of Cranaus. I only conclude from this fable that at that time the name and worship of these deities was known in Greece; but according to Newton they were the same as Osiris and Typhon, who lived nearly 100 years after Cranaus."

I. Herodotus made his enquiries into the Egyptian History about 455 B.C. or 200 years after the first communication between the Greeks and Egyptians. At that time they were subject to the Persians, and had continued so above 70 years. The interpreters (as he informs us, lib. 2, cap. 152-4) were descended from the Ionians and Carians, by whose aid Psammetichus became sole monarch of Egypt about 651 B.C.: and in his time (ib. 164) formed one of the seven classes into which the Egyptians were divided. In the preceding part of his history, whatever he relates is upon the authority of the priests, and he generally adds, *οἱ*

ἱερεῖς γινώσκουσι, or some equivalent expressions. Having mentioned the death of Sethon, he adds, "These things then the Egyptians themselves relate. I shall now proceed to relate what other nations, no less than they, acknowledge to have been done in Egypt," *ibid.* 147; and again having mentioned the settlement of the Greek mercenaries, adds: "From their first establishment, the Greeks had so constant a communication with them, that we know with certainty all that has happened in Egypt since the reign of Psammetichus," *ibid.* 154.

By these observations we may easily perceive upon what authority the early history of Egypt depends, and in what obscurity they were involved even 450 years B.C. How then can we expect that the later historians can throw any additional light on the subject, when they lived, "after the priests had corrupted their antiquities much more than they had done in the days of Herodotus?" To the synchronizing histories of the Jews and Greeks then must we refer, and endeavour by them to explain the accounts delivered by Herodotus.

First, however, it will be necessary to prove Bacchus and Sesostris to be the same person. That Bacchus is the Egyptian Osiris we learn from Herodotus (II. 42 and 144), and Tibullus (I. 2); and Diodorus (I. p. 7) informs us, that Orpheus and Eumolpus, called Osiris, Dionysus, and Sirius. Newton (p. 193-4) concludes him to be the same as Sesostris from the following arguments.

1. They were kings of all Egypt, and reigned at Thebes, which they adorned.

2. They were powerful by sea and land, and carried their conquests as far as India.

3. They crossed the Hellespont, and were in danger of losing their armies there.

4. They conquered Thrace, and thence returned to Egypt.

5. They left pillars with inscriptions in all their conquests.

6. The sacred history admits of no Egyptian conqueror of Palestine before Sesack or Sesostris.

Bacchus lived two or three generations before the Trojan War; Proteus, who reigned in Egypt at that time, succeeded the S. of Sesostris. Herod. lib. 2, cap. 111-3.

Mœris, the predecessor of Sesostris, is placed by Herodotus (II. 101-2) less than 900 years before his time (ibid 13); if then we reduce this number in the proportion of three to seven, according to the infallible laws of Nature, since Herodotus reckons reigns equipollent to generations of men; the interval is reduced to 515 years; which added to B.C. 455, places him B.C. 970; which if we make due allowance for such rough calculations, will sufficiently coincide with Newton's system.

Herodotus never consulted any written records, and relates all upon the authority of the priests with whom he conversed (lib. 2, c. 3). Since these possessed immense authority, and were the only men of science in the kingdom; how could they meet with any obstruction from the unlearned companions of Sesostris, supposing that they would be inclined to oppose them; which is utterly improbable in a case where their national vanity was at stake, and amongst a nation who were constantly glorying in their antiquity. What difficulty then can there be in crediting the comparatively recent origin of the deification of the first Egyptian monarchs; or in supposing that 500 years is not a sufficiently long period to give rise to their absurd fables?

But "the vanity of the Greeks endeavoured to reduce the antiquity of the Egyptians to their own standard; and therefore assert that their gods were only contemporary with their own heroes." Admitting this, it does not in the least affect the present case. Sesostris, according to the Egyptians, lived only about 60 or 70 years before the Trojan War. The Greeks perhaps knew him to be the same as Osiris: and pretended that Bacchus had performed the exploits ascribed to the Egyptian, and placed him in the same epoch. The Greeks, therefore, in this case, have not endeavoured to diminish the antiquity of Egypt, but have extended their own.

If then Osiris be the same as Sesostris, it is evident that Isis was his wife, whom Herodotus reports to have accompanied in his expeditions, and appears to have been consulted by him upon emergencies (lib. 2. c. 107). He also informs us (ib. 42), that the Egyptians were unanimous in their mode of worshipping Isis and Osiris alone. Pheron, son of Sesostris, will be the

same as Orus (cap. 144), and Typhon, who sought to put Orus to death (cap. 156), and was afterwards expelled by him (c. 144), is probably Zerah, King of Æthiopia*: and Latona, the nurse of Orus, the woman who cured Pheron's blindness (c. 156).

Melampus, son of Amythaon, is said to have introduced the worship of Bacchus into Greece (Herod. ii. 49), and to have learnt it from Cadmus and the Phenicians. That, however, is impossible. Amythaon was half-brother to Neleus, father of Nestor, who warred at Troy in his old age. Melampus could not have flourished much more than 60 years before the destruction of Troy; but Cadmus lived at least 130 years earlier. Hence it is not improbable that Melampus introduced them from Egypt, as they were of the same nature there as in Greece, (ib. id.)

Hercules was son of Jupiter Ammon (ib. c. 42), and brother of Osiris. The second dynasty of Lydian monarchs was descended from him (i. 7) Bacchus, i. e. Sesostris, is represented as having overrun Asia, and Lydia in particular, by Euripides in his play of the Bacchæ. Not improbably then he left his brother Hercules his viceroy in Lydia, when he returned to Egypt.

II. I am apt to imagine that we shall never be able to reform our chronology by enquiries into the Heathen Mythology. Certain it is that the ancients were accustomed to deify those from whom they had received any benefits or instruction in any useful art. As then every town must have had some benefactor who instructed them in the arts and sciences, it follows that every tribe must have had a different mythology, and although they may have given them the same name, (probably derived from the particular art they taught), yet they attributed very different actions to their respective deities. Hence arose the confusion which pervades their genealogies, by the frequent introduction of the same deity at different epochs. In regard then to the worship of Minerva, introduced by Cecrops from Egypt into Greece, this fact is no argument against the new system, as I will presently show.

Sir Isaac, intent upon the invention of an entirely new system, has not paid sufficient attention to the authority and

* See our last vol. p. 312, and 2 Chron. ch. xiv. v. 9, &c.

character of the historians whom he consults. He has adopted the history of the Amazons as authentic (p. 194), and the story recorded of Myrina their Queen from Diodorus. That she was a Queen of the Amazons in Lybia, and there conquered the Atlantides and Gorgons; and made a league with Orus, sent to her by Osiris for that purpose: and accompanied the army of Bacchus to the Mediterranean; but passing over into Europe, was there slain with several of her attendants by the Thracians and Scythians. Thymætes, a contemporary of Orpheus (ap. Diod. Sic. iii. p. 140), says that Bacchus was accompanied by several Libyan women, amongst others by Minerva, who was born near the River Triton. But I cannot better confute the history of the Amazons, than in the words of the learned Major Rennel, in his excellent work upon Herodotus, (p. 91.)

"Since the story of the Amazons, in the way it is commonly told, is so justly exploded in these times, one is surprised how it came to be so universally believed, as as that most of the writers of antiquity should speak of it as a fact. Nay, even our author has gone so far as to make (lib. 9. c. 27) the Athenians say that the Amazons had marched from the River Thermodon to attack Attica! That a community of women existed for a short time is not improbable, since accidents may have deprived them of their husbands; but were there not in that, as in every community, males growing up to maturity? Justin ii. 4. describes the origin of the Amazons to be this; a colony of exiled Scythians established themselves on the coast of the Euxine in Cappadocia, near the River Thermodon; and being exceedingly troublesome to their neighbours, the men were all massacred. This accounts very rationally for the existence of a community of women; but who can believe that it continued?"

But Herodotus in his description of the Ausenses, who dwell about Lake Tritonis, lib. iv. c. 180, informs us, that in the traditions of that nation Minerva is represented as the daughter of that lake and Neptune; and that being discontented with her father upon some occasion, she gave herself to Jupiter, and became his daughter by adoption*: and again (c. 189), that the Greeks received the apparel and ægis of Minerva's statues from the Libyan Nomades, and (c. 188) that these Li-

byans sacrifice to the Sun and Moon alone; but that the Ausenses worshipped Triton and Neptune, but principally Minerva. This woman, then, I suppose to be the one alluded to by Thymætes; and that she was adopted by Ammon, the father of Osiris, and on that account accompanied him in his expedition, and perhaps died in Europe, and was thereupon treated with divine honours: or perhaps the Scythians, or Thracians, in a successful attack upon Osiris's camp, carried her off; and Osiris, to conceal his disgrace, pretended that she had disappeared by supernatural agency. But if the worship of Minerva was of such recent origin, how could Cecrops have introduced it into Athens? Upon what authority he is related to have done so, I know not, and shall not stop to enquire; but Cicero (de Nat. D. i. 15. iii. 23, &c.) mentions five persons of the name of Minerva, one born from Jupiter's † brains: another, a daughter of the Nile, who was worshipped at Sais, in Egypt, the country of Cecrops. Where then is the difficulty?

In regard to Mars and Neptune;—if the story is fabulous, how can we draw any conclusion from it? or how can we prove that the deities were known at Athens, in such a remote period, unless we know when this fable was invented? Again, we have no certain evidence of the existence of this Cranaus. The common account is, that he was the second king of Athens; but Herodotus (viii. 44), speaking of the Athenians, says, that when the Pelasgi inhabited Greece, they were called Cranai: and afterwards Cecropidæ, from their king Cecrops. Aristophanes (Avib. 123), calls Athens πολὺν κραναῶν; and (Acharn. 75) πολὺς κραναῶν; where the Scholiast says it was either so called because Attica was rough and barren (which is Larcher's opinion), or from one Cranaus, one of the Autochthones: and Æschylus (Eumen. 1014), calls the Athenians παῖδες χραναίου.

Some, as Eustathius in Dion. Perieg. 653, pretend that the Areopagus was so called from the Amazons as lead thither by Mars. So also the tragedian Æschylus, Eumen. v. 688, &c. Others from Mars, as the first criminal who was tried there, as Pausanias,

† Probably the one mentioned by Herodotus as worshipped in Libya, lib. cap. 180.

* See the Spectator.

Aristides, and Suidas; or because all wilful murders came under the cognizance of the court. Plutarch and Cicero say that it was established by Solon, which Aristotle positively denies: (see Potter, *Arch. Græc.* i. cap. 19); others make it as ancient as Cecrops, or Cranaus.

I leave it then to be decided by the judgment of your readers, whether any stress can be laid upon an argument, built upon such a foundation. Even admitting the fact, who can pretend that there was only one Mars, or one Neptune?

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

YOUR Correspondent, signed 'A. Z.' in his remarks on Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology, (inserted in your last Supplement) having, as he considers, established the argument of the average duration of any number of reigns, proceeds, as it should seem, in the way of illustration, with a statement of the reigns of the Median Kings, whose epochs he has given, in which, however, he does not appear to be so felicitous, or to have preserved the requisite degree of accuracy, that the subject demands. He first sets out with asserting, "in my last I ascribed 68 years to the reign of Cyaxares, King of Media," but in the list of the Median Kings he has given, it is stated, that Phraortes, son of Dejoces, or more correctly Déoikès, was killed in an unsuccessful attempt against Nineveh, B.C. 639, and that Cyaxares, his son, succeeded him; but Cyaxares is asserted to have been put to death in 630 B.C.; consequently, but nine years after he ascended the throne. Therefore, how can there possibly, with such data, be assigned to him a reign of 68 years?

It appears, however, that by some means, "A. Z." has manifestly made of one and the same reign, two distinct reigns, thus making the same King ascend the throne at two distinct epochs. In the first place, according to his theory, that "great anarchy and confusion having prevailed in the country of Media, during the government of the Scythians, the then reigning king (Cyaxares or Kyaxares) was put to death, and that his infant son (Astyages) succeeded him." This theory of the then reigning king being put to death, and his being succeeded by his infant son, gratuitously

advanced by him, manifestly controverts his assertion of the duration of the reign of Cyaxares, which he estimates at 68 years. Secondly, when he says that in 571 B.C. Ajaxares (the Astyages of Herodotus) ascended the throne, it appears manifest that this Ajaxares or Astyages can be no other than the son of Cyaxares. If the identity be not admitted, who is this Ajaxares or Astyages, whom he asserts to have ascended the throne in 571 B.C.? It may, however, be asked, from what source has "A. Z." derived the statements he has given, and the epochs assigned by him to the Median Kings?

By deducting 68 years from the asserted time of "Cyaxares" ascending the throne, 639 B.C., the result is the year 571 B.C., at which time it is stated Ajaxares or the Astiages of Herodotus ascended the throne, who was supplanted by Cyrus or Kyrus in 536 B.C. Therefore "A. Z." would oblige by explaining whom this second Astiages can possibly be, if not the son of Cyaxares; and if so, why he has assigned to the same King Astiages, two distinct epochas, viz. 630 B.C. and 571 B.C.? Or, how 68 years can be assigned to the duration of Cyaxares' reign, and, notwithstanding, he ascends the throne in 639 B.C. and is succeeded by his infant son Astiages in 630 B.C. It may, however, be remarked, that considerable differences may be proved to exist in the epochas of the reigns of the Median Kings in the list given by "A. Z." and in the epochas of the reigns of the same kings deduced from Herodotus. If, therefore, "A. Z." would point out the sources whence he derives his information, and the statements he has given, or elucidate the above apparent anomalies, he would greatly oblige,

Yours, &c.

QUERENS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

IN this very philosophical and liberal age, there are some moral deficiencies which afford evident proofs of a growing relaxation powerful enough to sap the foundation of national and individual happiness;—amongst these allow me to remind some of your numerous readers of one which they are yet perhaps in time to recal,—that is Gratitude. It is greatly to be feared that this principle will soon be lost, from our habits and character, that the blessings we daily enjoy, and those

which are prepared for us, are taken as coming of course, without a sufficient sense of their being all the gifts of unsparing and providential bounty. Although we ask habitually for our daily bread, and in the excellent thanksgiving of our Church, we recapitulate the blessings of our lives; yet there is a practised indifference and inattention becoming too general, when our daily food is set before us. I think much importance depends on this negligence, because if we are cold and careless when that which is to preserve our lives and administer to our chief comfort is set before us, we shall at length become so, when the highest blessings of our redemption are concerned.

There is nothing can be more calculated to keep alive in our minds an habitual sense of gratitude and filial obligation, than a constant sense that all we receive is a blessing, for every one of them is as it were a leaf in the great work of Revelation, pointing the only road which leads to a felicitous eternity; and of so much importance is it to our best interests, that the surest way to obtain it is by the cultivation of grateful habits,—and gratitude, like cheerfulness, is a continual feast. The wise King's advice to train up a child, points our attention to the minutest requisite in his instruction that has a tendency to render him correct and upright, and which is calculated at the same time to guide the instructor himself in his own concurrent duty.

These reflections are applicable to the modern practice in too many families, and especially where they entertain their friends at dinner, of omitting the little ordinance of Grace. When the party meet in the saloon or dining room, they are in general all talking and taking their seats, and beginning their meal, without allowing a moment's pause for expressing their thanks; or if it is expressed at all, the master of the house says a few inarticulated words, as little heard as understood or cared for. Thus they eat like creatures who never reflect that their food which supports them is a gift of favour, for none of them can be certain whether they shall be allowed life to finish that very meal. This practised neglect of duty to the Giver of this essential blessing, begets a concomitant neglect of it in other affairs, and the young people from school are

ready to suppose that this rule was merely a formal regulation of their teachers, from whose controul they are now happily released, and thus they learn to cast off all idea of thankfulness, when they see it rejected by all their older relations, except when it happens that a Bishop or Clergyman is present, and then they remark, that he is desired to say Grace, not so much in any moral view, but as a compliment of respect to his profession!

Let it not be to our shame any longer that we must take example in this respect from the Jews, and from the Evangelists, and from many of the other sects amongst us, who are careful to practise and to teach this grateful acknowledgment of blessing. Shall we allow some heedless men to come in amongst us and set a fashion capable of driving out our most moral duty? But if I had not heard it ridiculed as superstitious, as an outward show of very little grace within, and as an evidence of hypocrisy, it had not perhaps been necessary to enquire into its antiquity and command.

In the thanksgivings of the ancient Israelites, they bowed their heads and worshipped (2 Chron. 29. 31, and 33. 16), in conformity with the practice of their ancestors, and in obedience to the Levitical law: and David was no doubt authorized to declare that those who forget God will find none to deliver them, but that whosoever offereth to God thanks and praise, he honoureth him, and to him that ordereth his conversation right, will be shown the salvation of God. (Ps. 50. 23.) These instances are sufficient to induce any willing reader to consult his Concordance at the words Offering, Thanksgiving, &c. for numerous proofs of the obligation in question.

But that this practice was habitual among the Jews, we may in aid of the Scriptures take a case from Josephus, who wrote in the first century, who, in relating the memorable application of Ptolemy Philadelphus to the Jewish priesthood for six elders out of each of the twelve tribes, to bring with them to Alexandria the Pentateuch, and to translate it into Greek for his library, he having acquainted himself of their habits and manners, was prepared upon their arrival to present such a repast as he knew they could not scruple to partake of; and when they were seated at the tables, he called upon one of them to say Grace; and this was no

doubt adopted during the time of their stay there, while they were employed in translating the five books of Moses into Greek, which from either their number or from the days which their work occupied, has been denominated the "Septuagint." Eleazar's Grace on this occasion was, "That all prosperity might attend the King and those who were his subjects;" upon which an acclamation was made by the whole company with joy and great noise. After supper the King conversed with them, and proposed philosophical problems, and was well satisfied with their answers. These ceremonies were observed during the first seven days of their residence; and at their departure after 72 days, he declared that he had gained great advantages by their coming, for he had learned how he ought to rule his subjects. (Jos. Antiq. b. 12, c. 2.)

Of the three principal sects of the Jews, the Pharisees, Saducees, and Essenes, Josephus likewise mentions their religious habits, and in describing the meals of the latter, he says that a priest said Grace before meat, and that it was unlawful for any one to taste of the food before Grace was said; and that the same priest, when he had dined, said Grace after meat: "and when they begin, and when they end, they praise God as he that bestows that food upon them." (War, b. 2, c. 8. b. 5.)

Under the Christian æra in which we live, Tertullian (Apologet. ch. 39) describes similar observances, in obedience to our Saviour's example; of which example the following notices may be sufficient. In the miracle of feeding the multitude, our Lord looking up to Heaven, blessed and brake and gave the loaves. Mat. 14, 19; Lu. 9, 16. Mark says, c. 8, 6, he took the seven loaves, and gave thanks, and brake and gave, &c. And John says, 6, 11, 23, And when he had given thanks, he distributed, &c. And St. John shows the importance of attaching the act of Thanks to that of giving the food; for he mentions it again, in recording the arrival of people in boats from Tiberias on the following day, to seek after our Lord, "nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks," v. 23. St. Paul adopted the same thankful practice in his voyage, having advised the ship's company to ke.

bour and long fasting, he took bread and gave thanks to God in the presence of them all, 276 persons; and when he had broken it, he began to eat, &c. (Acts 27, 35, 37.)

Therefore a man who lives in genteel life at this day, has no reason to be ashamed of habitual gratitude, which he may cherish in his inmost heart without hypocrisy; it is the manner in which every religious act is done that constitutes its sincerity, and it is seldom or ever that ridicule is cast upon that manner, or those expressions which arise from sincerity; and if he be a thankful partaker, he will scarcely be evil spoken of for that for which he gives thanks. (1 Cor. 10, 30.)

Dr. South defines Gratitude "as properly a virtue disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like." Now to God the giver of every blessing, the best and indeed the only return is thankful acknowledgment;—will any man of sense and decency allow himself to be deficient in thanks to Him who gives him all things; or in giving example to his family, that may lead them to imagine that these are unnecessary; or that the instances above mentioned have been recorded in vain? A. H.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 7.

HAVING lately been admitted into Holy Orders, and wishing to perform my public duty with accuracy, I have naturally had recourse to Dictionaries and Keys for the just pronunciation of the proper names in the Old and New Testament. On consulting two books of this description, viz. "Oliver's Scripture Lexicon" (3d Edition, 1792), and "Walker's Key" (4th Edit. 1812), which have been recommended to me for that purpose, I find much discrepancy in the quantities there laid down.

Among other discrepancies in quantity, the following are adduced:

<i>Oliver.</i>	<i>Walker.</i>
Japhah.	Japhiah.
Jeshimon.	Jeshimon.
Jeshurun.	Jeshurun.
Jeziab.	Jeziab.
Azaliah.	Azaliah.
Sharüzer.	Sharüzer.
Shebüel.	Shebüel.
Shibboleth.	Shibboleth.
Silöam.	Silöam.

Yours, &c,

DIACONUS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

CONNECTED with the subject of my communication respecting "Religious Inquiry," inserted in Part i. p. 512, I transmit you the following extract from a Letter lately written by the King of Prussia to the Duchess of Anhalt, by way of remonstrance on the occasion of her having embraced the Catholic faith:

"I cannot describe to you the very astounding and painful impression that your letter, confirming the previously circulated report (which I regarded as a fable), of you and the Duke having become converts to the Catholic Religion, has made and indelibly fixed upon me. Speaking according to the sincere feeling and conviction of my heart, I must plainly tell you, that in my judgment a more unfortunate and *sinful* resolution could not have been adopted. Had you confided to me, when I was in Paris, the slightest hint of your intention, I should in the most earnest and solemn manner have conjured you by every thing you hold most sacred, to abandon this design. You have, however, accomplished your purpose,—you have rashly bounded over the immense chasm which separates the two religions,—*you have renounced the faith of your relations, the faith in which you were born, nursed, and educated.*—May God be merciful to you!"

Here we find a *renewed* confirmation of Dr. Johnson's sentiments alluded to in my letter; only that his Majesty of Prussia goes still farther, by considering the *conversion* of the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt to the Catholic religion as "*sinful*," and imploring the *mercy* of the Supreme Being in their behalf. Let us, however, place this matter in a different point of view, by supposing that the Duke and Duchess are converted from the Romish to the Protestant faith. How then stands the argument in the King of Prussia's remonstrance? Does he mean to affirm, that *in such a case* the CATHOLIC is to be reprimanded for "having renounced the faith of his relatives, the faith in which *he* was born, nursed, and educated;" or is it only to be deemed "*sinful*," when a *Protestant* becomes a *Romanist*, or in any other manner "renounces the faith in which he was born and educated?"

Most assuredly the obligation of continuing in the faith of our forefathers, or the latitude of deviating therefrom, cannot be of a partial nature: the

principle either way, if admitted at all, must be admitted universally.

Yours, &c.

EXONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept.

YOUR interesting Correspondent Z. "on the Distress amongst Agricultural Labourers," in Part i. p. 600, omitted to name the origin of the evil he complains of, namely, *Inclosures*; since this curse (for I cannot call it by a milder name) has become general, the cottagers are deprived of the commons; as nearly all the grass land is converted into arable, or, in other words, "two farms (like Aaron's rod) have swallowed up the remaining seven." The small cottager thirty years back, to my own personal knowledge, was too independent to think of applying to the parish for relief; the idea in itself was degrading, except through old age or any other infirmity, as the overseers' books can attest. There were few labourers at that day who had not a pig in his sty, and many were possessed of a cow, with geese and other poultry. Those who had not a "common-right," were allowed to feed their little stock on the baulks and on the sides of the high-ways. The little farmer then (a sort of middle man) with his 100 or 150 acres of land, brought up his sons and daughters to industry; but the *Inclosure*! was a signal of ruin to all, with a melancholy train of collateral consequences,—the poor labourer became poorer still, his little stock gradually disappeared through the want of the means to keep it, and now for the want of the means by industry to support himself and family, is obliged to seek for parish relief; with his spirits broken, he becomes alike careless of himself and his family. The little farmer is now no more,—even the term is fast becoming obsolete; and the sons and daughters of the once little farmers are now paupers and dependants on the 500, and in some instances 1000 acre gentlemen farmers! who have no more practical knowledge of farming in their heads than the Pope of Rome: their daughters are not supposed to know any thing of the poultry-yard nor the dairy, but study to ape the manners and dress of the Esquire's or Vicar's daughters; and their sons have enough to do to attend to their hunters, dogs, and guns, without

even thinking of seed-time, hay-time, or harvest. Hence the dearth of provisions, and "the distress amongst agricultural labourers." This is a subject that ought to be considered by even our rulers; there may be some differences in terms, but the insatuated and cruel ambition which would reduce the independent tiller of the soil to a state of servitude, would with equal apathy overwhelm thrones, and lay crowns and sceptres in the dust.

Ere the Inclosure came with cruel hand,
And dispossest d the cotter of his land,
Or foreign nick-knacks spoil'd the manly
taste,
And honest English manners were disgrac'd
By pride. No Dandy-farmer then
Debas'd the sturdy race of Englishmen!

Yours, &c.

T. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 9.*
YOUR Correspondent Z. (Part i. p. 600) has addressed a series of questions to *considerate* landlords, but without giving them permission to *consider*, he has kindly anticipated their answers, by laying before them his own conclusions. I must beg leave to differ widely from him, since I think both his premises and his conclusions alike erroneous.

The superior advantage to the public of large or small farms, has been often controverted, and has never, perhaps, been satisfactorily elucidated. It has, however, been my lot to live remote "from the busy hum of men," surrounded by the cultivators of the soil, and the observation of years has led me to the conclusion, that *moderately-sized* large farms are altogether most advantageous to the public interests. I will admit that evils may arise, were the country generally overspread with *very large* farms, but these are comparatively few in number, and as many controlling causes (unnecessary now to particularize) must ever limit their increase to any extent, there is no probability of their future existence as an evil.

I think that in an inclosed arable country, farms from the size of two to five hundred acres are best adapted to superior cultivation. To the farms of this part of the kingdom (South Wilts) there is usually annexed a considerable portion of the neighbouring plains, which is appropriated to the feeding of sheep; we may therefore in this case

extend the limit to even eight hundred or a thousand acres.

The profits of a large farm to a tenant being greater, he will cultivate it in a more spirited manner; he will keep a superior stock, and be thus enabled the better to manure his lands, which will be more thoroughly tilled, and weeded, and from his greater capital, he will be empowered to effect many improvements, unattempted, and even unthought of, by the small farmer, and from this union of circumstances he will give employ to a greater number of labourers than will be called for by the same quantity of land divided into the small farms contemplated by Z.

As to the influence exerted on the market by the cultivators of large farms, it never existed but in idea. No class of men have it less in their power to combine, and without combination there can be no influence; they severally pursue, as they suppose, their distinct interests; if otherwise, I would ask Z. where was their influence during the late great agricultural distress, which so severely weighed down the landed interests, and in its consequences affected every department of trade? The work on a large farm must ever move on in its accustomed course; its ricks must in their turn be thrashed out, and their produce carried to the market; indeed it is contrary to the interest of the farmer to "store" up his capital in a dead stock exposed to the depredations of vermin and insects, and losing daily both in quality and weight. It happens indeed well for the community, that on occasions of dearth the superior capital of the large farmer enables him to ward off famine; he then *gradually* brings his stock into the market, after the crops of the small tenant, with ruin staring him in the face, are *all sold and consumed*. With what dire distress would the country have been some years since overwhelmed, had its dependence then rested on the small farmer, so strongly advocated by your Correspondent.

On an attentive comparison of the crops of large and small farms, I have ever yielded the palm to those of the former; it requires not the decision of a sage to pronounce that land well manured, well tilled, and well weeded, will yield the superior produce, whilst a scanty crop, infested with weeds, is too generally to be seen in the fields of

the small occupier: thus then is society profited, and not "himself alone," by the excelling cultivation of the larger farmer.

Whilst a far greater quantity of grain is thus produced, and I may add, a far greater number of fine cattle of all descriptions are thus sent forth to the market, we may be less solicitous as to the question of poultry; this is a far minor consideration. Beef, mutton, veal, and bacon, form, next to grain, the great supports of human life, and the price of different articles of poultry will at any time scarcely ever, if at all, affect the price of meat and grain. They are not the food of the commonalty, and are rarely used to satiate the appetite; they seldom appear but as the appendage of the feast. Even in this respect, however, I doubt the inferiority of the large farm; the profits of this portion of live stock are usually given to some female in the family, whose interest urges her to a full supply for the market.

In a moral point of view, I have ever found that the cultivators of large estates, as a class of men, are generally far superior to the inferior tenantry; they are better educated, have greater means to exercise occasional acts of humanity, and from a higher sense of feeling, they in general set a far better example to the labourer.

Thus, Mr. Urban, it appears to me in all respects, that far greater general advantages arise to the country, from the prevalence of moderately sized large farms.

Other subjects are collaterally connected with the Letter of Z.; but as I have given a reply, although not categorically so, to *all* his questions, I refrain at present from trespassing farther in your valuable pages.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 12.*

IN addition to the account of Admiral Benbow in your vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 9, I send you the inscription on his tomb in Kingston Church, Jamaica, communicated by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B.

"Here lyeth interred the body of JOHN BENBOW, esq. Admiral of the White, a true pattern of English courage, who lost his life in defence of his Queene and Country, November ye 4th, 1702, in the 52d year of his age, by a wound in his legg, received in

an engagement with Mons. Du Casse, being much lamented."

Sable, two strong bows indorsed in pale Or, garnished Gules, between two bundles of arrows in fesse, three in each, Or, barbed and headed Argent, and tied up Gules. Crest, an harpy close Or, face proper, her head wreathed with a chaplet of flowers Gules.

I anticipate a hope that there will soon be a memorial erected to Admiral Benbow in St. Mary's Church, in this town (the parish in which he was born,) as I am informed there is a subscription in progress for that purpose.

Yours, &c.

A SALOPIAN.

MR. URBAN,

*Lichfield Close,
Aug. 16.*

I NEED not relate to you the History of James Elphinston, the learned Schoolmaster, whose forty years correspondence with various eminent persons, Dr. Johnson among the rest, was published in six volumes 12mo, in 1791. He formed a new system of spelling, in hopes of making it agree with the sound, which certainly it does not at present. But the form of his orthography, or pseudo-graphy, was so disgusting and unintelligible, that it gained no favour, though recommended by the author in various elaborate volumes, and his correspondence remains as unknown to the world in general, as if printed in a barbarous language. It is all printed according to his system, and is really unintelligible, without some study. But the six volumes contain many things of value. Four only, in fact, are correspondence, the fifth and sixth consist of poetry, English and Latin, by Mr. Elphinston and his friends. It is a relief when we come to the Latin, for that is printed as usual; but the English is a perpetual puzzle. It is *Greek* to the generality.

The sixth volume opens with a poem in four books; the subject is education, which the author had studied theoretically and practically: and I think you will acknowledge, from the specimen I subjoin (translated into current English), that it is neither ill-conceived nor ill versified.

EDUCATION. BOOK I.

Of all the arts that honour human-kind,
The first must be the culture of the mind;
And of the subjects that our care employ,
The most momentous is the rising boy.

How then to form the infant head and heart,
To mould the outward with the inward part;
To trace young genius from its latent springs,
To explore what each denies, and what it brings;

T' improve the powers, as Nature bids them play, [away]

To make the passions own bland reason's
To rear the child to youth, the youth to man, [plan]

Be my advent'rous theme*. Behold the
On which I form'd the great of ev'ry age,
Inspir'd the hero, and illum'd the sage;
On which a Samuel or a Cyrus rose:

Whence ev'ry art, and ev'ry science flows;
Paths which the sons of wisdom still have trod. God!

Hail, paths thrice honour'd by the Son of
Great Sire of all! send thy blest daughter down,

My mighty parent, and my sole renown,
Wisdom; my system and my song to guide,
And o'er Pædia's ev'ry son preside.

The natal day begins Tuition's plan:

For the first miniature commences man.
As from the cradle joy and sorrow flow,
Much to the tutress must the tutor owe:
Nay much, ye maids, it boots how first ye bind; [mind.]

And, much, ye nurses, how ye mould the
Health the first care commands; avoid excess
Of heat or cold, of aliment or dress.

But, O ye parents, save your charming boy,
For yours it is to save or to destroy.

Ye tender dames will ne'er deny the food,
That ev'ry dam dispenses to her brood.

Shall instinct teach the parents' part to play,
And Reason God and Nature disobey?

Has Nature pour'd her own nectareous tide,
But to sustain your pleasure or your pride?

Or can she substitute a foreign flood,
To mingle noblest with ignoblest blood?

To form a changeling, or in part or whole,
A tainted body, and a sordid soul?

Health, trust me fair, attend on duty's call,
'Tis Nature's rebel that is languor's thrall.

But come, ye blest, ye real mothers, say,
When on the milky mount the suckling lay,

When your fond arms enclos'd the smiling boy,

Did e'er your bosoms beat with such a joy?

Did ever Beauty's self appear so bright,
Or Modesty afford so fine a sight?

Did e'er the Virgin blush in higher charms,
Than with her Son and Saviour in her arms?

Thus much for a specimen. More
another time, if you wish it, from
Yours, &c. R. N.

Mr. URBAN, Leigh, near Bolton,
Sept. 13.

YOUR Correspondent CLIONAS, in
Part i. p. 410, "begs to suggest
how highly desirable it is, that a small

* Pædia, or Education, is the speaker.

8vo volume should be given to the publick, containing the blazon of the arms (without plates) of the nobility, knights, and gentry, of England, down to the end of the 14th century."

In Part ii. of the same volume, p. 59, is announced as preparing for publication, "A History of the Battle of Agincourt, with a Copy of the Roll in 1416, of the Names [and, I trust, blazon of the arms] of the Nobility, Knights, Esquires, and others, who were present on that occasion," by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. F.S.A.*

This seems to be only a part performance of CLIONAS' wish. I feel convinced that a very acceptable present would be made to historical, heraldic, and genealogical readers, by a publication, including all the "ancient Rolls of Arms made at every service, or so manie of them as yet remaine †;" particularly if accompanied with biographical memoirs, notices, and references.

CLIONAS mentions that two of the earliest and most valuable MSS. on the subject are in the Cottonian collection, namely, Caligula, A. XVII. and A. XVIII. the former containing the blazon of the arms of all the Barons and Knights of England (circa annu 1316), the other a copy of the Siege of Karlaverock, anno 1301.

These, with the returns of Knights' Fees held in the reign of Henry the Second, contained in the Liber Niger Scaccarii,—the MS. in the Bodleian Library, published by Mf. E. Rowe Mores in 1748, entitled "Nomina et Insignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo Primo rege Militantium;"—the List ‡ of the Knights serving in the Royal camp of Henry the Third, an. 1220, entitled,

* In your note to Clionas's letter, you mentioned an intended new edition of the Roll of Karlaverock, by this gentleman; will it soon appear?—Our Correspondent is informed that it is in the press. EDIT.

† Camden's Remaines by Philipot. SH. 223.

‡ Clionas seems to doubt the authenticity of this List; but the Rev. J. Dallaway, in his "Inquiries into the Origin of Heraldry in England," p. 40, considers it undoubtedly authentic, and says, it was certainly compiled by the heralds, and is one of the most ancient extant. Perhaps Clionas only doubts the accuracy of the copy from whence the List in vol. i. of the Antiquarian Repertory is taken.

"Les Nomes de Chevaliers en le Champe Henry III."—The blazon of the Arms of the Nobility, attached to the celebrated Letter from the English Barons to Pope Boniface VIII. anno 1301;—the Roll in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, No. 33, 8495 of the names and arms of the 260 nobles, bannerets, and knights, in the reign of Edward II.;—a Catalogue of princes and nobles in the expedition into France, 21 Edward III. by Brooke, Somerset Herald, preserved amongst Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford;—"The Catalogue of such noble men, lordes, and gentlemen of name, as came into this lande with VVilliam Conquerour," in 3d vol. of Holinshed (ed. 1577), p. 293;—and "The Rolle of Battaile Abbey,"

id. pp. 294 et seq. with the remarks thereon in Fuller's Church History, cent. XI. p. 159;—the above-mentioned Roll of 1416;—many others copied by Dodsworth, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library;—and every other known authentic Roll of knights and nobles engaged in service or tournament, down to the period before mentioned. All of these might be included I conceive in one handsome 8vo volume; and if from the hands of the gentleman before named, with memoirs, would ensure to its readers every gratification which the possession of copies of such valuable records, given with his known accuracy and indefatigable attention and research, can possibly afford. It is a book to be wished.

Yours, &c. T. R. WRETTON.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

East Riding.

(Continued from p. 136.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

AUGHTON was the residence of Robert Aske, who headed the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," temp. Hen. VIII.

BESWICK was formerly the residence of the celebrated fox-hunter, William Draper, esq.

At BEVERLEY Priory the remains of St. John, Archbishop of York, were discovered.—The barbarous custom of baiting a bull on the day the Mayor is sworn into office, still takes place in October.—In the Grammar-school were educated Bishops Fisher, Alcock, and Green, one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters."—Here was painted, as early as 1509, the picture of a man on horseback, by Hugh Goes.

Of BRIDLINGTON Priory, Robert the scribe, and Sir George Ripley the alchemist were Caons; the former died in 1180; the latter in 1492. But a small part of the walls of this priory are visible.—In the Church-yard is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Newman, who died in 1542, aged 153.—The Quay, the safest anchoring place on the coast, is capable of containing upwards of 100 ships.

At CAVE Castle is a valuable collection of pictures, including a portrait of Washington the hero of America, whose great-grandfather lived here previous to his emigration in 1657.

ESCRICK gave the title of Baron to Sir Thomas Knivet, who detected Guy Fawkes and the powder-plot.

At EVERINGHAM Park is an excellent portrait of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, full size, and valued by connoisseurs at a thousand guineas.

In FLAMBOROUGH Church was buried Sir Marmaduke Constable, who commanded the left wing of the English army at the battle of Flodden.

GOODMANHAM Church is supposed to stand on the site of the antient pagan temple destroyed by Coifi.

In HARPHAM Chapel the family of St. Quintin have a vault; and in it are inscriptions commemorative of the chiefs of this house from the Conquest downward.

The Hall of HESLINGTON resembles that of a college; the roof is particularly admired for its elaborate workmanship. Round the hall on wainscot pannels

are ranged upward of sixty different shields, with the family arms and inter-marriages; with several royal and family portraits by Vandyke, Kneller, Lely, &c.

At HOLME-ON-SPALDING-MOOR, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, one of the bravest generals under Charles I. had an estate; and he was the first Englishman created a peer after the Restoration: his title was Baron Langdale of Holme.

At HOWDEN the Bishops of Durham had a palace. Here died Bishops Pudsey in 1195, Walter de Kirkam in 1560, and Walter de Skirlaw in 1405.—The Church exhibits many beautiful specimens of the pointed style of the fourteenth century.—This was the birth-place of Roger* Hoveden, whose History was considered so correct that in 1291 Edward I. caused diligent search to be made for it throughout all the libraries in England, in order to adjust the dispute about the homage due from the Crown of Scotland.

At HULL the first structures of brick, after its revival temp. Ric. II. are to be found.—In the Trinity-house are numerous sea views, curiosities, and portraits; among others, one of Marvel the Senator. Here was born that true patriot, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq. who first brought before parliament the subject of the Slave-trade.—Mr. Wallis' Museum contains a dagger which belonged to the great Tamerlane, a sword of Edward the Black Prince, another of Henry VIII., a large collection of antique spurs, and a curious assortment of medals, minerals, shells, &c.

The Vicarage-house at HUNMANBY is occupied by Archdeacon Wrangham, who has much improved it by buildings, &c.

The beautiful gateway of KIRKHAM Priory still remains, as does a fine Anglo-Norman doorway, and some part of the cloisters.

At LITTLE DRIFFIELD the Northumbrian Kings had a palace; here died King Alfred, Jan. 19, 705, and was buried in the Church.

The site of NORTH FERRIBY priory is said to have been in the possession of one hundred different persons in the space of 130 years.

OWTHORN Spire was washed down by the tide in Feb. 1816.

The Spire of PATRINGTON Church, about 190 feet high, was repaired not many years ago at a trifling expense by a very ingenious workman, who erected a scaffolding half way up by means of a chain on hooks.

The once important town of RAVENSPURNE was swallowed up by the sea in the sixteenth century. It is rather a singular circumstance that both Henry IV. and Edward IV. should have landed at this port, when they came to claim the Crown of England.

At RUDSTON is an immense pyramidal stone obelisk 29 feet high, and more than twelve feet below the ground. It stands near 40 miles from any quarry where the rag or millstone grit is found.

The library at SLEDMERE is called by Dr. Dibdin "one of the finest rooms in the kingdom." Here reposed all the *editiones principes* collected by the late Sir Mark M. Sykes, bart. and among them the first Livy upon vellum. They have been all dispersed by auction.

At SWINE are some elegant sepulchral figures of the family of Hilton.—Here, permit me to observe that the Rev. Thomas Greenwood has completely set aside the derivation of the name *Swine*, as given by Mr. Thompson from the Saxon *Swin*; and I cordially agree with him and the Rev. R. Milne, that its appellation owes its origin to the great Danish invader of our coasts. I do not agree with Mr. Greenwood in all his arguments, thinking it extremely probable that the Saxons *would* assign certain names to places in their adopted country, because others bore them in that from which they had emigrated; and I need only refer to the Colonies of other nations for instances. (See vol. xcv. ii. p. 491 *et seq.*)

At WOLD NEWTON fell in 1795 an extraordinary meteoric stone, thirty-six inches in circumference in the largest part, and weighing 56 pounds. Major Topham, on whose estate it fell, erected a column in 1799 to commemorate the spot. This stone, with the exception of a small part in the possession of Archdeacon Wrangham, is in Mr. Sowerby's extensive, valuable, and highly interesting museum of British curiosities, Lambeth, Surrey. It now weighs about fifty pounds. S. T.

* P. 136, for *John* read *Roger Hoveden*.

Idea of a Royal Residence, developed in a Letter supposed to be written from the Count de Chartres to the Count de Chabrol.

May 20th, 1836.

ABOVE all these surprising attractions is the splendid Palace built by the present King George the Fourth, which grand tribute of a Nation's gratitude to this patron of the Arts, the peaceful glories of whose reign it will for ever commemorate, was you know the principal object in my visit to England; you will, therefore, not be surprised that I make it the subject of my daily study, and I may add, my nightly admiration; for the effect of its numerous lofty spires and turrets, when relieved by the evening sky, is really surprising,—an idea of which is not unaptly given in these lines:

"The moon on the East oriel shone,
Through slender shafts of shapely stone
By foliated tracery combin'd;
Thou would'st have thought some Fairy's
hand
'Twixt poplars straight, the ozier ward
In many a freakish knot had twin'd;
Then fram'd a spell when the work was done,
And chang'd the willow wreaths to stone."

You remember upon our first seeing England in 1820 our astonishment at the King of the most wealthy nation in the world dwelling in a small palace, with apparently no more state than one of his nobles, no galleries of antiquities, sculpture, or painting, no extensive library of books, or collection of works of art, nothing, in short, that announced the residence of the chief of a mighty Nation. Living in privacy, his gardens secluded from public view, being small and unornamented, his house surrounded by those of merchants, from which it was only distinguished by a centinel or two on guard. The Chapel Royal, a mere room, where the world had no opportunity of seeing the devotion of their head; and had not his noble donations to the numerous charitable institutions reminded the people that they had a Sovereign, he would else have been almost forgotten.

This disgraceful littleness of the Metropolitan Palaces, and the necessity for a palais des beaux arts in London, whose treasures should be open to the public in general, had long been a subject of conversation among enlightened

men; to the want of such a depôt of gems of art may be attributed the cause of England's having produced so few artists of celebrity. I am aware that other causes have been assigned, but none I think so prominent as this; for if "Nature does not give knowledge to men," and it would be unfair to suppose she had been more sparing in dispensing genius to this people than to us, we consider their neglect of the fine Arts solely to the want of seeing what is constantly offered to the eyes of all classes in France and Italy. Yes, no doubt numbers of Englishmen might have added lustre to their Country, had the sacred spark of genius been kindled in early life by the contemplation of the works of a Callicrates, a Phidias, or a Titian; who, deprived of the advantages possessed by other nations, have been lost to the world, and their talents hid in the shop or the counting-house. While, on the other hand, a boy designed not by Nature, but by his friends, to study architecture, painting, or sculpture, will by his painful attempts, even after obtaining a knowledge of these subjects, tend to debase instead of illuminating the taste of his age, and announce to the world his total incapacity, be it by daubing a canvas, producing a statue sans grace, or disfiguring a city or a landscape by edifices, which alike set at naught every rule of taste and of science.

To remedy these evils, to give to the Sovereign a residence suitable to his dignity, the Arts a permanent asylum, encouragement to native talent, and to preserve the beauties of a neglected mode of building, were some of the reasons for commencing this grand national monument, to the gardens around which entrance is given on the one side by the Arch of Army Triumphs, and on the other the Arch of Naval Victories. The former, a large piece of Roman Architecture, is placed at the top of the fine street called Piccadilly; beneath the arches of this grand pile the magnificent palace, and its superb gardens, burst upon the eye in one grand extensive view. Never was situation more happily chosen,—placed upon the elevated spot, formerly known as Hyde Park, insulated on all sides like the island of which it is the head, the unrivalled beauties of this place may be contemplated from every point, and from all presents fresh

subject of admiration and surprise. I may attempt a short description, but to be adequately conceived it must itself be seen, particularly when I tell you the style of Architecture adopted is that which we used to consider so very disproportioned and bizarre, but of which the tout ensemble of this building has now made me a warm admirer; nor do I think it possible that any other style could have been selected in which so much majesty and elegance are united; more especially as the English literati maintain that to their nation belongs the honour of inventing this manner of building, heretofore called Gothic, and contend that the term English Architecture is the most appropriate. This they divide into four orders, and so accurate are they in fixing the period at which each of those orders prevailed, that by following their rules it becomes easy, almost at first sight of a building, to ascertain in what age parts or the whole of it were erected, and for a modern Architect to blunder by jumbling any of these different styles together, would be as unpardonable an offence against taste, as if he were to raise arches upon Grecian columns.

That they have some grounds for this claim I allow, nor do I think it likely any one will dispute it with them, as it is a style of architecture generally despised with us, and you know our popular traditions universally ascribe the erection of our ancient superb Cathedrals to the English, which is indeed not far from the truth; for a coincidence has just struck me, that it is certain after this people were expelled from France by Charles the Seventh, the science of building remained in the state in which they left it, till the grand alteration brought about by the taste of Francis the First; that is to say, our people continued building in the same mode which prevailed when the English left us, and did not introduce the alteration from the decorated to the perpendicular style, which had for some time been obtaining in England, in proof of which we have not any edifice at all sembable to King's College Chapel, Cambridge, St. George's at Windsor, or Henry the Seventh's at Westminster.

It was a subject of much discussion whether the gardens should be laid out in the French or English manner, one party contending for the greater magnificence of the former, while the

other supported the superior beauty of the latter. National prejudice also being in favour of "*le jardin Anglais*," has prevailed, except one broad and perfectly straight walk proceeding from the middle of each front of the palace, and a spacious terrace on the outer side of the fosse. A greater quantity of ornament has also been introduced, and more numerous parterres of flowers and odoriferous plants; but the general plan is green turf, intersected with serpentine walks, relieved by groups of trees, and enlivened by numerous fountains of singular elegance, and in the present day, of unusual form; for instance, "*the Fountain of the Angels*." This is an hexangular basin of 15 feet diameter, elevated upon steps to the height of six feet; the sides of the basin are four feet high, ornamented with mouldings and a band of squares, containing quatrefoils and shields. From the middle of the basin arises a white marble short shaft of the same form, moulded and pannelled to the height of ten feet; it then diminishes pyramidentally a short height, and branches out into ribs supporting a beautiful tabernacle of the same material. From the bosses of the ribs spring buttresses which divide it into six niches, covered with highly ornamented triangular canopied arches; in each niche stands upon a pedestal the figure of an angel, of the size of life, holding a trumpet, from which the water flows into the basin below. Above, amidst the finials of the buttresses and canopies of the arches, is placed a small open temple of twelve arches profusely sculptured, and finishing with a crown. In the midst of this little shrine the water is seen gushing up and descending to supply the trumpets. The total height of this beautiful fountain is 45 feet.

As every thing appertaining to Grecian fables, which have usually furnished out subjects for magnificent compositions, was of course here inadmissible, the artist was compelled to resort to other sources, which have fortunately yielded those admirable designs so decidedly distinguishing this place from all others, and forming its most pleasing features. Such is the "*Fountain of the Cross*," which, surrounded on all sides by tall trees, offers beneath its light arcade the most delicious and soothing retreat, were not its tranquillity disturbed by the numbers who are generally assembled around; it is formed

of an open piazza of slender shafts supporting pointed arches, similar to the cloister of a monastery, and provided with marble benches. This surrounds a square basin, 20 feet in diameter, into which is a descent of one or two steps; in the midst is an octangular basin ornamented with sculpture, covered with a temple formed of clustered columns and canopied arches, crowned with a crocketed pinnacle, finishing with a cross; the water is seen gently bubbling up, and overflowing the upper basin into the larger receptacle below. These two very much pleased me; there are, however, several others of varied designs and more noisy character. The fountain of Mermaids, surrounded by dolphins, who send forth spouts of water to a great height into the air; the fountain of the Lions in the grand court, a copy of a fountain in the monastery of Kloster, Newbury, &c. &c. The water of these fountains unites in one large pipe, and is conducted to a deep glen, one side of which is formed by an artificial rock overhung with lofty trees; a fine marble figure of Moses, attended by his brother, is seen striking the rock, and the water gushing from the miraculous aperture with impetuosity, which, after winding in a gentle rivulet at the bottom of the little valley, steals away from the gardens. In picturesque effect this is perhaps superior to any; the expressive countenance and dignified attitude of the principal figure, with the delicate whiteness of both, so finely contrasts with the ruggedness of the scene around, and gives to the whole an appearance almost supernatural.

Besides these embellishments are two or three elegant little temples inscribed with the names of British poets, heroes, and statesmen; several curious obelisks and monuments of antiquity, which have been procured by the numerous travellers continually going and returning from among this restless people. The fine lake usually known as the Serpentine river, and on the Northern side the wilderness, wherein are the deer and several rare animals from America and the South Sea Isles, who, beneath the arches of some picturesque ruins, find a secure and well-sheltered asylum. A very broad handsome street, planted with trees, in the same manner as our

Boulevards, commences from the Arch of Naval Victories at Cumberland-gate, and extends to the Regent's Park, thus uniting all the parks and the new Palace gardens, and forming a most brilliant belt to the Western part of this overgrown Metropolis.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.
THE derivation of *Mary-le-bone**, as given in Supplement, p. 597, settles the controversy which has for a long time since been agitated relative to the real name of that extensive parish, although some modern examiners have ascribed it to an epithet very appropriate to the Virgin Mary, and spelt it accordingly, "*la-bonne*." The old spelling "*le-bone*" has assuredly been very inaccurate, as not applicable to a female: but now your Correspondent gives it a derivation from *lourne* or brook, which was partly the boundary of that parish. Holborn also derives its name in a period equally ancient, from a small brook which ran from the end of Gray's Inn Lane at the Bars down the descent to the River Fleet at Holborn Bridge; and which was not long since traced by opening the sewers. The changes of names of places and estates is attended with great expence in verifying their titles, where they have passed through several gradations of corruption, so as to identify the property to be the same as that for which it is pretended.

I recollect an instance of this some years ago, when the word *Garden*, which had been the customary description, was attempted to be exchanged for *Street*; but it was upon very serious attention to the danger, as well as expence at any future period in proving its identity, when the fact of any garden might be entirely lost by time, judged most prudent to restore its ancient name, which it still retains.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Aug. 8.
AFTER having acknowledged that my remarks respecting an error in Dr. Lempriere's Classical Diction-

* The derivation of this place has before exercised the ingenuity of our Correspondents; see vol. LXXIX. p. 315; LXXX. i. 102, 198.

ary, were well founded, your Correspondent "C. W." (last volume, p. 482), has a right to "*beg the question*," and to require a solution of the palpable contradiction between the accounts given of the capture of Chryseis, daughter of Chryses, the priest of Apollo; who is generally supposed to have been taken, together with her cousin Briseis, at Lyrnessus; but whom Professor Damm asserts to have been taken in the city of Chrysa.

Your Correspondent knows this to be a matter of some difficulty, and he will therefore make due allowance for any deficiency in my attempt at an elucidation; more especially, as the task has been imposed on me by *himself*, instead of *my* having volunteered in this arduous undertaking.

Chryseis, although the daughter of Chryses, Priest of Apollo, and born at Chrysa; yet being the *wife* of Ection, King of Lyrnessus; was, in all probability, in that city when sacked by the Grecians. Briseis, the daughter of Brises (brother to Chryses) and a native of Lyrnessus, was of course residing there with her husband Mines. It may therefore be (I think) justly inferred that the two first-cousins, Chryseis and Briseis, were *together* taken captives at Lyrnessus.

According to Homer, Chryseis was restored to her father Chryses, at Chrysa; and from this circumstance, and that of her having been born in Chrysa, the *supposition* of Professor Damm has probably arisen. Homer gives us no further intelligence than that "Chryseis was *restored* to her father at Chrysa." E. T. PILGRIM.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.

TO solve the intricacies of language is not an easy task. To explore the origin of words, to investigate the peculiarity of idioms, is adventurously to sail on a sea beset with rocks and quicksands. It is therefore with diffidence I have attempted a solution of the peculiar idiom, which forms the subject of the Letter of your Correspondent LÆLIUS (Part i. p. 592); and if I may be deemed to have satisfactorily succeeded, I must ascribe that success to any thing rather than to superior critical acumen. May I then be allowed at once to suggest, that although the particle *but* has usually been unreflectingly considered as a conjunction, yet that it sometimes

is *not* a conjunction, but most strictly an adverb, and it is under this construction I shall attempt to show that its use in the instances cited is not only not pleonastic, but strictly correct, and its meaning as distinct and forcible. In my proof of this position, I will first have recourse to analogy, and I thus beg leave with LÆLIUS (yet with more confidence) to direct the attention of your readers to the prototype in the Latin language of this particle *but*, its prototype I mean as an adverb, the word *quin*; and here I must first advert to the etymology of that word, of which many of your readers are probably not aware; it springs then from the union of the negative particle *ne* with the neuter ablative of the pronoun *qui* or *quis*, i. e. *qđi ne*, thus forming together *qđi ne*, and signifying *why not*, *wherefore*, &c. When these words preceded another beginning with a vowel, we may well presume the elision, with an apostrophe of the final *e*, and by the gradual coalition of the remaining consonant *n* with the preceding word *qđi*, and the omission of the distinctive mark of the ablative case, we have thus clearly and decidedly the word *quin*. Its progressive formation will thus be *qđine*, *qđin'*, *quin*. I must again, however, Sir, remind your readers that this critical etymology only applies to the adverb *quin*.

Having thus traced its origin, I will now proceed to descant on the correspondent analogy and use of the adverbs *but* and *quin*. I do not deny that the word *but* may be otherwise used adverbially, yet it is my intention to limit this letter to its application especially on two occasions only. Your readers will then, Sir, on reflection and research, find that the Latin adverb *quin* and its correspondent English adverb *but*, are peculiarly added to verbs expressive of doubt. Of this use LÆLIUS himself has cited an authority from Terence, and we may repeatedly observe it in Cæsar. Let us turn our attention to the latter author, and cite one or two instances. In the speech of Divitiacus, the Æduan, to Cæsar, we have this passage:—"Hæc, si enuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint gravissimum supplicium sumat." Here we may well presume that the conjunction *ut* is understood; the meaning of the sentence will then

be thus: "If these things should be told to Ariovistus, he had *no reason* to doubt that he would heavily revenge himself on all the hostages which were in his hands." If we thus supply the conjunction *ut*, the adverb *quin* then becomes strongly intensive; we may thus conclude that Ariovistus meant not simply that he did not doubt, but that he had the fullest reason to believe. Again, in the 2d book, 2d sect. of the Commentaries on the Gallic War (edit. not. var.) we have this passage, "Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos duodecimo die proficisceretur." Here also in strict propriety we should supply the conjunction *ut*, and the meaning of the sentence will be, "Then he thought there was no doubt *whatsoever*, that he should march against them within twelve days." You will permit me also here to remark, Mr. Urban, that an error in punctuation of the early typographers hath tended to perpetuate the misapprehension of the use of this particle. The word *quin* in the above and similar instances truly pertains to the first portion of the sentence, and the comma ever ought to follow, and not to precede that word, when thus used adverbially with the conjunction *ut* understood; we shall then read the last cited quotation thus: "Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin, (ut) ad eos duodecimo die proficisceretur." I should much doubt whether the word *quin* as a conjunction in the Latin language was not of posterior introduction; and for this supposition the following arguments may, I think, be reasonably relied on; first, its clear etymological origin as an adverb; and, secondly, that although thus *quī ne* exactly corresponds with the Greek expression of *μή*, yet the latter language has, I believe, no single word analogous to that of *quin*, taken as a conjunction.

LÆLIUS, at the close of his Letter, refers to our great lexicographer Johnson, and considers him to have sanctioned the common and (as LÆLIUS supposes) the erroneous use of the particle *but*; yet it appears evidently that Johnson never turned his peculiar attention to the use of this particle distinctly as an adverb, and as a conjunction, he thus confuses its meanings, and embraces them all as under the latter part of speech, since in his twelfth definition of the word as a conjunction,

he says, "It is used after *no doubt*, *no question*, and such words, and signifies the same with that. It sometimes is joined with *that*." I cannot, however, with deference agree with him either as to its being synonymous with *that*, or a mere expletive, when joined with it. I think that the meaning of the two particles, whether expressed or understood, after verbs of doubt, are most fully distinct, that in such instances when either one is expressed, the other is understood, and that whenever the words *but that* are thus unitedly presented, an additional and yet more intensive force is given to energy of language.

I have thus, Mr. Urban, discussed a subject which may be barren of all interest to many of your readers; my inferences may possibly be obviated by others, and my conclusions perhaps be satisfactory but to the few: such as they are, I submit them to general judgment; I launch them exposed as they are to rocks and quicksands, without any peculiar anxiety as to their fate, however ardent may be my feeling as to their correctness, since I am well aware of the intricacies of language, and the difficulty of precisely defining the extent and peculiar use of its particles.

E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Little Horwood Vicarage, Aug. 7.*

AS a relaxation from my clerical and scholastic duties, I have often amused myself with philological studies. The result of these has been laid before the public, in "The Elements of Anglo-Saxon," and other small works. Still I am conscious many deficiencies may be pointed out; and as they have been composed at different intervals, amidst the distractions of a laborious profession, some errors may be discovered. Under this conviction I must acknowledge that Reviewers have treated my little publications with more favour than I expected. Your Reviewer thus introduced my "Elements of the Anglo-Saxon:"—"This work will prove a most valuable acquisition to the library of the philologist and antiquary." When I made a selection of what I considered most valuable in "The Elements," and published it under the title of "A compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language," I thought I was rendering

Saxon students some service. The manner in which I have done it appears, however, to have excited considerable merriment in the mind of your Reviewer; nor could I help smiling at the grotesque appearance which my homely but healthy Saxon boy made, when dressed up by your Reviewer in finical French "frounces, furbelows, and millinery."

Your Reviewer observes, "Mr. Bosworth gives *no* ablative case in the Anglo-Saxon, whereas both Hickee and Ingram retain it, and *certainly* with correctness." Now he might as well find fault with all our Greek grammarians for omitting the ablative case. He then adds: "The sign *to* implies one case; *by*, *with*, and *in*, another; and *from* a distinction from all of the preceding. In the philosophy of grammar, therefore, there are as many distinct cases as there are distinct senses in the *acts* denoted by the signs." I do not exactly know what your Reviewer means by "*the acts denoted by the signs*;" but the sense of the preceding part appears to be this: *To* implies one case, *by*, *with*, and *in*, another, and *from* another; there are, therefore, as many distinct cases as there are distinct relations between words. Prepositions denote the relation that subsists between words, but will your readers believe there are as many cases as there are prepositions? Who would think of making fifty cases in English?

Your Reviewer calls my plain definitions "French pleonasm," and the "A, B, C, of grammar;" but if he had learned such A, B, C, and read my definition of a case, he would have avoided such blunders. I have said, "A case is a change in the termination of a noun, adjective, and pronoun, to express their relation to the words with which they are connected in the sentence." If this definition be admitted, I defy your Reviewer to find more cases than I have given.

I leave your readers to judge between us. Your Reviewer asserts, "There must be a passive voice in all languages." I say in parsing every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: we do not call "*to a king*" a dative case in English, as we do *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words *to a*. If these auxiliary words do not form cases in

English nouns, but are universally rejected, why may we not reject all those moods, tenses, &c. which are formed by auxiliaries? Thus, *lc mæg beon lufod*, *I may be loved*, instead of being called the potential mood pass. is more rationally parsed by considering *I mæg* a verb, and the indicative mood present tense, 1st sing.; *beon*, the infinitive mood of *eom am*, after the verb *mæg*; and *lufod*, as the perfect participle of the verb *lufian*, *to love*.

With an error in the reference, giving p. 79 for 59, your Reviewer introduces a quotation from the learned Dr. Hickee; but the quotation, if carried a few lines further, would modify the use of the particle *ge* nearly as I have.

Your Reviewer then says, "We cannot speak in too high terms of the Preface. It is an excellent dissertation upon the origin of the Saxons and their language. We recommend Mr. Bosworth (*in order*) to render it perfect, to consult Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer. He will there see the alterations of the ancient Anglo-Saxon made by their posterity in the process of converting it into modern English." What has the conversion of the ancient Saxon into modern English to do with remarks on the *origin* of the Saxons and their language? In the Preface it was desirable to shew the origin of the Saxons and their language, that the student might know something of the people and language of which the Grammar treats; but the Preface would have been an improper place to show the manner in which the present English is formed from the Saxon; I have, therefore, reserved that subject for the latter part of the work.—If your Reviewer had consulted my "Elements," he would have seen I had no need of such advice. In p. 76 I say, "that those changes in Saxon, which are generally denominated dialects, appear in reality only to be the alteration observed in the progress of the language as it gradually flowed from the Anglo-Saxon, varying or casting off many of its inflections, till it settled in the form of the present English; in the same manner as upon the fall of the Roman empire, those people who derived their language from the Latin, finding that the relation of words could be expressed with greater facility by prepositions, tacitly

and almost universally rejected most of the variable terminations."

I then give rules to show the progressive transformation of the Anglo-Saxon into our present form of speech; but as I have already occupied considerable space, I will not take up more by quotations. Allow me, however, to assure your Reviewer that I have the greatest respect for his talents and learning, but I am sorry to see his prejudice so far prevail, as to divest him of his usual care to be accurate, and to exercise his correct taste.

Yours, &c.

J. BOSWORTH.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

THERE is a grateful satisfaction in searching for, and still greater in finding, the origin, and tracing the gradual progress to perfection of any art or science, which has become so universal, and its branches so far spread, as that its root is almost forgotten or seldom thought of. The following may serve for an inquiry, which will entertain many of your Readers and Correspondents, and especially those whose attention is any wise devoted to Medicine or Surgery.

I believe the origin of the art of curing diseases has not yet been fairly discovered, or its traditions cleared away from its facts. If we consult profane writers, we find that Surgery was not practised until Homer's time, A. M. 3119. If we consult the Sac. Scrip. we do not find any notice of it until after David's time, who was born A. M. 2919, which was 1081 years before the Christian era, according to Calmet's Chronological Table.

The case of Naaman, the General of the army of Benhadad, King of Syria, bears date in A. M. 3113 (see 2 Kings 5), which was 891 years before Christ, and shews that there was at that time no person of sufficient skill in his own splendid kingdom of Assyria, or in his master's court, capable of curing the leprosy; but that he had recourse to a female Israelite captive for advice, to seek for his cure to a prophet in Israel, and the remedy adopted was rather miraculous than medical, to wash in Jordan seven times.

This case of the Assyrian General seems to contradict the traditional writers, who have ventured to trace the practice of medicine to the Assy-

rians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, and Magi, who are said not only to have cured present disorders, but to have prevented future ones, very soon after the Flood. From them it passed into Egypt and Lybia, and thence into Greece, where it was much cultivated in the Adriatic isles.

Hippocrates flourished about the time of the Peloponnesian war, A. M. 3570, and seems to be the first upon record who visited the sick, and prescribed remedies. It was then the common practice for persons, as soon as they had recovered from any disease, to visit others under similar affliction, and to relate the means by which they had been cured; and many are said to have exposed themselves in the market places and highways, to take the chance of any passing traveller having the power to communicate some remedy. No sick person was denominated a patient until the medical art had been formed and adopted into a distinct profession; nor was it until modern times that the sympathy of the physician identified his own feelings with those of his patient, by stating his case always in the first person plural,—“we have experienced too much fever,” “we must forbear something of our usual mode of living,” &c.

What I have hinted respecting tradition, be it with all due respect and decorum towards their reverences of the Royal Medical College, and the Coll. Chirurgorum,—has deterred me from travelling so high as to the archives of Pagan mythology, and the medical department which was then under the direction of Esculapius, and also of Saturn, where I might have recorded with more respect the extraordinary effect, and especially the more than human skill which in these early days gave the *first emetic*, leaving to future practitioners the diviner art of a more lenient pharmacopeia. It is noticed by that grave and learned divine Samuel Shuckford, in his *Connection of Sacred and Profane History*, vol. III. p. 62, that Saturn the father of Jupiter and of five other children, for some paternal motive, which his learned biographers have not thought fit to disclose, actually eat up his five children soon after they were born; but Jupiter was saved by the contrivance of his mother Rhea, who folded a stone within a napkin, and sent it to her voracious husband, and he imme-

diately swallowed it also. Jupiter was then sent to a nurse among the Curetes or Corybantes of Crete, who were produced from rain, according to Ovid's authority. Their knowledge in every art was very extensive, and in nothing more was it displayed than in their invention to conceal this very important child from the hungry search of his father; they purposely constructed a dance, and struck their shields and cymbals to the harshest notes so as to drown his cries, that they might not be heard. (Virg. G. iv. 151.)

Strabo and Pausanias have not been wanting in their notice of this early history of him whom Homer profanely honours with the title of "Father of Gods and men." When Jupiter grew up towards man's estate, and could judge something of right and wrong, he caused his father, who no doubt was attended by his state physicians and apothecaries on this memorable occasion, to take a very strong infusion of potent herbs; and this *emetic*, notwithstanding the length of time which had elapsed since he had swallowed his five sons with the napkin and stone of the sixth, had the desired and immediate effect of producing them all in succession to the great astonishment of himself and all his beholders, and of all posterity.

The reader will not be surprised, however, to find that medical men have attributed to the same Saturn a very learned work, by which they are still governed in their numerous cases of indigestion, which, when reduced to plain English, is entitled "The Regularity of Diet." A. H.

FLY LEAVES, No. XXXII.

John Gay.

UNFORTUNATELY it is a fact that, with all our high national bearing of literary character and emulation, there does not exist a STANDARD EDITION of the English Poets. How such a labour ought to be performed has been often submitted to the consideration of both bookseller and printer, but while the fact has been allowed, and the way to surmount the want as candidly admitted, still the unfortunate reply *but the Times*—serves as a common damper for strangling in the birth any such project. One edition of the

poets was published by Mr. John Bell when he flourished in the Strand in a shop since swept away to form Wellington-street. The work was tastefully got up, and, as far as embellishments could be applied, much to the credit of the publisher; but, like several other editions, no editor was known as responsible for either the contents, or the text of each author. The objectionable effect of such an anonymous circulation cannot be shown more forcibly than by printing a manuscript note left by that devotee of truth, the late Isaac Reed, and now presumed to be first published from the communication of an intelligent Correspondent who possesses the original*.

Mr. URBAN, *St. John's, Cambridge,*
Aug. 22, 1826.

I HAVE in my possession a Volume of Gay's Poems, which belonged to the late Isaac Reed. It contains a note in his hand-writing, and signed by his name, relative to that Volume in which he has written it. I have not seen it in print, though (as you will see) it was Mr. Reed's wish that it should at some future time be printed. I have not the smallest doubt of its authenticity:

"As I was in some measure instrumental in causing this publication, it is necessary to explain how the forged pieces contained in it were introduced, after the pieces I proposed for publication went out of my hands. In the year 1773 John Bailey, who had married a relation of mine, by his imprudencies had become necessitous. Talking with him one day on his affairs, I told him I would furnish him with such pieces of Gay as had not been collected into his works, and that he might make what advantage of them he could. He accordingly applied to Bell, and some bargain (what I know not,) was made between them. Some time after, I was told that the pieces were put into the hands of a person whose name I never heard, but from circumstances guess it to have been either Gentleman or Wynne, to superintend the Edition, and that this Editor intended to add some pieces of his own. Accordingly, those in pp. 124, 130, and "Gondibert," were foisted in, and the Monthly Reviewer, in their account of these Volumes, supposing the

* A transcript of the same note made by Mr. Malone is in my possession.

Elegiac Epistle to be genuine, charged Gray unjustly with plagiarism in his celebrated Church-yard Elegy.

25 June, 1781. ISAAC REED."

Again in the next page I find the following:

"Accidentally this morning, looking into the Monthly Review of July 1775, I find the charge repeated. Apprehending it may in time acquire a degree of credit it is not entitled to, I desire this and the foregoing note may at some future time be printed.

April 14, 1794. ISAAC REED."

In the Advertisement there are these words. "As to the Poem called 'Wine,' the Editor has already given his reasons for inserting it, in a note at the bottom, and the story of Cephalus, *The Elegiac Epistle to a Friend*, The Man Mountain's answer to the Lilliputian Ode, and *The Ballad on Ale*, are inserted from no less authority."†

Isaac Reed marked those 2, and in a note at the bottom says, "The above pieces scored under are forgeries. I. R."

The Edition I have is printed for John Bell, near Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, and Christopher Ethrington, at York, 1773.

I am, Mr. Urban, yours, &c.

DISNEY ROBINSON.

Another edition, with the name of Mr. Bell's successor, G. Cawthorn, appeared in 1797-8 (both dates being on the several title pages) where in vol. II. are inserted all the pieces above noticed as "forgeries." EU. H.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 2.

IT has been justly remarked in the Gentleman's Magazine, that the FLY-LEAVES of old books often contain valuable memoranda; and several of your readers have extracted some curious notes for your pages.

Following in their foot-steps, I send you an extract from a fly-leaf of a copy of *Elyot's Governor*, belonging to a gentleman of my acquaintance, who was so obliging as to point it out to me. It occurs amongst the dates of some marriages, &c. of the owner's

family, whose name seems to have been LILLY; and from his speaking, in the next paragraph, to the accompanying of his "most loving mother" returning "homewards from London," it is almost certain that he was an eye witness of the circumstance he records.

"Our most nobell prince charles arived at portmouth the 5 of Octoher from spaine 1623 being sondaye att 9 o'clock in morn^{ing}."

Yours, &c.

CLIONAS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.
TO conclude my Communications on Vincent Bourne, (see part i. pp. 295. 450) I send you this Epilogue.

EPILOGUS

IN PHORMIONEM TERENTII FABULAM.

Nausistrata et Chremes.

Chr. Hue prorepe foris. Pulchra et veneranda corona

Est mihi, namque domi stultior uxor;—
adest.

Nau. Quid molire novi, semper temerarie conjux?

Te nondum sentis desipuisse senem?

Chr. Ipse salutatum venio, charissima sponsa.

Nau. Mitte; salutabo dignior ipsa loqui.

Verba mihi haud desunt, mihi lingua volubilis errat,

Nec sunt tanta tibi munera.—*Chr.* quanta tibi!

Nau. O Spectatores, ut me juvat ora tueri!

Chr. O Spectatrices, me quoque vestra.—
Nau. tace.

Estote o faciles, linguis animisque favete.

Chr. Eccam, consiliis utitur ipsa suis.

Nau. Sic nequis vestrum, meus ut vir, mente labascat,

Neve puella viro.—*Chr.* Garrula fiat anus.

VIN. BOURNE.

I am, however, inclined to think that a great part of this Epilogue is wanting; and that we have here only the beginning, and the final couplet. It was never the custom to have Epilogues so very short: and there is little in this, as it stands here, worthy the pen of Bourne.

Of the poems falsely ascribed to Bourne, in the 4to of 1772, that In Miltonum, p. 46, was written by Peter Keith, who acted Dorothea in Ignoramus, at Westminster, in 1730.

† That authority was a letter from Aaron Hill to Mr. Savage, where, referring to Gray, he remarks, "That poem you speak of, called *Wine*, he printed in the year 1710.—If it was published anonymously, and no less authority may supply additions to our author, there are many unacknowledged poems of that period, possessing sufficient merit to be "foisted in" without the colour of a forgery by any anonymous editor who seeks to create a belief with the public that his research has distanced all predecessors. EU. H.

Rationes Boni et Mali, &c. p. 209, were by Hill; probably, Joshua Hill, elected to Oxford in 1738, with Abp. Markham.

Ad Tempus, p. 224, by Jortin.

Camera obscura, p. 246, by — George, of whom I know nothing more.

Laterna Megalographica, p. 270, by Walter Titley, who afterwards left exhibitions to the School.

Sonus propagatur per Aera, p. 274, by Dr. Caleb Hardinge, younger brother of Nicholas Hardinge, of whom see Nichols, Lit. Anec. vol. V. p. 338.

In obitum Decani Aldrich, p. 286, by John Wigan, elected to Oxford in 1714, the same year that V. Bourne went to Cambridge.

Votum, p. 314, by Jortin.

Yours, &c.

R. N.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

IN consequence of a desire expressed in your Number for July, p. 32, respecting the derivation of the name of *Leith-hill* in the county of Surrey, I beg to send you what I have been able to collect upon the subject.

The word *Leith*, *Laith*, *Lathe*, *Lethe*, &c. (for it occurs on our old records under a great variety of forms), is of very ancient origin, and is one of those solar names which occur in many parts of Britain, as well as other countries, where the Amonian or solar worship prevailed, and which we are told was very soon transmitted to these islands. It is compounded of *El* and *Aith*, two of the many titles of the solar deity, which, when joined together, and the first vowel removed, according to the rule (per Aphær.), form the word *Laith*, which the Dorians more correctly would write *Lathe*, but the Ionians, *Leith*, *Leeth*, *Lethe*, &c. This appellation was bestowed more particularly upon places where religious establishments were founded, though often it extended to all the surrounding districts, also upon rivers, as the river *Leith* in Scotland, the village of *Leith* at the alum mines in Yorkshire. In Ireland also it often occurs, and once gave name to the whole island, as appears on old maps, &c. In the Collect. of Col. Vallancey we find the following passage:

“It was evidently a division between the original Scythians in the mogh or Rad, the Magi or fire worshippers and towers, the

same intrenchment is said to have been made in Ireland from Drogheda to Galway on the Western ocean. It was named *Eshir Raada*, or the Magi's division, dividing the kingdom of Ireland into two equal parts; the Northern half was called *Leith cuiun*, and the Northern half *Leith mogh*, that is, the Magi's portion, and most of the fire-towers of Ireland are in the division of *Leith mogh*, or of the Magi's half.”

In searching the works of Skinner, Junius, Camden, Ray, Sammes, &c. and the late works of Jamieson, O'Reilly, and others, the meanings assigned by them appear so various and contradictory, that they must have been taken from some secondary or accidental circumstances casually connected with the original name, and the true meaning thereby altogether lost sight of. Thus we find it said to mean a grange or farm,—care or rest,—a barn,—solemn pomp,—a crowd,—a half,—a part,—a side,—a moiety,—a middle,—separate,—Southward,—mouldiness,—rot in sheep,—a ward,—*cum multis aliis*. It would not be a difficult task to trace how several of these meanings have obtained currency, and they would for the most part be found nearly as absurd as the well-known etymological error of the Greeks respecting the river *Lethe* in Africa, so celebrated by the extraordinary but classical legend which they invented concerning it.

Though in the passage cited above, Col. Vallancey alludes to the meaning commonly assigned in the Irish Dictionaries, yet in his preface to the Brehon Laws, when it seems to have engaged his more direct attention, he says, “*Lethe*, a word I know not the meaning of. In my old Glossary, it is explained by *as*, probably the *as* of Pliny, a coin, ten of which made the denarium. *Laithe* is a balance or scales for weighing money, &c.” (Collect. 3. 57.) Had this great and learned Antiquary pursued his inquiry, he could not well have failed to ascertain the true meaning. His old Glossary, which first excited effectually his distrust for the later dictionaries, has given its true and only signification in the word *as*, had it been understood by him at the time. It is in fact but another title of the same solar deity, and bearing precisely the same import, and they might be reciprocally employed to explain each other. A. Z. I.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

48. *Journal of a third Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, performed in the Years 1824—25, in his Majesty's ships Hecla and Fury, under the orders of Capt. W. E. Parry, R. N. F.R.S. and Commander of the Expedition.* 4to, pp. 340. Murray.

THE two last Expeditions undertaken by Capt. Parry, for the discovery of the North-west Passage, have been peculiarly unfortunate. Literally nothing has been accomplished connected with the primary object of these Expeditions—the extension of geographical knowledge. Three different Expeditions have been placed under the directions of this enterprising naval officer; but the first only has been productive of any beneficial result. In the *first voyage*, by far the most interesting, Captain Parry entered Barrow's Strait, which Captain Ross had previously failed to discover, and steering due West for near thirty-five degrees, wintered at Melville Island, whence an open continuation of the Polar Sea was perceptible to the 118th deg. of West longitude. When proceeding along Barrow's Strait, in about lat. 74°*, the Expedition discovered an inlet on the left, in a southerly direction, in long. 90°, which, on being explored for some leagues, appeared to terminate in an open sea.—As a correct knowledge of the geographical situation of this inlet is of importance in clearly understanding the objects of the last voyage, we particularly refer to the very interesting chart inserted in our vol. xc. ii. p. 545, which was copied with the greatest accuracy and precision from the original survey at the Admiralty. We believe the account also which accompanies it to be the most authentic and explanatory of any contained in the periodical publications of the day.—But to proceed: in the *second voyage* Capt. Parry was instructed to

direct his course through Hudson's Bay, and, by steering through Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, it was supposed that a probability existed of his being able to enter the sea which was observed from the Prince Regent's Inlet; but unfortunately the Expedition could proceed no farther than Repulse Bay, on account of that narrow sea being completely blocked up with ice, as might have been anticipated; and thus not one geographical object of importance was effected. Meanwhile, however, Captain Franklin had proceeded by land in a direction North-west of Repulse Bay, and discovered the open sea at a point bearing South-west from Prince Regent's Inlet, whence, it was presumed, there could be only a short run. The object, therefore, of this *third and last voyage*, was to connect these two points. Accordingly it was intended that Captain Parry should attempt to effect that passage by the Prince Regent's Inlet. At the same time, two overland Expeditions were determined on. Captain Lyon was appointed to traverse the coast from Repulse Bay to Copper Mine River, which was discovered by Hearne in 1771; whilst Captain Franklin was to proceed to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in lat. 70°, long. 135°, and thence endeavour to penetrate westward to Bhering's Straits†.

Of the progress of these Land Expeditions we have as yet received no certain particulars; but, from the bold and enterprising spirit of these hardy adventurers, we entertain the most sanguine expectations of a favourable result.

The official instructions, drawn up by the Commissioners of the Admiralty for Captain Parry's guidance, are very explanatory of the objects of his Expedition. They are stated with much clearness and precision; and the plans recommended for co-operating

* In our desultory statements of degrees of latitude and longitude, it ought to be understood that our object is only to convey a general idea of the situation of each place, without defining it with scientific precision. Thus minutes are usually omitted; and the exact spot under notice may possibly be half a degree under or over the even number stated; except in some particular cases.

† The annexed rough sketch will convey some idea of the relative geographical situations of all the places above mentioned, extending from N. lat. 66° to 76°, and from W. GENT. MAG. September, 1826.

with and aiding the two Land Expeditions, are admirable.

"The experience of your former voyages seems to prove that the two channels which afford the most reasonable prospect of a passage for the ships into the sea, which bounds the N. coast of America, are that round Cockburn's Island, near which your last voyage terminated, and Prince Regent's Inlet, which you discovered in your former.

"Several considerations, but particularly the obstacles which you found in Prince Regent's Inlet in 1819, might have induced us to give the preference to the attempt to make a passage round Cockburn's Island; but the strong opinion which you have conveyed to us in favour of the attempt through Prince Regent's Inlet; the confident hope which you express that the ice, which, at the period of the year in which you visited the inlet, obstructed your passage, was likely to be removed by circumstances of season and weather within the navigable part of the year; and the confidence which we are justified in placing in your judgment and experience, determine us to authorize and direct you to pursue the course which you consider the most promising, namely, through Prince Regent's Inlet.

"You will, therefore, after you have despatched the transport home, make the best of your way to Lancaster Sound, and, proceeding through Barrow's Strait, endeavour to make through Prince Regent's Inlet your passage into the sea which bounds the continent, and thence westward to the Pacific." Pp. xviii. xix.

"His Majesty's Government having appointed two Land Expeditions for exploring the North Coast of America, the one under Captain Lyon, to proceed from Repulse Bay across the Isthmus towards Akkolee, and thence along the coast towards the Copper-

mine river; the other under Captain Franklin, to proceed from Mackenzie's river to the Icy Cape: it would be desirable, if you should reach any part of the coast, that you should mark your progress by erecting flag-staffs on a few of the most distinguishable points which you may successively visit; and you are to bury at the foot of each staff a bottle, containing such information, as you think may be useful to the land expeditions, and any particulars relative to your own proceedings, which you may think proper to add.

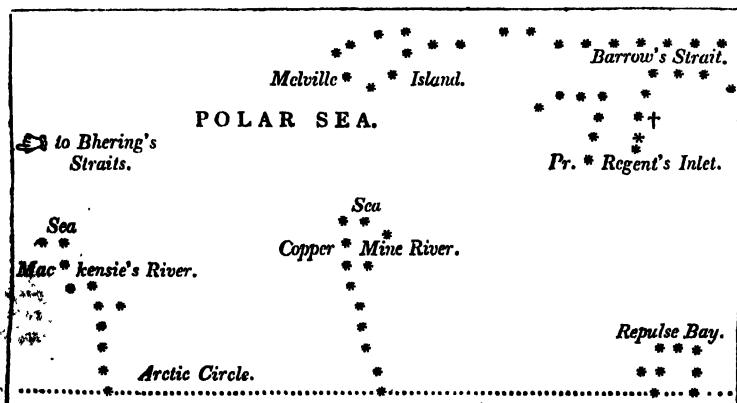
"As one of the great difficulties under which Captain Franklin's last expedition suffered was the want of provisions, you are also to bury at the foot of the flag-staffs such proportion and kind of provision as you may think advisable. And, as it is possible that the flag-staff may be removed by natives, you should surround it by a pile of stones, conspicuous from some point of the shore, which may guide the land expeditions to the depôts there left." Pp. xx.

As public attention is now anxiously directed to the journey of Captain Franklin, on whom the discovery of the North-west passage chiefly depends, the following "additional instructions" will be interesting:

"It is thought advisable, with a view of assisting the objects of Captain Franklin's Expedition, that the vessel intended to meet you in 1827 should endeavour to meet him in 1826.

"Her Commander will, therefore, be directed to reach those latitudes in the summer of 1826, to make such discoveries and observations as may open themselves to him, and to look out for Captain Franklin, or even for you, if you should be so fortunate as to accomplish the passage in that year.

long. 80° about to 140° . Bhering's Straits are situated in 160° W. long. Port Bowen, where the last Expedition wintered, on the East side of Prince Regent's Inlet, is marked thus †.



"He will remain in that neighbourhood as late as the season will admit; and will then repair to the Sandwich Islands, or to the nearest place where he may be able to replenish his provisions; when he will, as early as possible in the year 1827 (if you should not have already met him), proceed to act in the manner detailed in your instructions.

"He will mark his proceedings in 1826, by the erection of flag-staffs, or piles of stones; and with notices where may be found a *dépôt* of provisions, which he will leave on his departure that year, as well as in 1827." P. xxviii.

The equipment of the *Hecla* and *Fury* having been completed, they sailed down the river on the 8th of May, 1824, and arrived at the Whale Fish Islands on the 26th of June, where they anchored, and remained till the following month. On entering Baffin's Bay, our adventurers unfortunately encountered more than usual difficulties in penetrating to the westward, owing to the severity of the season, and the extraordinary density of the ice, from which they were unable to release themselves till the 9th of September. By dint of great exertion they entered Lancaster Sound, and eventually Prince Regent's Inlet, pursuant to their official instructions. But so much time having been lost in Baffin's Bay, it was found impossible to accomplish any object that season. The Expedition therefore determined, about the latter end of September, on wintering in Port Bowen, a harbour which was discovered in the first voyage undertaken by Captain Parry. Arrangements were here made for the amusement and regular exercise of the men, which certainly redound much to the credit of the gallant commander; but as these arrangements so closely resembled those before adopted, Captain Parry has very properly dispensed with the usual diary of them. A detail of what took place, during the solitary sojourn in these dreary latitudes, would be a mere repetition of what has already been before the public:

"To those who read, as well as to those who describe (observes Captain Parry), the account of a winter passed in these regions can no longer be expected to afford the interest of novelty it once possessed; more especially in a station already delineated with tolerable geographical precision on our maps, and thus, as it were, brought near to our fire-sides at home. Independently, indeed, of this circumstance, it is hard to

conceive any one thing more like another than two winters passed in the higher latitudes of the Polar Regions, except when variety happens to be afforded by intercourse with some other branch of 'the whole family of man.' Winter after winter, nature here assumes an aspect so much alike, that cursory observation can scarcely detect a single feature of variety. The winter of more temperate climates, and even in some of no slight severity, is occasionally diversified by a thaw, which at once gives variety and comparative cheerfulness to the prospect. But here, when once the earth is covered, all is dreary monotonous whiteness—not merely for days or weeks, but for more than half a year together. Whichever way the eye is turned, it meets a picture calculated to impress upon the mind an idea of inanimate stillness, of that motionless torpor with which our feelings have nothing congenial, of anything, in short, but life. In the very silence there is a deadness with which a human spectator appears out of keeping. The presence of man seems an intrusion on the dreary solitude of this wintry desert, which even its native animals have for a while forsaken." Pp. 40, 41.

The principal novelties were the adoption of monthly masquerades, and the establishment of schools. In the former, both officers and men entered with the utmost spirit.

"It is impossible that any idea could have proved more happy, or more exactly suited to our situation. Admirably-dressed characters of various descriptions readily took their parts, and many of these were supported with a degree of spirit and genuine humour which would not have disgraced a more refined assembly; while the latter might not have disdained, and would not have been disgraced by copying the good order, decorum, and inoffensive cheerfulness which our humble masquerades presented. It does especial credit to the dispositions and good sense of our men, that, though all the officers entered fully into the spirit of these amusements, which took place once a month, alternately on board each ship, no instance occurred of any thing that could interfere with the regular discipline, or at all weaken the respect of the men towards their superiors. Ours were masquerades without licentiousness—carnivals without excess." P. 50.

The improvements which had been introduced for warming and ventilating the ships were found of essential advantage to the health and comfort of the crews.

During the winter's sojourn, some very important magnetic and astronomical observations were made. An observatory was erected on shore, and

the interest excited by the discoveries in magnetism (on which our correspondent Col. Macdonald has frequently treated) increased so much as they proceeded, that the neighbourhood of the Observatory assumed almost the appearance of a scattered village, the number of detached houses having various needles set up in them.

"The first observations on the variation of the magnetic needle, on our arrival at Port Bowen, discovered to us the interesting fact of an increase in that phenomenon, since our former visit in 1819, amounting to about nine degrees, namely, from one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and twenty-three degrees. By employing delicately suspended instead of supported needles, we also found a diurnal variation to an amount, and having a regularity of which we had before no idea. The maximum variation westerly was observed to occur between the hours of ten, A. M., and one P. M.; and the minimum between eight P. M., and two A. M.; the quantity being seldom less than $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 2° , and sometimes amounting to five, six, and even to seven degrees." P. 52.

Of the facility with which sound travels through a cold atmosphere, the following is a remarkable proof:

"Lieutenant Foster having occasion to send a man from the Observatory to the opposite shore of the harbour, a measured distance of 6696 feet, or about one statute mile and two tenths, in order to fix a meridian mark, had placed a second person half-way between, to repeat his directions; but he found on trial that this precaution was unnecessary, as he could without difficulty keep up a conversation with the man at the distant station. The thermometer was at this time 18° , the barometer 30.14 inches, and the weather nearly calm, and quite clear and serene." P. 58.

Captain Parry gives some very interesting notices of that wonderful phenomenon—the Aurora Borealis.

"About midnight, on the 27th of January, this phenomenon broke out in a single compact mass of brilliant yellow light, situated about a S. E. bearing, and appearing only a short distance above the land. This mass of light, notwithstanding its general continuity, sometimes appeared to be evidently composed of numerous pencils of rays, compressed, as it were, laterally into one, its limits both to the right and left being well defined and nearly vertical. The light, though very bright at all times, varied almost constantly in intensity, and this had the appearance (not an uncommon one in the Aurora) of being produced by one volume of light overlaying another, just

as we see the darkness and density of smoke increased by cloud rolling over cloud. While Lieutenants Sherer and Ross, and myself, were admiring the extreme beauty of this phenomenon from the Observatory, we all simultaneously uttered an exclamation of surprise at seeing a bright ray of the Aurora shoot suddenly downward from the general mass of light, and between us and the land, which was there distant only three thousand yards. Had I witnessed this phenomenon by myself, I should have been disposed to receive with caution the evidence even of my own senses, as to this last fact; but the appearance conveying precisely the same idea to three individuals at once, all intently engaged in looking towards the spot, I have no doubt that the ray of light actually passed within that distance of us.

"About one o'clock on the morning of the 23rd February, the Aurora again appeared over the hills in a South direction, presenting a brilliant mass of light, very similar to that just described. The rolling motion of the light laterally was here also very striking, as well as the increase of its intensity thus occasioned. The light occupied horizontally about a point of the compass, and extended in height scarcely a degree above the land, which seemed, however, to conceal from us a part of the phenomenon. It was always evident enough that the most attenuated light of the Aurora, sensibly dimmed the stars, like a thin veil drawn over them. We frequently listened for any sound proceeding from this phenomenon, but never heard any." Pp. 61-63.

Mr. Hearne, who discovered the Copper Mine River, and travelled pretty nearly the same route which Captain Lyon has undertaken, particularly describes these northern lights, when varying their position and colours, as "*making a rustling and crackling noise, not unlike that produced from the waving of a large flag in a fresh gale of wind.*" Now it appears truly singular that Captain Parry and his Lieutenants could not hear the least sound, though "a bright ray of the Aurora shot between them and the land, which was there distant only three thousand yards!" Can these conflicting statements be reconciled on philosophical principles? for we do not doubt the veracity of either party.

In the month of June the ice began to dissolve, and on the 20th of July the two ships were towed out of harbour. They made for the western coast of Prince Regent's Inlet; but met with repeated obstructions from the ice. No opening of the ice was perceptible towards the western land, nor

was there any appearance of the smallest channel to the southward along the eastern shore. A sea, however, appeared to the South, and the Commander determined to make for it without delay.

"The signal to that effect was immediately made; but while the sails were setting, the ice, which had at first been about three-quarters of a mile distant from us, was observed to be closing the shore. The ships were cast with all expedition, in hopes of gaining the broader channel before the ice had time to shut us up. So rapid, however, was the latter in this its sudden movement, that we had but just got the ships' heads the right way, when the ice came bodily in upon us, being doubtless set in motion by a very sudden freshening of the wind almost to a gale in the course of a few minutes. The ships were now almost instantly beset, and in such a manner as to be literally helpless and unmanageable. In such cases, it must be confessed that the exertions made by heaving at hawsers or otherwise, are of little more service than in the occupation they furnish to the men's minds under circumstances of difficulty; for when the ice is fairly acting against the ship, ten times the strength and ingenuity could in reality avail nothing.

"The sails were, however, kept set, and as the body of ice was setting to the southward withal, we went with it some little distance in that direction. The *Hecla*, after thus driving, and now and then forcing her way through the ice, in all about three quarters of a mile, quite close to the shore, at length struck the ground forcibly several times in the space of a hundred yards, and being then brought up by it, remained immovable, the depth of water under her keel abaft being sixteen feet, or about a foot less than she drew. The *Fury* continuing to drive was now irresistibly carried past us, and we escaped, only by a few feet, the damage invariably occasioned by ships coming in contact under such circumstances. She had, however, scarcely past us a hundred yards, when it was evident, by the ice pressing her in, as well as along the shore, that she must soon be stopped like the *Hecla*; and having gone about two hundred yards further, she was observed to receive a severe pressure from a large floe-piece forcing her directly against a grounded mass of ice upon the beach. After setting to the southward for an hour or two longer, the ice became stationary, no open water being anywhere visible from the mast-head, and the pressure on the ships remaining undiminished during the day. Just as I had ascertained the utter impossibility of moving the *Hecla* a single foot, and that she must lay quite aground fore and aft as soon as the tide fell, I received a note from Captain Hoppner,

informing me that the *Fury* had been so severely 'nipped' and strained as to leak a good deal, apparently about four inches an hour; and that she was still heavily pressed both upon the ground and against the large mass of ice within her; that the rudder was at present very awkwardly situated; and that one boat had been much damaged. As the tide fell, the *Fury's* stern which was aground was lifted several feet, and the *Hecla*, at low water, having swerved five feet forward and two abaft, we presented altogether no very pleasing or comfortable spectacle." Pp. 107—109.

After struggling in vain with tremendous masses of ice and severe gales, to bring the *Fury* into some secure harbour for the purpose of repairing her, the gallant Commander and crew, after taking out all her stores, were reluctantly compelled to abandon her, as she was declared to be unfit for sea. In this arduous struggle, "the officers and men," says Captain Parry, "were literally so harassed and fatigued as to be scarcely capable of farther exertion without some rest; and on one or two occasions I noticed more than a single instance of stupor, amounting to a certain degree of failure of intellect, rendering the individual so affected quite unable at first to comprehend the meaning of an order, though still as willing as ever to obey it."—The *Hecla* being thus left alone, it was thought imprudent to proceed farther, when the advanced period of the season and the uncertain navigation were considered. Captain Parry was therefore compelled "under all the circumstances of the case, to return to England, in compliance with the plain tenor of his instructions."

Thus unfortunately terminated this undertaking, of which such sanguine expectations had been formed; and we must now wait with patience the result of the two overland Expeditions.

Disappointed as we have been at the result of the last unfortunate Expedition, and firmly believing with Captain Parry that a Polar Sea communicates with Bhering's Straits, we cannot but deeply regret that he did not pursue that route which proved so propitious on the first voyage. We were confident that a passage through Repulse Bay, or Prince Regent's Inlet, never could be effected,—not that we altogether disbelieve the existence of a passage from either of those parts to the Polar Sea, but because it is a well-known fact, from the experience of all

former navigators, that the rivers, bays, and inlets, in high northern latitudes, are never free from ice. It has often been found more difficult to navigate even the southern parts of Hudson's Bay, than the high latitudes of Spitzbergen, simply on account of the former being more insulated than the latter, and because in an open expanse of sea the ice is more liable to be broken and scattered about.

When the Admiralty determined on the second Expedition, by the route of Repulse Bay, it was doubtless under the presumption that this part being more south than Melville Island, would be less exposed to cold, and on that account less impediment from ice would arise. The same motives probably induced the last unsuccessful attempt through Prince Regent's Inlet. But to us it appears unaccountable that the Expedition did not at once proceed in exactly the same route in which it was so signally successful on its first voyage. A slight inspection of a modern chart of North America, or even of the sketch in p. 234, will clearly shew, that when the ships were at Melville Island, they had reached the longitude of the Copper Mine River, where the sea was discovered by Hearne in 1771, about 3 degrees to the South. The distance is about 180 miles. Now Captain Parry would be able to extend his view to the South about 20 leagues, and Captain Franklin as many to the North; thus leaving only 20 leagues unseen by either party. Ought we not then to presume that the space as yet unseen by mortal eye, was a continuation of the Polar basin, and that if land intervened, it would, in all probability, merely consist of a few scattered islands.—On nearly as high a parallel of latitude as Hearne's River, in long. 135°, Mackenzie likewise discovered the sea; and, from the information communicated by the Indian natives, that sea was a continuation of the great Polar basin, which he was told was often entirely free from ice. From Icy Cape, in long. 160°, and in nearly the same parallel of latitude as the mouths of the Mackenzie and Hearne rivers, the Polar Sea has also been seen. With these facts before us, may we not reasonably presume that the great Polar Sea, which Captain Parry evidently entered, extends from the longitude of Copper Mine River, within the latitudes of 70° and 80°, to Icy

Cape? But the present overland Expedition may, in some degree, elucidate this important question.

We deeply regret that Captain Parry was not instructed to proceed without delay to the longitude of Copper Mine River, where he might have wintered in the vicinity of Melville Island, as before, and then directed his course to the westward along the Polar Sea. The distance from hence to Icy Cape, presuming on the probability of an open sea, would not be greater than from Lancaster Sound to Cape Farewell, in the South of Greenland, or about one-third of the usual voyage to the West Indies. But by steering to the South, along Prince Regent's Inlet, in longitude 90°, the distance, independently of other formidable obstacles, would be necessarily increased. Besides, in the first voyage, when the Polar Sea was found perfectly open, this strait on its western side could not be approached, owing to the impenetrable barrier of ice, which, as in Repulse Bay, seemed to be eternally fixed; and in this very last voyage, while Barrow's Strait was observed, by the officers who travelled overland northward, to be open and free from ice, the ships were ice-bound in Regent's Inlet*. All these circumstances prove the impolicy of attempting this southern inlet, when the direct western course, which had been already partially navigated, presented itself under the most flattering auspices.—“From an examination of the chart of the first voyage (observed a scientific correspondent, when the last Expedition was leaving England), four unexplored channels are observable, and they are formed by the islands named Byam Martin, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. They are nearly as wide as the Regent's Inlet; and must lead directly into the Polar Basin (*see the lithographic Chart in vol. cx. ii. p. 545*). It has been

* “Lieut. Ross (says Capt. Parry), returning on the 15th of July, brought the welcome intelligence of the sea being perfectly open and free from ice at the distance of twenty-two miles to the northward of Port Bowen, by which I concluded—what, indeed, had long before been a matter of probable conjecture—that *Barrow's Strait was not permanently frozen during the winter!* From the tops of the hills above Cape York, beyond which promontory Lieut. Ross travelled, no appearance of ice could be distinguished!”

an opinion long entertained, on good grounds, that the sea is open in this basin. The projected voyage may bring this to a test, and the very reduced degrees of longitude constituting the difference between any of these channels and Bhering's Straits, may be run down in a short time; and probably some practical channel, leading from the Polar Basin to Bhering's Straits, may present itself; while the exploring of the Hyperborean coast, from Cape Turn-again to these Straits, may be left to the two enterprising characters nominated to that duty of fatigue. This is suggested on the supposition that, *as formerly, no passage is effected southward through Regent's Inlet.*"

We lament the ill-success of this Expedition, because Capt. Franklin's plans may be sadly disarranged, and perhaps his objects, in some degree, frustrated. If a fourth voyage be undertaken, which will, in some measure, depend on the discoveries effected by Capt. Franklin, we are confident that no other than the direct western course, from 70 to 80 degrees of North latitude, can be pursued with the least chance of success; for, strange as it may appear at first view, all accounts agree in stating that in very high latitudes there is less ice. When Barentz' ship was frozen near Nova Zembla, in 1595, he suddenly heard the ice broken with a tremendous noise by an impetuous sea from the North, which was a full proof that it was open. He wintered in 78 deg. North lat.; and as early in the season as the 13th of June, he proceeded to sea in an open boat, passed round the northern point of Nova Zembla, in lat. 79°, and arrived at Kola, in Lapland, on the 2nd of Sept. Captain Poole, who sailed on a voyage of discoveries to the North in 1610, found the weather warm in near 79° of latitude, and the ice not near so thick as he met with in the latitude of 73°. On the contrary, Charlton Island, in which Captain James wintered in 1631, situated in the southern part of Hudson's Bay, and nearly in as low a latitude as Cambridge, was so intensely cold, that the ship appeared like one mass of ice, the snow being frozen on every part of her decks, sides, and rigging. Even on the 28th of July, in steering towards the South of Hudson's Bay, "the voyagers were so fast inclosed in the ice, that notwithstanding

the ship had all her sails set, and it blew a strong breeze, she was immovable, and as firmly fixed as if she had been in a dry rock." Captain Parry likewise found the weather milder, vegetation more abundant, and the sea more open on the North of Melville Island, than in Bowen's Harbour, or Repulse Bay, though the latter is situated near 10 degrees to the South. Thus it is evident that there is more probability of ice being formed in bays and rivers during the winter, which cannot be readily broken up in the summer months, than in the open seas nearer the Pole, where the vehemence of the winds or the waves would be always likely to disperse it. The important question then is, not whether there is a North-west passage (of which little doubt exists), but where it is the freest from ice? and our decided opinion is, about North lat. 75°.

From the ill success of this third northern Expedition, and the very little that has been effected in the way of discovery, it may be naturally inferred that the volume before us contains but a small portion of novel or interesting matter; this, in truth, is really the case; but the gallant Commander appears to possess as much *tact* in literature and the art of bookmaking, as in naval *tactics*. That out of nothing, nothing could be produced (*ex nihilo nihil fit*), was an axiom of the ancients; but Captain Parry has shewn that out of nothing he could produce a goodly quarto at 2l. 10s. a copy; thus finding profit for Mr. Murray, if he could not find the North West Passage! The truth is, the whole of the readable matter might easily be compressed into a 12mo volume; for the series of meteorological and other tables, which occupy the greater portion of the work, can be of no more interest to the public than a regular list of the prices of stocks for the last century. Captain Parry has, however, introduced some fine and elegant writing; his observations are replete with just and philosophical reasoning; and throughout the whole narrative he displays the man of science, the scholar, and the gentleman. In his next voyage we earnestly hope he will have more important matter to lay before the public, and that his future geographical discoveries, as well as his literary talents, may continue to excite the admiration, and entitle him to the gratitude of the civilized world.

4p. *Papers on Naval Architecture, and other subjects connected with Naval Science. Conducted by William Morgan and Augustin Creuze, Naval Architects, &c. No. II. 8vo, p. 118 to 224.*

THIS fasciculus contains some very valuable papers, but they are studies. These we shall pass over, and refer to other Essays, intelligible to general readers.

One is on the dry-rot. It seems, that it has been often confounded with the natural decomposition of timber. Our Authors consider it to be caused by fungus, propagated by seed. We are happy to find that the pretended decay of his Majesty's ships from dry-rot is unfounded.

Another relates to the presumed superior construction of many foreign ships. Here our Authors shall speak for themselves.

"The only cause of the superiority of many of the foreign ships to the English, is, that men of the first scientific attainments in other nations have devoted their labours to the investigation of the principles of Naval Architecture; while, in this country, till lately, this important science has been in a great degree neglected.....To make scientific calculations appear of less value in the design of ships, it is frequently urged, that the slightest alterations will produce the greatest effects;—and even, that ships built from the same drawings have often very different qualities.....As to the difference existing between ships built from the same drawing, it may certainly and easily be shown to proceed from known causes, difference in the quantity or specific gravity of the materials, length of time in building, by which the timber is differently seasoned, stowage, trim, masting, &c.; and it may be decidedly asserted, that two ships can be built if required, that shall vary so little, as to produce no practical effect whatever.....The only improvement by which improvement may be justly expected to be made in the forms of vessels, is the same as in all other sciences, a combination of experimental and scientific knowledge." Pp. 209-211.

One important improvement ought also to be noticed. It is this. The openings between the timbers of the frame of the Falcon yacht, are filled in with oak, and caulked to three inches from the outside, and then filled in with cast iron, fixed with Roman cement, which makes it a solid mass impervious to water. The advantages of filling the openings in this manner, are, preventing the openings being

filled with dirt and bulge water, which produce an unpleasant and unhealthy vapour, giving stowage to the hold, giving security to the bottom, more generally diffusing the ballast, and, by lowering the centre of gravity of the ballast, increasing the stability. P. 217.

It appears, that in consequence of merchant-ships during war being obliged to sail under convoy, the velocity of the whole fleet was regulated by that of the worst sailer, and improvement in the construction of trading vessels was therefore retarded. Pp. 221, 222.

The following prognostick deserves especial notice:

"It is probable, that in the event of another war, steam-boats will be in very general use, both as privateers and men of war; in which case, the only means of safety to a ship must be in the resources she possesses; for convoy can be but of small service in the protection of a large fleet from the attacks of steam-boats. This will probably make a considerable change in the nature of the transmission of our commerce, and it will become necessary for the merchant-ship to be an armed vessel; in which case the additional crew and additional velocity will be necessary both for resistance and flight; for though the former alternative would be the only resource in calm weather, yet in a sea, a good sea-boat might easily escape."

We warmly recommend this useful work to the Professors, Tutors, Graduates, and Undergraduates of our Dock-yards.

50. *An Account of Emanuel Swedenborg, &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 50.*

CASTLES in the air are not, in our opinion, real Castles; but our author thinks that they are. For he says that, the prophecies of Scripture leading to a glorious state of the Church on earth (p. 4), the present age is the *probable* commencement of its æra (1), and Swedenborg the man deputed by the Almighty to make it known. In order that the publick at large may be thoroughly acquainted with this new discovery, the account concludes with a sale catalogue of Swedenborg's tracts, translated into English. The subject is a solemn religious one; and, therefore, according to our sense of duty, we shall only add

*Attamen ex cunctis supra, reliquisque notandum,
Omne quod erit in Hum.*

51. *A brief Sketch of the History and present Situation of the Valdenses, in Piemont, commonly called Vaudois.* By Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq. 8vo, pp. 52.

THE High Priests of ancient Judæa, and the High Priests of Rome, have always followed the same line of conduct, that of persecuting and extirpating those who differed from them in religious opinions: and we solemnly believe that the latter would serve our Saviour himself in the same manner, if he came again upon earth, and was not a Catholic, and did not put the Pope in his own place.

It is sufficient, however, for the present purpose, to state that the Valdenses or *Vaudois* (a body of people now confined by an oppressive law to a small tract of mountain country, between the valley of the Po on the South, and the valley of Fenestrelle or Clusone on the North,) have retained the pure Apostolic form of Christianity, from its very first promulgation. How this happened is unknown, but the fact is historically established. Of course, it was not to be endured that the trade of arson, which thrived by burning down truth and reason, should be subject to extinction from protestant water-engines; and various savage and diabolical acts were perpetrated, to extirpate these unfortunate Christians. At one time these atrocities would have succeeded, had not Cromwell threatened the Duke of Savoy, with a landing in his dominion of 30,000 Roundheads (see p. 17). Again, however, the persecution was renewed; and they had only one gleam of prosperity during the short reign of Napoleon.

Upon the reinstatement of the ancient Sovereigns in the year 1814, they were anew oppressed, and the only political cause which we can assign for this cruelty is, that a Protestant and a Buonapartist are, upon the continent, synonymous terms. The deposition of Napoleon was an act of necessary safety, but as it was not to have been effected by such powers as now oppress the Vaudois, we think that toleration of Protestants ought to have been insisted upon by the English, whose soldiers and sailors acted the principal part in this deposition, whose negociators were at least entitled to demand terms, which required no sacrifice upon the part of the restored

Kings. They might and would have successfully insisted upon toleration of these oppressed persons. But the opportunity was lost, and appeals are here made to the nation to relieve with pecuniary aid the unfortunate Vaudois, under their pressing necessities. They are persons of pure virtue and warm piety, and their charity includes even those very Roman Catholics, who, in the folly of their long exploded absurdities, insult the reason of the age, by assuming a right to persecute wiser people than themselves. However, every evil has its good, and we may see from the treatment of the poor Vaudois, what abominable use is made of temporal power by these bigots, and learn how necessary it is to restrain them. The feeling appeal to our countrymen will not, we trust, be without effect.

Why not petition Government for toleration of Protestants, in the energetic form of the Slave trade emancipation?



52. *The Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright.* Edited by his Niece, F. D. Cartwright. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE shall begin our remarks on this work with well-known facts, as *data*.

It was the opinion of Tacitus, that there could not exist a Government composed of three several orders, a Sovereign, Aristocracy, and Commons, without one or the other immediately devouring the remaining classes. Hume and Paley (to set aside others of inferior note,) have agreed, that the only mode by which such a Government has been enabled to exist in permanency, is the influence of the Crown, which has been called *Corruption*. Now "*Corruption*" (says Gibbon, vol. iii. p. 372, c. 21, ed. 8vo.) is the most infallible symptom of constitutional liberty." The tendency, however, of *Parliamentary Reform*, is to throw a paramount leaven of democracy into the Constitution; and the same author says, "under a democratical government, the citizens exercise the powers of sovereignty, and those powers will be, first abused, and afterwards lost if they are committed to an unwieldy multitude." Id. i. p. 41.

We have quoted Gibbon, because we would show that our objections to the bubble (as we think it) of Parliamentary Reform are not matters of

private opinion—in short, it is mostly considered, that Parliamentary Reform is only a stepping stone to democracy, which exalts faction over law, and thus creates anarchy; of which again the indispensable suppression introduces military despotism. Now, in our judgment, the influence, which is called corruption, is the only, at least the best mode of enabling the power of the Crown to be in equipoise with that of the People.

We refer our readers to Paley upon this subject, and conclude with him, "that if men most likely to know and promote the public interest are returned to Parliament, *it signifies little who returns them*; and that the present state of representation, though at first view absurd, has the effect of placing such men in the House, who, under the proposed Parliamentary Reform, would give way to demagogues and factionists, who would make the general good subservient to their own ambition*."

"Patriotism," says Johnson, "is the last refuge of Scoundrels," and we believe, that very many of our violent political declaimers are *the greatest rogues out of prison* which the nation contains; but not even a gang of banditti can subsist, without men of higher character as leaders. If politics or religion be converted into trades, as they certainly are, it does not follow that some good men, from mere wrong-headedness or love of distinction, may not take up one or more of the said factions, and yet merit no worse character than that of enthusiasts.

Such a man we think was Major Cartwright. The tendency of his mind was heroism, fostered by that admirable service the Navy; and in his character as a politician in chief, he stands like an Admiral on the quarter-deck, far aloof from a rabble crew. Add to this, that he possessed the manners of a gentleman, but which disserved him as an oracle, for it made him more respectable than popular. *Gentleman-ship* was a thing, with which very few indeed of his followers could sympathize, because the majority were utterly ignorant of it.

Having said thus much of the politics of the Major, we shall touch go

* It is known, that the Members of the French National Convention were, in the main, popular country Attornies without property.

more upon that head. We shall confine ourselves to certain points.

The Major was the son of a Nottinghamshire gentleman, who abolished the practice of giving vails to servants; and the brother of a poet and mathematician, who invented the powerloom! The Major was born in 1740. At the age of five years he was sent to a grammar-school at Newark, and afterwards to Heath academy in Yorkshire; and in 1758 he became a midshipman on board the Essex frigate. He was present at the taking of Cherbourg, and then obtained the first and only plunder which ever came to his share, viz. a large melon from a gentleman's garden. In 1759 he joined the Maganime under Lord Howe, who lectured him for not having gone to court whilst in town (i. 11). In the same year he was an actor in the famous battle between Hawke and Conflans (13). Connected with this action, we find in p. 16, the following curious anecdote:

"Captain Patrick Baird, a gentleman who had been educated among the Jesuits, had a finger shot off, and when Sir Edward Hawke sent round to all the Captains of the fleet to enquire how they had fared after the action, Captain Baird sent the following brief message, 'my compliments to the Admiral, and tell him I have only lost a tobacco-stopper.' Being examined as an evidence on a Court Martial, respecting the practicability of throwing succours into Gibraltar, he was asked if he should have thought it his duty at all hazards to follow his instructions? 'If an Admiral (said he) were ordered to throw succours into hell, in my opinion he ought to attempt it; and the Old Defiance should be at his service to lead the van!'"

To return to the Major. While under the command of Lord Howe, he leapt fearlessly from the deck of a 74 gun-ship to save the life of a brother officer, and it is remarkable that he was the means at various times of rescuing four different persons from a watery grave.

In 1762 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1766 made first of the Guernsey, on the Newfoundland station. In 1768 he discovered a lake (since called Lieutenant's lake) which proved to be the source of the river Exploits.

After various useful services, his mind not long after seems topsy-turvied with politics, and we find him in the Militia, saying that—

"He had carried a great point with regard to the colours of the regiment. The cap of liberty is to be displayed on the banners, as well as to grace our buttons." P. 55.

Now the only *constitutional* symbol which can or ought to accompany military political decorations is the crown. The Army is not a deliberative body; English soldiers are to be entirely passive; and to annex to their insignia symbols which excite ideas directly opposite to their duty, is contrary to the good of the service, and the support of discipline.

There are many who do not like mediocrity in poetry; and so chilling and unpleasant is it to read tame verses, that it may be assimilated to sitting in a room without a fire during a hard frost. The Major had very proper ideas on the subject. He says,

"Although I am myself no critic in poetry, I find that none but what the critics allow to be excellent, gives me any considerable pleasure. Philosophical reading and the habit of thinking rather closely disqualifies one from enjoying ordinary or only tolerable poetry. When in pursuit of thought, one cannot bear the disappointment of meeting with only musical words; and in the pursuit of additional knowledge, it is mortifying to find that only sung which has been said a thousand times before. But true genuine poetic fire will always gratify the reader, however philosophical, by the bold and brilliant points of light in which the subject is placed." P. 56.

This is excellent. There was another thing which he disliked (though one of economy):

"The abominable stupidity and waste of time in tea-drinking visits is enough to give one a surfeit of town life." P. 58.

Strong excitement was indispensable to the Major's intellectual constitution. It would have made him a hero in the Navy, and crushed the enemies of his country. All that he did when he commenced politician has been hacknied in newspapers, and we shall not revive it.

It is far beyond our limits to follow him through his arithmetical progression in politics, from pop-guns to pistols, from pistols to muskets, from muskets to blunderbusses, from blunderbusses to cannons, from cannons to mortars, and so forth, till it reached that enormous Turkish piece of ordnance where a man can creep in at the touch-hole, viz. *Parliamentary Re-*

form and Universal Suffrage. By it did the indefatigable Major stand minutes and hours, nights and days, months and years, with his match in his hand, loading, ramming, and firing; but the ball it was charged with was only a tremendous soap-bubble. It glittered in the sun-shine with all the colours of the rainbow; but it was mere vapour, and in the language of Mr. Fox (quoted p. 133) was "a thing to talk of, but not to be carried into execution."

We return with gladness to his excellent private life. In 1780, while in the Nottingham Militia, we find that he married Anne-Catherine Dashwood, eldest daughter of Samuel Dashwood, esq. of Well Vale in Lincolnshire, and such was the goodness of his natural disposition, that the union was long and always harmonious. In the year 1781, with his habitual nobleness of mind, he dissuaded his father from giving him a preference in his will, managed upon his father's decease the family affairs, and after infinite trouble settled every thing satisfactorily. He was also a scientific farmer, had taste and judgment in laying out grounds, was versed in naval and civil architecture, and well understood his professional science of a military man. It is to be added too, that no man was more zealous for the defence of his country against invasion, and no man more abhorred the treasonable attempts of Despard and others.

Neither did his political prejudices influence his opinions as to the character of others. Men, who would feel themselves highly insulted at being assimilated to Major Cartwright, might learn a good lesson from his *uprightness*. There were trials about his brother's patents, and

"Major Cartwright always acknowledged in terms most honourable to Lord Eldon, the patience which his Lordship exhibited on this occasion, and the pains which he took to make himself complete master of the merits of the case." P. 259.

Bustling scenes on political topics, form the events in the last stages of the Major's life; and in these we take no interest, for we think that they *spoiled* a capital officer, and most estimable man. Let the Radicals glory. He was the Socrates of their party; and the Alcibiades of it, a certain talented Baronet, spoke no more than truth, when he said that he possessed,

"Every requisite for any line of distinction; a powerful understanding; unconquerable energies; firmness of purpose, which would shew from no danger; and these united to a mildness, an amicability, a gentleness, which won over every heart." ii. 298.

The fair Editress has got up this work judiciously and tastefully.

58. *Irish Antiquarian Researches*. By Sir William Betham, F.S.A. Ulster King of Arms of Ireland, &c. &c. Part I. pp. 242. Plates.

IT is well known, that Ireland possessed a very early knowledge of Christianity, and Sir William Betham ingeniously conjectures, that it was simultaneous with the introduction of that faith into Britain (p. 13), it being clear that the Irish were believers before the mission of Palladius in 431. Indeed, Bede declares (p. 75) that the British and Irish Churches held communion with each other; and states such facts as to render the truth of St. Patrick's mission almost impossible (see p. 88). That there ever did exist a Patrick at all, is doubted by Sir William; but here we think that he goes too far. There certainly is a ground for every tradition; and after carefully examining the evidence collected by Archbishop Usher (Brit. Eccles. Antiq. Cap. xvii. p. 425 seq. ed. fol.), we are inclined to think that there *was* a Patrick, but of far subsequent date to that assigned to him, to whom, by legendary licentiousness, the honour of converting Ireland was ascribed; and that the said Patrick was some exemplary and popular Confessor. The instance of King Arthur may convince us how common, in our early æras, was hyperbolic exaggeration.

Sir William is led into these discussions, by the very curious remains which he has exhibited and illustrated.

The ancient Irish had, it seems, a custom of preserving their texts of the Gospel and Psalms in very curious and ornamented cases. The descriptions and plates of these cases, and of their contents, where they exist, form the pegs and nails upon which the letter-press is hung.

The first case is called *Dimma's* box, *Dimma* being an eminent scribe. In our opinion, the text of the Gospels which it contained, is far older than the case. The illuminations in the former very much resemble those of

the Anglo-Saxons; but the *Gothic* inscription, as Sir William (p. 49) calls the *Lombardic* characters on the rim, is composed of letters precisely of the same form as that of the inscription at Great Bookham Church, Surrey, of the date of 1341, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. pl. xxv.

The *O'Donel Caah* is also of far later date to the Psalter, which it enclosed; for the top of it (see Pl. vii.) shows reeded columns and Gothic arches. It is thus described:

"The *Caah* is a brass box, nine inches and a half long, eight broad, and two thick. Plate vii is an exact representation (except as to size) of the top, which consists of a plate of silver, richly gilt and chased, rivetted to one of brass. It is divided into three compartments or rather arches, supported and separated by clustered columns. In the centre is a sitting figure of St. Columba, with his hair flowing over his shoulders, holding up his right hand, of which the third and fourth fingers are folded down. In his left he has a book. The arms of the chair on which he sits are curiously carved with eagles' heads." P. 112.

The appropriation of this figure, with the hair flowing over the shoulders, to St. Columba, is very questionable. Our readers will recollect the *Tonsure*. In the Benediction attitude of one hand, and of the other holding a book, as well as in the flowing hair, the figure assimilates the *Monarchal State Habit of the Eighth Century*, engraved by Strutt (*Dresses*, pl. viii.), and as the *Caah* contained a Psalter, we ascribe this figure to King David; and the Bishop on the side compartment, to Columba.

To proceed with the description:

"In the right compartment is a figure of a Bishop in his pontificals, with his mitre, holding up his right hand, having the third and fourth fingers folded [i. e. the attitude of giving the benediction], and grasping a crozier with his left hand. In the third compartment is a representation of the passion with a glory round the head, and, as is usually represented, the two Marys [Qu. *Mary* and *John*?], one on each side of the cross; over the arms of the cross are engraved two birds, apparently doves." P. 118.

We shall describe the remaining parts from the plate. One ornament is an Angel throwing up a censer; another a Priest holding a chalice. Other ornaments were wyverns, with human faces, &c. from the figures in Ezekiel.

But the most curious appendage was the following :

" Affixed to the right side of the box, at the top, is a silver censor, suspended to a curious flexible chain."

Now this *censer* we apprehend, from its utter dissimilarity to the usual form of thuribula, and its exact assimilation to a hawk's bill, to have been a *bell*, one of that portable kind which Giraldus Cambrensis says was part of a Saint's chattels, and of which the reader may see an ample account in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ii. 595.

We shall not proceed further in the description, because the thing is not so to be understood. The Psalter, which the case contained, Sir William thinks, upon very fair evidence, to have been written by Columba himself. Pp. 119, 120.

The last case described is the Mee-shac. The cover is full of episcopal and saint-like figures. Sir William says :

" On discovering the date of *anno domini* cccciii. I could scarcely credit the accuracy of my vision, especially as I had been taught to believe, dating by the Christian æra had not been used at so early a period in this country. After an accurate investigation, I feel perfectly satisfied the date is genuine." P. 213.

As this date, *if genuine*, would be the *earliest instance known of dating from the Incarnation*, we have given it a full investigation, and pronounce it to be intended for 1503. (See *Encycl. of Antiq.* i. 486.) The letters of the date are *aº dº M. CCCC LXXI.* and even admitting that *M* (the terminating syllable of *Domini*), not *Q* (*Mille*) was intended, it avails nothing. In the *Art de verifier les dates*, quotations are given without end, to show that it was *quite customary* to abridge dates. Maittaire notes that the first printed edition of *Martial*, in 4to. is dated *MLXXI.* for *MCCCCLXXI.* So too with other *printed books*, and instances very common. We shall select one where the *thousand* is omitted, as supposed in the case before us. In the *Register of the Parliament of Paris*, fol. i. *recto*, the privilege granted by Charles V. to the scholars of the University, bears the date of 366, which means 1366.

Sir William has added some very interesting genealogical disquisitions concerning the O'Donels, Geraldines, &c.

We cannot forbear giving his excellent remarks concerning Irish history :

" The best Irish History is but a meagre detail of events, chiefly military, gathered from Chronicles and preceding Historians, in which errors, mistranslations, and absurdities are recapitulated and perpetuated, leaving the mines and quarries of truth, the original records of the country, and the interesting remains which demonstrate the accuracy or falsehood of legendary history, almost entirely unexplored. Military events are the misfortunes of a country ; although they may produce more immediate, and generally more decisive effects on the fate of a nation, than the gradual and peaceable march of commerce and the arts ; yet, to posterity, statistics are much more useful and important, as they exhibit the effects of good or bad government, and the energies and enterprise of the people." P. 4.

Sir William then proceeds to show, from the Records, that Assizes, Courts Baron, and other English practices, were introduced into Ireland, together with the settlement of the English (p. 5). True ; but he forgets that this was only within the English pale, for those without remained in their native barbarism, under their respective chieftains. All that Historians and Philosophers have regretted, is, that the Conquerors and the conquered were not amalgamated. All that was done was welding polished steel upon rusty iron, not forging the latter anew.

It is a singular fact, however, that the tenure by barony constituted the only title to a seat in the House of Peers, so late as 1366, and that the summons to Parliament, or creation by patent, were utterly unknown, " because it was not then the law or custom of Ireland to summon any one to Parliament, but those who held by baronial service." P. 7.

Upon this fact, we have to make some remarks. The feudal militia was certainly the cheapest possible form of maintaining a military force ; and the substitute of pecuniary payments, then called scutages, and mercenary troops, could scarcely have been practicable in Ireland, where money was not to be raised, and recruits could only be found among enemies. Inducements to settlers must always be made favourable ; and no doubt can exist, but that colonization, conquests, and garrisons, were the modes practised by our ancestors in regard both to Wales and Ireland, and that they acted in their settlements purely upon military prin-

ciples,—in short, that in proportion as the Irish rebelled, they inundated them with more settlers.

The investigation of the Antiquities of Ireland, by its remains (at which Sir William Betham hints), may be attended with most valuable results to Archæology and Philosophy. We sincerely hope that the design may be prosecuted. What are denominated Celtic Antiquities, or rather Manners and Customs, may there be found; for primitive states of society can only be discovered in countries where the Roman arms did not penetrate. We hope Sir William will not confine himself to Ecclesiastical remains, however curious, but give us distinct peculiarities.

There is also another desideratum, viz. a good genealogical history (a *Dugdale's Baronage* if we may so call it,) of the *Native Princes and Chieftains* of Ireland. Lodge's *Peerage* is meagre.

Nevertheless, we shall be glad to see whatever Sir William Betham thinks proper to give us in continuation, because we shall be sure to find matters both curious and interesting, and works well executed.

54. *General Directions for Collecting and Preserving Exotic Insects and Crustacea: designed for the Use of Residents in Foreign Countries, Travellers, and Gentlemen going Abroad. With illustrative Plates.* By George Samouelle, A. L. S. Author of the "*Entomologist's Useful Compendium*." Longman and Co.

IN consequence of the very general attention that is now given to the interesting study of Entomology, an extensive demand has been created for specimens of the different genera and species of insects, British as well as foreign; the latter, indeed, have become an *object of Commerce*, and collectors are now employed in all parts of the world, for the purpose of supplying the European market, particularly England, with these objects of rational curiosity. It is to be lamented, however, that the capturing of many of the most beautiful but often fragile insects, equally with the proper preservation of them, has been, hitherto, but very ill understood; it will be highly gratifying, therefore, to the amateur, as well as the dealer in insects, to learn, that the present useful little manual contains ample directions

for taking the various kinds of insects to be found in foreign countries, a description (with a plate) of the apparatus necessary for this service, and three other plates, containing examples of the classes and orders.

As a specimen of the manner in which this work is executed, we take the following extracts, the first showing very forcibly the boundless field of discovery that may yet be traversed by the Entomologist:

"Annulose animals (says the author) are universally spread through the various regions of the habitable globe; and, like the animals of the higher orders of creation, are geographically distributed, but are confined to certain limits; and, from the immense number of species, the annulosa appear to be still more local. Indeed, the shortness of their life, the nature of their food, and its abundance, generally precluding the necessity of migration, we have, comparatively, but a very slight knowledge of these animals, by far the most numerous of all Nature's productions; England alone furnishing our cabinets with upwards of *ten thousand* species, and every year's research adding to the number. And, if so extensive a list can be formed of an island so far north, and so small as England, what have we not to look for from our friends on the continent of Europe,—the traveller in the untrodden wilds of Africa,—the extensive woods of America,—and the vast territories and islands of Asia and New Holland?"

"The entomological specimens received from America have been chiefly contributed by gentlemen who have resided but a short time in the country, and whose excursions in search of insects were, probably, but few and limited; we cannot, therefore, expect yet to possess any thing like a knowledge of American Entomology; yet we have enough to give a stimulus to further researches, and to afford us abundant evidence of the treasures to be found in those countries of the New World not yet visited by the Entomologist."

Of "spiders" we have a very interesting account, which may be perused by our fair and sensitive readers, without a single thrill of sentimental horror:

"Spiders are the animals that compose this order; they live principally on insects, but in South America, and within the tropics, where they grow to an immense size, they have been known to seize humming and other small birds while sitting on their nest; and there is no doubt but that the poison which is conveyed through their strong and powerful mandibles acts as effectually, and as rapidly, on those small birds, as that of the European species does on the

common fly; it is, however, doubtful whether it be injurious to man: it is so, probably, in a very slight degree; but this can only apply to the larger species, which, from their formidable appearance, are not likely to be handled more than necessity requires. Unfortunately, from the general disgust with which spiders are regarded, naturalists have been presented with but few specimens for their observation; consequently but little is known of them; some extremely interesting and singular species have, however, occasionally found their way to Europe, evidently collected without design, as they are promiscuously and but seldom seen in collections of insects. Spiders abound in hot climates, and will be found in houses, windows, gardens, outhouses, woods, heaths, forests, the blossoms of flowers, the crevices of rocks, and on walls, pales, trunks of trees, &c. Many inhabit waters, walking on the surface, and diving on the approach of danger: these perambulate also, with facility, the aquatic plants beneath; and those that inhabit still waters walk on their webs, previously attached to various substances. Many species, from the want of nipples, are incapable of making silk; these, therefore, are under the necessity of taking their prey by surprise, either by jumping or darting suddenly upon such insects that may alight near them, or secreting themselves in such situations as will insure them food. Many of the species are extremely brilliant, and are as remarkable for the singularity of their forms; they are, however, very difficult to preserve, for no method has yet been discovered effectually to secure their colours; it is, therefore, best to put them all in spirits, which will, at least, preserve a certain portion of their characters."

Some very interesting observations are given on the order "*Coleoptera*," with which we shall conclude our notice of this useful and pleasing work.

"*COLEOPTERA*, or *Beetles*, are easily distinguished, by having, for the most part, two wings covered by two *elytra* or wing-cases, meeting by a straight suture down the back: are furnished with two antennæ, two mandibles, two maxillæ, and either four or six palpi: by the modification of these parts the characters of the genera are determined. Beetles are extremely numerous, and are found in almost every situation, as in sandy places, on the sea shore, and the muddy banks of ponds and rivers, running about in the sun; others will be seen in the above places, but secreted under stones, fragments of rocks, chalk, &c. seeking their food early in the morning or late in the evening. The aquatic species may be taken in ponds, ditches, rivers, and running streams; and some few will be found buried in the sand or secreted amongst the pebbles

of shallow brooks. The method of taking the water beetles is by the aquatic net, which should be attached to a strong stick, and plunged among weeds, rushes, &c., and, when withdrawn, it should be carefully examined: as most of these animals are extremely active, and soon secrete themselves amongst the weeds taken up in the net, and thus easily escape notice. Besides the above haunts, in fine, clear, and calm weather, numbers will be seen sporting on the surface of the water, others floating or swimming beneath it; considerable dexterity, therefore, is requisite in capturing them. Aquatic insects are frequently as *local* as the land animals; no opportunity should, therefore, be lost in taking them whenever they are observed. Again, it is not uncommon for these insects to leave the waters in the evening, and fly to a considerable distance: there are also stated times for the appearance of all insects in their perfect state; their lives are brief, and they, after the lapse of a short time, will be supplanted by other species; thus, a small district of only a few miles in circumference, will afford ample employment to an active collector for some years. Most of the insects of which we have been speaking are *carnivorous*, and feed on others, either in the perfect or larva state; it will, therefore, be advisable to put them, when collected, at once into spirits, by which they will be effectually prevented from destroying their companions. Dead animals, dried bones, decayed vegetable substances, and the dung of animals, more especially that of cattle, afford food to some hundreds of species, which will be found feeding on the surface or buried beneath it. They also form subterraneous excavations, sometimes to a considerable depth, in order to deposit eggs in a place of security. With respect to the *carrion-feeders*, they appear of rare occurrence in tropical countries; species, it is true, have been brought from the East Indies; but their labours are, in a great measure, superseded by the multiplicity of ants, of a gigantic size, which abound in all hot climates. Traps, or wide-mouthed bottles baited with flesh, and placed out of the reach of ants, should be suspended by prepared cords, or insulated by water; and the scent of the meat will soon attract such insects as feed upon it: the bottles should be frequently examined, and there is no doubt that the collector will be soon repaid for his trouble.

"Some of the largest known coleopterous insects reside in decomposed vegetable substances; as tan-beds, the decayed roots of trees, and the refuse of gardens. Boleti, fungi, dry rotten trees, and detached bark, must never be passed over by the collector; insects may frequently be detected, at several inches from the surface, in rotten trees, and may be procured by means of the *digger*; this is also the method of obtaining the ca-

terpillars of the wood-feeding insects. Trunks of trees in woods and forests must be examined with care, especially in the evening and early in the morning, as it is common for the night-flying species to crawl up those places for the purpose of drying their wings or seeking their mates: they will also occasionally be found, apparently asleep, during the day, whilst numbers will be seen sporting in the noontide sun, alighting at intervals to feed on certain juices that may exude from the trunks of trees. The moss also at the foot of trees affords shelter, during the winter or rainy season, to many insects; which may be obtained by collecting the moss, and shaking it over a cloth or a sheet of white paper; others secrete themselves, at this period, a few inches beneath the surface of the earth near the trunks of trees. Beetles that inhabit the foliage of trees or shrubs may be obtained by holding the folding net, or placing a sheet beneath the branches, heating them with a long stick; by which means the insects are disturbed, fall into the net or cloth, and are easily captured: this mode of collecting is most successfully pursued early in the morning, or before a shower of rain, as, during the heat of the day the insects are, for the most part, on the wing, occasionally alighting on the blossoms of trees and shrubs, and particularly on flowers of the umbellate kind. There are many species of this order that may be taken crawling in pathways, road-sides, and hedge-rows, also on the stalks of grass and plants of a low growth: others will be seen flying in the evening, in clouds, around the summits of the highest trees; while many may be detected by the light which they emit. The roots of grass on banks with a southern aspect generally abound with small beetles and other insects. It will be well to remark in this place, that sudden inundations and the overflowing of rivers will furnish the collector with some thousands of insects, and that he will have but little trouble in collecting them.

"The method of obtaining insects from floods is, to watch the retiring of the waters, and wherever a narrow channel is produced, to gather all the small pieces of wood, floating grass, or other substances, which will be found to be literally covered with insects. At this time, also, the rejectamenta left on the banks of rivers may be examined, and a portion should be collected: these abound with the smaller insects, and should be put into a bag on the spot, and the mouth of it tied close to prevent the escape of the insects. As soon as an opportunity occurs the bag should be plunged into boiling water, which will, at once, destroy the lives of the insects thus secured: it should then be emptied, the contents spread on a cloth, or by other means exposed to the sun, or otherwise thoroughly

dried, and then packed either in boxes or bottles with camphor, until we have leisure to select and secure the specimens thus obtained. If the rejectamenta and insects be well dried, they may thus, with safety, be conveyed to Europe: we may also observe, that in packing the insects collected and preserved in this way (a method that might be employed for all the insects of this order), layers of cotton, moss, or tobacco, previously well dried, should be introduced, to prevent, in the first instance, injury from moisture; and a portion of camphor should be used, to keep off the minute mites, &c. that would otherwise destroy them; they should also be packed close, so that any sudden shake may not injure them, by breaking off their legs, antennæ, &c. Chip boxes will answer well for this purpose."

We cannot dismiss this work, without strongly recommending it to the attention of every Entomologist, particularly to such as have friends residing abroad, who, if they were furnished with a copy of this perspicuous manual, might readily transmit to England at a very trifling cost (insects being admitted *free of duty*) the most beautiful, as well as rare specimens of these pleasing objects of Natural History, and greatly enrich the cabinets of Collectors; for we quite agree with the author in his observation, that "some of the choicest collections in this country have received their most rare and novel specimens from such well-timed and pleasing donations."

55. *The Every-Day Book: or Everlasting Calendar of popular Amusement, Sports, Pastimes, Ceremonies, Manners, Customs, and Events incident to each of the Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days in past and present Time, forming a complete History of the Year, Months, and Seasons, and a Perpetual Key to the Almanack, &c. &c.* By William Hone. Vol. I. with 170 Engravings. 8vo, col. 1720.

WE are told that this is a very enlightened age; we are certain that it is a very odd one: and that it is time, full time, for the friends of reason, even of humble sense, to lift up their voices aloud. The Newspapers alone show the truth of these assertions—though no prudent man will make goods for which he cannot find customers, yet a visionary theory, called political economy, is recommending ruin by over-production—though the object of Religion is to make men wiser and better, yet we find Ultra-

religionists corrupting the very vitals of society by becoming wicked themselves, and insinuating that Christianity holds morals in light estimation—

— ipso sceleris molimine Tereus
Credidit esse pius—

Because elderly ladies amuse themselves with reading, we hear of commissions of lunacy sued out against them by their own children. What are the causes of all these odd things? The Press is eternally teeming with visionary innovations and impracticable improvements. With regard to the serious vanities to which we have alluded, we think that very low taste, and indeed folly, has been introduced into religion, and speculation into business. Eminence by knowledge is not to be acquired without enormous labour; but enthusiasm and hypocrisy are easily assumed; and quacks who wish to distinguish and benefit themselves, and gain their object by popularity, have started up in religion. As to business, the rage for making fortunes rapidly has filled that with adventurers, projectors, and gamblers. What mischief may thus result to society, the times have already begun to show; and in our judgment, a Humane Society to re-animate common sense is now indispensable.

Differing, as of course we do, upon political subjects from Mr. Hone, we join with him in hoping that much good is to be apprehended from seasonable exposures of folly. The superstitious vanities of the Romish Church, and the wonderful influence by which it turned our ancestors into fools or children, make at all times a very interesting subject of discussion, and now, for evident reasons, a well-timed one. On one side we repeat that we have ultra-religious quacks, spoiling Protestantism by incorporating with it the injurious notion of faith without works, and even of contempt for morals; and on the other, we have Catholics trying to persuade us to give up the national bulwarks of wisdom and liberty to their exploded and enslaving absurdities. But, odd as it may seem, we are satisfied that the Protestant cause cannot possibly be better served than it has been by Mr. Hone; for his book being issued in a very cheap form, and the matter a very

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ample collection of curious things (he admits no other), the readers are sure to be very numerous, and the effect in consequence proportionate. Thousands will not read sermons or serious books; but books like these attract even those who may be obliged to spell as they go on, from inability to read. To show that it is both a curious and useful book, we shall give some extracts.

What nonsense was doled out to the people, under the holy name of Religion, the following fantastic stuff will show:

“Amid the multiplicity of representations by Roman Catholic writers concerning angels, are these by Father Lewis Henriques, ‘that the streets of Paradise are adorned with tapestry, and all the histories of the world are engraven on the walls by excellent sculptors; that the angels have no particular houses, but go from one quarter to another for diversity; that they put on women’s habits, and appear to the saints in the dress of ladies with curls and locks, with waistcoats and fardingales, and the richest linens.’”

This occupation of the angels agrees with the occupations that Henriques assigns to the *saints*; who, according to him, are to enjoy with other pleasures the recreation of bathing. “There shall be pleasant baths for that purpose; they shall swim like fishes, and sing as melodious as nightingales; the men and women shall delight themselves with masquerades, feasts, and ballets; women shall sing more pleasantly than men, that the delight may be greater; and women shall rise again with very long hair, and shall appear with ribands and laces, as they do upon earth.”—Father Henriques was a Jesuit, and communicates this information in a book, entitled “The Business of the Saints in Heaven,” published by the written authority of Father Prado, the provincial of the order of Jesuits at Castile, dated at Salamanca, April 28th, 1631. (Col. 1352.)

No prudent Protestant mother would suffer such silliness to be even read in the nursery, lest she should teach her children to despise the Bible.

In column 875, is described an old British trackway from the Metropolis, coeval with the Roman roads, if not older. It is called *Hagbush-lane* (from *Hag* or *Haw*, the berry), in Islington parish; and though wholly disused, and in many parts destroyed, it was the *oldest* North road or ancient bridle-

way to and from London and the Northern parts of the kingdom. It fell into the old Roman road, now straight as an arrow, and still called *Old Street*. Mr. Hone gives the following account of its course.

"Supposing the reader to proceed from the old man's mud cottage in a Northerly direction, he will find that the widest part of Hagbush-lane reaches from that spot to the road, now cutting from Holloway. Crossing immediately over the road, he comes again into the lane, which he will there find so narrow, as only to admit convenient passage to a man on horseback. This was the general width of the road throughout, and the usual width of all the English roads made in ancient times. They did not travel in carriages, or carry their goods in carts, as we do, but rode on horseback, and conveyed their wares or merchandize in pack saddles or packages, on horses' backs. They likewise conveyed their money in the same way. In an objection raised in the reign of Elizabeth to a clause in the Hue and Cry Bill, then passing through Parliament, it was urged regarding some travellers who had been robbed in open day within the hundred of Beyntesh, co. Berks, that they were clothiers, and yet travelled not with the great trope of clothers; they also carried their money openly in wallets upon their saddles. The customary width of their roads was either four feet or eight feet..... This, the ancient North road, comes into the present North Road in Upper Holloway, at the foot of Highgate Hill, and went in that direction to Hornsey. From the mud-cottage towards London, it proceeded between Paradise House, the residence of Mr. Greig the engraver, and the Adam and Eve public house in the Holloway Back-road, and by circuitous windings approached London, at the distance of a few feet on the Eastern side of the City Arms public house in the City Road, and continued towards Old-street, St. Luke's." Col. 876.

A further considerable merit of this work is its account of various modern customs and sports; *inter alia*, of Bartholomew Fair, with full details of its present and ancient amusements. There is, however, no end to the curious things. We shall extract one more; though being from Mr. D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, it may not be latent.

"*The Iliad in a Nutshell*. Peter Huet, the celebrated Bishop of Avranches, long doubted the story of an eminent writing-master having comprised the *Iliad* in a nutshell, but after trifling half an hour in examining the matter, he thought it possible. One day in company at the Dauphin's, with

a piece of paper and a common pen, he demonstrated that a piece of vellum about ten inches in length, and eight in width, pliant and firm, can be folded up and enclosed in the shell of a large walnut; that in breadth it can contain one line of thirty verses, perfectly written with a crow-quill, and in length two hundred and fifty lines; that one side will then contain 7500 verses, and that therefore the piece of vellum will hold the whole 15,000 verses of the *Iliad*." Col. 1086, 1087.

56. ARCHÆOLOGIA. Vol. XXI. Part I.

(Concluded from p. 143.)

XXII. *Two Papers relating to the Interview between Henry the Eighth of England, and Francis the First, of France. Communicated by John Caley, esq. F.R. and A.S. &c.*

From these papers it appears that no hesitation was made in cutting postern gates through castles, though only wanted for temporary purposes (p. 189), and that gentlemen in the service of noblemen were distinguished by their clothing being of silk, those of yeomen being confined to cloth. pp. 186, 187.

XXII. *Remarks on the Seals affixed to a Letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface the Eighth in the year 1301, respecting the Sovereignty of Scotland. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. F.S.A.*

From this paper it appears that

"It was customary when an Earldom descended to an individual, either to abandon his own arms for those of the family from which he derived the dignity, or that he should place them in some way in conjunction with his own. From this usage it may fairly be conjectured, that the subsequent system of quartering the arms of each family, which was represented by any particular person, has arisen." P. 198.

Mr. Nicolas wonders that John de Hastings should bear the fleur de lis of France and lions of England, when no alliance is recorded. (p. 204.) We have heard that there was a descent in the Hastings family from the blood royal of England, but we cannot point out where or how.

In 1310 appears to have begun the custom of summoning Peers to Parliament who were successively of the same Christian name, by the postfix of first, second, third, &c. as with the Kings. We think, however, that we have seen, though not in summonses to Parliament, the additions of *primus*, *secundus*, &c.

Antique intaglios were used as counter seals by the Barons. Pp. 222.

XXIV. *Two Rolls containing an Inventory of Effects, formerly belonging to Sir John Fastolfe.* By Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.

The first paper shows the enormous quantity of plate belonging to men of rank. We find that, besides some gold plate, Sir John Fastolfe had not less than 13,400 ounces of silver. P. 234.

Among the articles, is

"Item, j Roste Iren, with vii staves and 1 folding stole of silver, weying lxxij unc."

Mr. Amyot says:

"It is not easy to guess at the construction of the roasting or toasting iron here mentioned." P. 240.

We beg to observe, that there is still in use at Inns, an iron frame of the shape of a large hall lantern, which turns upon a stand; and has several faces. It has also projecting uprights, besides the columns, which form the frame. The machine is moved to the kitchen fire, a round of bread is put, as in a slit, between the uprights and columns, and by turning the engine round, a succession of toast, ready for buttering, is speedily procured. *Stale* is an old word for *handle*, and in the West of England is applied to the staves of shovels, rakes, &c. The *folding stole* we therefore interpret by folding handle, such as is still appended to pocket lanterns. The process of *toasting bread* is also called *roasting it*, in the same country.

In the Chapel we find two items of ships. We have had occasion before to notice, that a ship was a common form for the pieces of plate which were destined to receive alms*.

We have no explanation of

"Item, j Founteyne all gilt, with j columbyae floure in the bottom, weying xxiiij unces." P. 246.

Kitchen boilers are still called *Fountain*s in some countries. Perhaps this "Founteyne" was a vessel for holding warm water.

In p. 249, we have

"Item, j Paxbrede, weying ... unces."

This is explained by the box or case for the consecrated water [read *wafer*], properly, as Mr. Douce observes, *pix-bread*. P. 249.

We are inclined to think that here is an error in the transcript for *pax-*

borda, a thing well known, and often of silver (see *Encycl. of Antiquities*); whereas the word *pix-bread* is utterly unknown to us.

We have further unexplained,

"Item, j Layer, weying xxliij unces."

Layer is, in old dictionaries, an oyster-bed, and oyster-trays were certainly articles of ancient furniture (see *Enc. of Antiq.* i. 299, from Gage's *Hengrave*); but this definition cannot mean the silver vessel before us. The rolls are only transcripts, and the original word was probably *Lagen*, a vessel from the Latin *Lagena*, of which see *Ducange*.

Under the words "a peson of gold, it fayleth v balls," we have

"*Peson* Fr. An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed for that purpose."

The *Peson* was the Roman Steel-yard. *Ducange* has *Pesarolus*, *Statira*, *Verticulum*, *Gallice Peson*. *Stat. Placent.* L. 7. fol. 78. *Teneantur Bucharii vendere omnes carnes ad pondus fiendum per ballanteas, et non per Pesarolum, et habeant libras de ferro.*—*Cotgrave* has "*Romaine*, a Roman beam, a *Stelleere*." See *Crochet*, which is defined in the same words, though in strictness applying to the hooks of the Steelyards. As Scales are seen on the old Egyptian monuments, Steelyards are certainly not anterior; but a rude method is mentioned by John de Janua of placing a stick on a fulcrum, and applying a weight to one end, and the subject to another (see *Enc. of Antiquit.* i. 312), which seems to have been the archetype of both Scales and Steelyards.

We shall now proceed to the second inventory.

In p. 268, we have

"Item, ij staunding Aundyris—Item, i Feddeflokk."

This is defined by a bed stuffed with feathers and wool, &c. We think from its connection with *Andirons*, that it is a wrong transcript for *Fire-fork*.

Caister Castle is said to have been built by the ransom of a French prisoner, in the French fashion (see our *Review of Druery's Yarmouth*, p. 152); and the most curious part of this roll is, its enumeration of the ancient apartments in Castles.

The first room mentioned is the

* Ellis's *Letters on Engl. Hist.* i. 271.

Wardrobe in the Upper-house, which contained not *cloaths*, but pots, dishes, caldrons, baskets, bows, arrows, &c. in short was a store-room. Pp. 261, 262.

The second chamber is the room *beyond the Buttery for Strangers*. It is only furnished with bed and bedding. There are no chairs or drawers. *Benches* or *forms*, or rather the coverings of them, are mentioned, in one or two of the chambers.—Chests, though known furniture of old bed-rooms, no where occur.

The subsequent articles show, that there was an enormous number of bed-rooms in old castellated mansions, and that each upper servant of the household had his particular *bed-room* (one room, and no more), furnished in general with only a bed. For instance, we have (3) the great chamber beyond the Summer-hall, unidentified; (4) the white chamber next the great chamber, sometime Nicholas Bokking's, one of the family Attornies; (5) Stephen Scrope's room, a son in law, which contained a running bed for a servant (see *Encycl. of Antiq. i. 299*); (7) Raffman's chamber; (8) yeomen's chamber for strangers; (9) the white-hanged chamber, unidentified; (10) Inglose's chamber; (11) another white-hanged chamber; (12) a chamber for the two auditors; (13) the porter's chamber; (14) a chamber opposite, unidentified; (15) a chamber *over the drawbridge* [that had a tower over it, of course, in this Castle]; (16) Schipdam's chamber; (17) inner chamber over the gates, this contained, besides a bed, a meat-cupboard, because, as we presume, the watch or guard was not to leave it on any occasion, for which reason it had also a joined stool, *i. e.* a close stool; (18) the middle chamber; (19) Bocking's chamber; (20) the cook's chamber; (21) Fitzralf's chamber; (22) Thomas Fastolf's chamber; (23) a bed in the great stable; (24) a bed in the summer stable; (25) the gardinare's chambre; (26) "My Maister his Chambre, and the withe draughte withe the stable." P. 268.

The master appears to have had annexed to his bed-room a with-draughte [*i. e.* withdrawing-room, or sitting-room], furnished with "ii lyttell bellys" for summoning servants; a folding table [*i. e.* one with leaves], and a long chayre, and a grene chayre, and a brass chandelier, a hanging candylstyck of

laton], besides a private stable for his horse. Adjoining to this was (27) a chamber and wardrobe [dressing room] lately belonging to Sir John's lady, Milicent Fastolf.

Here we find two *pallets* or truckle-beds for female attendants (see *Encycl. of Antiq. i. 299*), down pillows, small basins, ewers, and pots, and "ij lyttell ewers of blew glasses powdered with golde." Glass was then as precious as plate, and these were probably for perfumes.

No 28 was Margaret Hodessononne's chamber; possibly the lady's maid, more probably nurse. She was accommodated with a chair, from which circumstance we have deduced the hypothesis, that she was not young.

No. 29 was "the utmost chamber nexte the winter halle;" and 30, the White draught chamber for Lewis and William Worcester.

Here we have done with the bed-rooms, from which it will plainly appear, that they were very numerous in ancient Castles; and that those, which had neither chairs nor tables, were merely bed-rooms for persons who had their meals and resorts in the halls and public rooms; and that the other bed-rooms, which had the appendages mentioned, were used also as sitting-rooms.

We come now to other rooms. The first is the GREAT HALL. It was adorned with armour, and had a parlour annexed, called the "Toure parloure," a sitting bench in the window, with cushions, and two chairs. The walls were decorated with hangings.

The WINTER HALL was hung with arras and tapestry; had chairs and forms, and a fire-place.

In the CELLAR were "ij pypes of rede wyne." That "red wine" was not port is certain. We think it to have been the pale red wine called *Piment* (not claret) mentioned in the *Encycl. of Antiquities*, i. p. 371.

We find, in p. 275, towels of plain work, each 2½ yards long; and washing towels, each 10 yards long.

We see, that there were in the BAKEHOUSE, a mattress, blanket, and other bedding, so that the baker seems to have slept there.

We next have the KITCHEN and LARDER.

Many more elucidations might be made, but the transcript is so incorrect, that the attempt would be perilous. The great benefit of the Paper,

which is ably edited by Mr. Amyot, is, that it shows the disposition of apartments in castellated mansions of the 15th century; and the manner in which the proprietors and their household were accommodated. The former, as before hinted, appear to have had sitting-rooms united with their bed-rooms; the latter, bed-rooms only. The lowest order of servants seems to have slept in the offices devoted to their avocations, as the grooms in the stable, the baker in the bakehouse, and so forth. Except the Lady's attendant, no apartments for females are mentioned. No carpets appear but in the Chapel.

We shall anxiously expect the concluding part of the volume.

57. *Walpole, Poème Dramatique en trois Chants. Par Edouard Alletz. Paris. 8vo, pp. 119.*

THE French drama is rarely adapted to English tastes. There is frequently too much of monologue in the plot; and the composition of the verse, by its perpetual jingling on the ear, is incompatible with the majesty of the pure drama. The dignity of our own language supersedes the necessity of rhyme, which the ancient Greeks and Romans despised; but the French language, as Rousseau observes, possessing neither quantity nor accent, it was necessary to adopt the cesura in the middle of each line, and a rhyme at the end. Racine and Corneille carried the observance of the cesura and rhyme to so high a pitch of refinement, that since their days it has been more difficult to write a dramatic piece in the French language than in any other, at least according to the testimony of Voltaire, whose general knowledge of languages is unquestionable.

With these considerations, as to the difficulties to be encountered by our author, we took up the piece before us; and making allowance for our English prepossessions, we must acknowledge that the perusal has afforded us some gratification. The versification is harmonious, and the interest of the dialogue is well supported.

To the political sentiments brought forward, however, we are decidedly opposed. Whether the author wrote the piece with the intention of reviling Sir Robert Walpole, or for the purpose of indirectly attacking some minister of the French cabinet,

we cannot decide; but we beg to assure him that Sir Robert was never considered by any Englishman as the tyrannical and odious monster he wishes to portray him. As the zealous supporter of the Hanoverian succession, in opposition to the Stuarts and the treacherous influence of the French cabinet, he is entitled to our gratitude. The times in which he lived were portentous, and required vigorous measures. In 1705, he was nominated one of the council to Prince George of Denmark, as Lord High Admiral of England; in 1708, he was appointed Secretary at War; and in the following year Treasurer of the Navy. On the accession of Geo. I. he was appointed first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the King went abroad in 1723, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the Administration of Government, and sole Secretary of State.—About this period the plot of the drama of Walpole commences, and concludes with his *fall* (*sa chute*) as the author calls it. But such a *fall* as Walpole experienced we consider an *elevation*. In 1742 the opposition to his administration was so powerful, that he could no longer carry a majority in the House of Commons, and he therefore resigned all his places. His Majesty, however, in consideration of his long and faithful services, granted him a pension of 4000*l.* and created him Earl of Orford—so much for his *fall*!

Though we have thus condemned the portraiture which our author has drawn of the hero of his piece, we cannot but acknowledge that his poetical talents are much above mediocrity. The following soliloquy of George II. will serve as a specimen. It contains some fine sentiments, clothed in harmonious verse.

La Forêt de Windsor.

GEORGE II.

Ils sont loin : je suis seul, seul avec ma pensée,
Par qui toute ma cour est enfin remplacée.

[*Apercevant quelques personnes de sa suite.*
Je défends qu'on me suive ; et de ces taillis
frais

Laissez-moi librement goûter l'ombre et la
paix. [*chasse.*

Je rejoindrai ma cour au rendez-vous de
Cette pompe vivante et me gêne et me
lasse. [*siéger,*

Un roi que les témoins s'empressent d'as-
Vis-à-vis de lui-même est presque un étranger.

L'homme du peuple entier le mieux connu
peut-être

Devient le plus tardif soi-même à se connaître.
Trop heureux, tel qu'il est s'il parvient à se voir
Dans son cœur, le seul clair et fidèle miroir !

Aussi, j'aime à chercher l'ombre et la solitude,
Où de mes longs devoirs je fais la sainte étude.
Les scènes de la cour, si promptes à changer,
Otent à la raison le temps de les juger.

Ce mobile foyer de lumières trop vives,
Tableau tumultueux d'images fugitives,
De figures passant avec rapidité,
Absorbe de l'esprit toute l'activité ;

Mais dans mon souvenir, loin du monde, en
silence,

Je vois mieux les objets dont je fais la présence ;
Et suspendant le cours de leurs flots successifs,
Sous l'œil de ma raison tandis qu'ils sont
captifs,

J'attends, pour les juger, que la clarté divine
Dans mon cœur attentif descende, et m'illumine.

Invisible rayon ! d'où viens-tu ? je ne sais ;
Pour éclairer le Bien tu brilles : c'est assez.
O toi qui nous conduis, ô toi qui nous consoles,

Voix qui n'a point de sons, language sans

Viens donc, forme de Dieu, conseillère des
rois,

Conscience ! raison ! vérité ! lois des lois !
Toi qui fais dans nos cœurs mentir la flatterie,

Que Numa consultait sous le nom d'Egerie,
Je t'invoque !

58. Mr. GEO. CRUIKSHANK, the Hogarth of the present day, has adopted the title of "*Phrenological Illustrations*" for a series of highly humorous miniature caricatures, comprized in six plates and thirty sketches. The subjects are various, and though each is quibbled on by a phrenological title, they have little to do with the absurdities of Gall and Spurzheim. Indeed, they speak so well for themselves, that some incomprehensible letter-press which is prefixed, might as well have been spared.

59. The Answer to the "*Declaration of the Catholics*," by a PATRIOTIC LOYALIST, sarcastically exposes the spirit of prevarication and falsehood contained in that memorable document. We recommend this pamphlet to general perusal.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Mr. SHARON Turner's New History of the Reign of Henry the Eighth, forming the First Part of the Modern History of England.

A Sermon, preached by Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the Consecration of the Church of Secrole near Benares.

The Old Paths, a Sermon delivered in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Stoke Newington. By the Rev. JOHN TEESON, B.A.

Narrative of an Excursion from Corfu to Smyrna, comprising a Tour through part of Albania and the North of Greece, with some account of the ancient and present state of Athens. To which is annexed, a Translation of the Erastæ of Plato. By T. R. JOLLIFFE, Esq. Author of "*Letters from Palestine*," &c.

A New Edition of ELLIS's Tour through Hawaii or Owhyhee, with additions.

Mr. BRITTON's fifth volume of Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, embracing a comprehensive review of the subject.

A New Edition of GAMBLE's Sketches in Dublin and the North of Ireland.

STURM's Contemplations on the Sufferings of Jesus Christ; to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. Translated by Mr. JOHNSTONE.

A Complete Index to Howell's State Trials, which are now brought down to the present time. By a Barrister.

The Cabinet Lawyer; or, Popular Digest of the Laws of England; with a Dictionary of Legal Terms, Maxims, Acts of Parliament, and Judicial Antiquities.

A Translation from the German of Clauven's beautiful Swiss Tale "*Liesli*."

A New and Improved Edition of the Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology. By W. PHILLIPS.

A Treatise on Cancer. By T. GRAHAM, M.D.

Preparing for Publication.

The Second Volume of Mr. CRADOCK's Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs, containing Travels in France, and illustrated with original and accurate plans of the River Gironde, and the Canal at Languedoc.

The Seventeenth Portion of the Progresses of King James will appear in November, and the conclusion as soon as the Appendix to each Volume, with copious Indexes, can be compiled and printed.

The English Gentleman's Library Manual, or a View of a Library of Standard English Literature; with Notices, Biographical and Critical.

The Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, Samaritan, and Syriac, unlocked, by a new and easy method; with Biographical Notices of celebrated Oriental Scholars, and interesting Collections relative to Oriental Literature, for the use of Biblical Students.

Edward the Sixth and his Times, an Historic Study for Youth.

A History of France, from the earliest period. By Mr. HAWKESWORTH.

Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, from the first Bishop down to the present time. By the Rev. STEPHEN-HYDE CASSAN.

Collections towards a Patrologial History

of the City and Liberties of London. By the Rev. H. B. WILSON, D.D. F.S.A.

Illustrations of Ornithology. By Sir WILLIAM JARDINE, Bart., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., M.W.S., &c. and PRIDEAUX-JOHN SELBY, Esq. F.L.S., M.W.S., &c.

External Existence, by the learned Authoress of "Cause and Effect," intended to confute the notions of Berkeley, Hume, Reid, &c.

A report having been circulated, that the failure of Messrs. Hurst and Robinson will operate to the prejudice of Mr. Alaric Watts's *Literary Souvenir* for 1827, we are requested to state, that there does not exist the smallest ground for such an assumption. The forthcoming volume will be published along with the other annuals. The engravings are in the most finished style of art. Among the illustrations, is the "Girl in a Florentine Costume of 1550"—An authentic Portrait of Lord Byron, by Mr. W. E. West—A Spanish Lady playing upon a Guitar, from an original painting by Mr. Newton—A splendid View of Buckfastleigh Abbey, from a picture by Turner—Auld Robin Gray, from the picture exhibited in a late Exhibition, by Farrier—A Landscape, by Martin—Goodrich Castle on the Wye, by Copley Fielding—The Cantadina, by Eastlake, &c. &c. A great accession of strength has been obtained for the *Literary* department of the work, which has been furnished by a host of the most popular writers of the day.

We understand that the forthcoming volume of the *Forget-Me-Not*, possesses superior interest to any of the preceding portions, containing Ninety prose and poetical compositions by writers of eminence of both sexes, and thirteen engravings in the highest style of the art, after original designs.

Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of the Rev. Matthew Henry, the well-known author of the *Exposition on the Bible*. By Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS, of Shrewsbury.

We scarcely ever remember a period of such extraordinary dullness in the literary world, as the last few months. If we except Captain Parry's *Third Voyage*, reviewed in p. 238, there has scarcely been a single work of importance published. The shops of the London wholesale booksellers resemble so many cemeteries, or catacombs, where nothing is to be seen but "pile upon pile" of the hapless remains of defunct and unsaleable authors.—This accounts for the great number of Journeymen Printers and Bookbinders being wholly unemployed.

PANORAMA OF MADRID.

The *Panorama of Mexico* in Leicester-square has given place to one of Madrid, the capital of the parent country. It affords a correct idea of the fading splendours of

that ancient City;—ancient it may well be called, for, excepting a new palace, which has much the appearance of one of our Regent's Park terraces, few modern buildings can be described. Madrid is only six miles in circumference, and the neighbouring country is one barren heath, entirely deficient in trees, except on the banks of a small river, but bounded by some beautiful blue mountains. The fronts of the houses are painted of various colours, and ornamented with pictorial representations; and a striking difference in the domestic architecture from that of Mexico, is, that the roofs, instead of being flat, are tiled and extremely lofty. The spectator misses the bull-fight that heightened the interest of the *Panorama* of Mexico, but the picture is diversified with numerous lively and well-disposed figures, which display great variety of costume.

GRÆCIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Col. Rothiers, of Antwerp, who is commissioned to search for antiquities in the Archipelago, has been twice to Athens, where, by special permission of the Greek Provisional Government, he was enabled to enter the citadel, which, since the beginning of the contest, has been inaccessible to strangers. He has made all possible drawings of the architecture of the temples of Minerva, Themis, &c. At Rhodes he has caused all the monuments of the ancient order of St. John of Jerusalem, now called Knights of Malta, to be designed by Mr. P. J. Witdoek, of Antwerp. For these three centuries nobody has thought of making drawings of the edifices of that ancient and heroic order. We passed some hours in the Mosque, formerly the church of St. John. Mr. Rothiers hopes soon to return, and will publish his valuable collection for the use of the academies of the kingdom. There are 54 folio drawings, to which more may, perhaps, be added. The work may be considered as a sequel to the *History of the Knights of Malta*, by the Abbé de Vertot, who never was at Rhodes.

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND ANATOMY.

A new school for the easier and better teaching of anatomy, surgery, and medicine in all their various branches, has just been founded, and Professors appointed under the superintendence of Mr. Laurence and other eminent surgeons and physicians. The theatre for the lectures is being constructed in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, and it is understood that the lectures in every branch of medical science will be ready to begin their winter courses early in October.

LANGUAGES IN AFRICA.

Mr. Shaler, who resided for ten years at Algiers as consul for America, has furnished some particulars regarding the languages of

Africa, which to every scholar and antiquary, must be replete with interest. In the north of Africa there is a tribe denominated Kabyles, or Berbers, whose language, called the Showiah, has, as far as has been discovered, no resemblance to those spoken by the other tribes, and which there are many reasons to believe is of great antiquity; it is supposed to be identified with that of the Tuarics, who inhabit the interior parts of Lybia to the borders of Egypt. Should this position prove correct, and there are strong grounds for sustaining it, the Tuarics and Kabyles must be considered people of the same origin; that is, the same people and the same language prevail throughout the whole northern range of Africa, from the Atlantic to Egypt: and this people and language show marked peculiarities which distinguish them from any other now known; their origin, therefore, becomes a very curious subject of inquiry. Mr. Shaler's opinion (and he supports it by considerations not easily to be shaken) is, that the Showiah is a language of greater antiquity than any other spoken in northern Africa. It is remarkable, that every trace of the Roman language appears to have been eradicated by the Saracen conquest; nor has it been discovered that the language in question has any analogy to the Persian or the Arabic, and of course it must have been formed before the introduction of those tongues into Africa; and there appears to be nothing unreasonable in believing that the Tuarics are an original unconquered people, and the depository of an ancient language, which being identified with that of the Kabyles, the Showiah, naturally leads to the conclusion, that it is one of the most ancient in the world, which has withstood and survived the conquests of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs.

MONUMENT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

On the 18th of July the funeral monument of the late Emperor Alexander sent from Moscow, by order of her late Majesty the Empress Elizabeth, was inaugurated in the church of the Greek monastery of Alexandrowsky, conformable to the intentions of the august deceased; this monument is erected on the very spot where the platform stood on which the coffin of the late Emperor Alexander was placed. It is of white marble, surmounted by a cross of black marble.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY OF WOOD.

It is affirmed, that a Professor at Munich, of the Academy of Sciences, has discovered a method of rendering wood incombustible. He has combined caustic alkali in solution with a certain earthy substance, washed and sifted and applied on the wood, to which it gives a nitreous surface, which renders it also impervious to water, and to all kinds of humidity. The Architectural

Committee of the Theatre Royal at Munich, has made trial of this method on two small buildings, one of which was prepared according to the Professor's plan, the other not. Fire having been lighted in both these buildings, the one was burnt, the other received no injury. The expense of the application was only two francs for 100 feet.

HERCULANEUM.

A flight of modern steps conducts to the subterranean city, through a well, sunk for the purpose, at the place where the well was by which it was discovered in 1669. Herculaneum was destroyed by the same eruption that destroyed Pompeii and Stabia, in the year 79, but it has since been showered on seven times by the fiery mountain, as may be seen by the different strata of lava in descending. All that remains open at present of the city below are some parts of the theatre, and a few narrower passages on the outside by three of its doors. The excavations were continued to a considerable extent, and many valuable relics taken out: but as the towns of Resini and Portici, with the Royal palaces, which are built over Herculaneum, would have been endangered had they been carried further, piers were built, and the rubbish left to prevent accident. Enough, however, was done to prove that this was a city of much greater consequence than Pompeii; its streets were broad and straight, paved with lava, and had footways on each side; its theatre is much larger, and every article found spoke of more luxurious refinement. The *Custode* led me through the passages, and shewed various fragments of columns, painted walls, burned timber and the like; of course all is seen by torch light. It is supposed that with the ashes which destroyed Herculaneum, a vast quantity of water was thrown out by Vesuvius, which, mingling with the ashes, flowed throughout, and hardened into tufa, as the city is filled with it. The material was certainly much heated, as the doors and timber of the houses are found reduced to a species of charcoal; in those places where it did not penetrate, every thing combustible was charred by the violent heat, such as the rolls of papyrus, wheat, barley, beans, nuts, almonds, bread, and many other articles of domestic use. The inhabitants had time to carry with them their valuables; for there were not found more than a dozen skeletons altogether, and a very small quantity of gold or silver, nor indeed, any thing valuable that was not too bulky to be carried with ease.

FOSSIL BONES FOUND IN FRANCE.

In several places of the chalk mountains of Quercy, in the department of the Lot, are to be found the remains of a sort of rectilinear and circular entrenchments, formed of rough blocks. The most remarkable of them are on the summit of two mountains,

in the parish of Breingues, district of Figeac, the one of which lies on the right, and the other on the left bank of the Sélé. Among the rocks on the right bank, are several holes or caverns, with traces of mason-work before them, as is the case with most of the recesses in the rocks along the banks of the Lot, Sélé, &c. Traditions of treasures concealed in these caverns, have occasioned search to be made in them every way. In 1816, almost the whole inhabitants of Breingues, paid a visit to the above-mentioned. At the one, the mouth of which the rocks almost entirely concealed, the entrance was found to be blocked up with earth. The people set to work to remove this, and at three feet depth came upon the skeleton of a man, and near it a sort of fork, with two prongs, of iron. This discovery made them still more intent upon the search, and by the help of a windlass they removed the earth, and continued working to a perpendicular depth of eighteen metres. At this depth the perpendicular direction of the cavern altered to three horizontal branches, which were filled up in the same way with earth and rubbish. The workmen followed one of these, but were soon stopped by three large stones, placed one above another, evidently by the hands of man. On removing them, it was observed that, on one side, they were all of a reddish earthy colour, like other stones raised from the surface of the soil, but, on the reverse sides, there were traces of cryptogamia, moss, byssus, &c. which plainly shewed that they must have lain long in the air before they were brought underground. The men were now quite convinced that behind these were concealed the caves containing the treasures; but instead of them they found an extraordinary heap of bones, a part of which was mixed with earth and rubbish of stones, but others were very carefully placed away in the narrow crevices of the rocks. Several heads of an unknown kind of deer, and many others, not mixed with earth, but carefully arranged, were discovered in a hole covered with a flat stone. Now and then the masses of stones and heaps of common earth, were interrupted by small piles of clayey sand or alluvial soil, as if they had been deposited by the Sélé. It was easy to see that the river never could have deposited them here, and that it must have been the work of man, for they were pressed together, regularly disposed, and, above all, surrounded by small very white chalk-stones, which, even if the water had deposited the piles so regularly, must necessarily have been soiled; besides, the elevation of the cavern, more than 800 mètres above the bed of the river, banished all supposition that they could have been occasioned by the Sélé.

In the hope of proving more fortunate in the other branches of the cavern, operations

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in the one where the experiment had first made were abandoned; but in the others nothing was found except bones, collected in the same manner. So great a quantity was dug up, that, if gathered into a heap, they would have occupied a space of more than 20 cubic metres. The greater part of them appeared as fresh as if the flesh had only been torn off them a short time before. When brought into the air, they became scaly and white. Among them were distinguished the skull of a rhinoceros; three teeth of the same animal; the head of a kind of deer, not now existent, the antlers of which resembled in some degree, those of a young rein-deer; fragments of the large antlers of a kind of deer not now known, but which were shaped not unlike those of the common kind; and, finally, the shoulder-blade of a large ox, and the thigh-bone of a horse.

MINES AND GOLD SAND OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

The Ural Mountains are divided into the large ridge and the Guberlinsk Mountains; the latter stretching far to the south among the Steppes of the Khirghises. The highest summit of these is the Cliff of Padovinsk, which, according to Cassini's account, rises to a height of 6,365 feet above the level of the Caspian Sea. Several navigable rivers are highly advantageous to the inland navigation, such as the Kama, the Ural, and Betaja. On the banks of the river Holwa, which flows from the Ural, a battle was fought in 1472, the consequence of which was, that these countries fell under the dominion of Russia. The Ural mountains may be divided according to their qualities into three departments; 1st. The high and rocky mountains; these are well supplied with wood and water, and are peculiarly well adapted for manufactories and mining operations of all kinds; 2dly. The hills; and 3dly. The cultivated valleys, the inhabitants of which have a good demand for their produce among the people higher up among the mountains, by which they gain the means of meeting the taxes they have to pay to the Government. The Ural range has a great number of caverns, many of which are well worthy of attention: one of these has four vaults, and pillars of ice; and in another, called Jermark's Cave, Jermark is said to have long found a place of refuge; previously to the subjection of Siberia. The most productive iron mines are found in the Mountain Bladogat, 70 versts from the town of Orenburg; from Loadstone Mountain to the borders of the Khirghise country; and lastly, in the mountains of Tagilack, where the old black iron, reckoned the best, is found. In the year 1719, there were 26 iron mines in the range of the Urals; now there are 99 mines and founderies. According to the latest accounts, these works produce seven millions of poods

of cast metal, and five millions of malleable iron. Skilful miners divide the iron into three kinds; the first and best is the black iron, much of which is worked from the private mines of Barons Demidof and Jakofief. It is soft, and well adapted for steel-work. The first working of the mines in the Ural range began near the river Nizza, in the year 1623. In the year 1719, there were, besides the iron houses, only one silver and five copper works. Now there are 35 copper houses, one sulphur, and one vitriol manufactory. Of copper there are worked annually 155,000 poods. No tin is found, and few traces of lead or silver. The chief place for the sale of these products of the country is Nischney-Novogorod. Since 1822, a new production has become of importance, viz. the gold sand of the Urals, which formerly gave inconsiderable returns. In the spring of 1823, a commission of mines was deputed, consisting of

Senator Saymonoff, and Professor Fuchs, of Casan, who, in the summer, searched the whole eastern part of the Urals, and made important discoveries; so that, since that time, this production has increased in quantity, and yielded great returns. The name of gold sand is not quite appropriate; for it is found rather in granite, quartz, and slate, dissolved by the operation of the atmosphere, than in layers of gold and clay. The most important of these is the dissolved quartz, in which lumps of gold of several solotniks, nay of several pounds, are frequently found. The process of washing is not expensive, and the profit, therefore, the greater. In the year 1822 there were only 22 poods washed; in 1823 there were 114 poods; and in 1824 about 286 poods—in all 420 poods; in value nearly 21 millions of rubles in banco assignations. A pood is 40 pounds, and a pound contains 96 solotniks.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES NEAR ST. REMY.

About a quarter of an hour's walk from the birth-place of the celebrated Nostradamus, the small town of St. Remy, in Provence, a shady and flowery path conducts to two remarkable monuments, which, without any historical grounds, are called the Triumphal Arch of Augustus, and the Mausoleum of Julius Caesar. They stand upon a little eminence, hardly twelve or fourteen feet separate; and of itself, this vicinity of the two monuments appears to indicate a connection between them, and to show that the conqueror, in honour of whom the triumphal arch was erected, also lies covered by the monument. They are inclosed by a small stone fence, built for their protection. The triumphal arch, the northernmost of these two relics of that mighty age, is not high, and so much damaged, that the whole of the upper part is wanting. By means of a roof, which shelters them from the rain and snow, their total destruction has been prevented; and it were well that the upper parts were simply built up, provided that were done in such a way, that the ancient could, without difficulty, be distinguished from the new portion. Two Doric pillars support the arch: on each side, right and left, rise two fluted pillars, which have lost all their capitals, and of which only three go higher than the middle, and the ornaments of the cornice consist of ivy and olive twigs, interwoven in small fillets. Between the pillars are figures in basso-relievo; upon the one side a male and female bound to a tree, as the Romans represented conquered cities and provinces; upon the opposite side stands a woman, resting her hand upon the arm of a chained warrior. The Mausoleum is in

good preservation, and one of the rarest works of that period; for one more perfect, or better worthy of attention, is perhaps nowhere else to be met with. It is in height about 55 feet, and rests upon a square pedestal of large hewn stones, which is ornamented on each side with full size figures in basso-relievo. The monument consists of three stories: the first and second are square, like the pedestal, only that the latter is much larger; the third again is round, and terminates in a small cupola. On the one side appears a compact body of Roman infantry, in the act of assault; on another are seen the dead and the wounded lying on the field of battle; on the third is a combat of cavalry, but which, as well as the preceding, has suffered much from time. The fourth side is in much better preservation, and upon it a procession is represented, probably the triumph of a conqueror, which the hands bound behind the backs of the captives that appear in it, and the priests with animals for sacrifice, seem to intimate. Of an inscription which runs round about the middle of the mausoleum, the following letters only can be deciphered—SEXVI MIV-LIEGF PARENTIBUS SUEIS. This monument must have been erected to their parents by the sons of Caius Julius—Sextus, Lucius, and Marcus.

MAIDEN CASTLE.

A great service has been done to the literary world, as far as regards traditional opinions respecting Maiden Castle, in Dorsetshire. Mr. Miles, a correspondent of the Dorset County Chronicle, "divesting it of the common and vulgar traditions, arising out of its subsequent military occupation by the Danes and Romans, has shown, that, like its sister mount, or cap, in the isle of

Purbeck (now called Corfe Castle), it had its origin in the religion and worship of the earliest ages, when the Arkite rites were universally practised in both hemispheres*. Bryant, in his well-known "Analysis," traces every deity and rite of the Gentile world to a misconceived and misrepresented notion of the Diluvian Noah; and it is the recorded opinion of a later authority, Faber, that the principal deities revered by most ancient nations, are allusive to the Sabian idolatry, ingrafted on the catastrophe of the deluge. From the curious remains of the old British Bards, called Triads, it is clear that the mighty *Diluvian God* of the Britons called Hu, was no other than the eminent Patriarch Noah, deified by his apostate descendants, and, according to the usual progress of error, afterwards symbolized by the great luminary of the material heaven. The *mystic* name of Noah was Merd-din (which means "dweller in the sea"), and this island was familiarly called the Garden of Merd-din. In the sanctuary of Stonehenge he was worshipped under the name of Mor-ien, and by the Caledonian Druids he was called Mor-ven; the same as the Janus Marinus of the Romans, whose representation of two faces, prospective and retrospective, significantly alluded to the circumstances of his antediluvian and postdiluvian existence. Maiden Castle was unquestionably a great Purathea, or mount dedicated to fire worship, whose name should therefore be Merd-din Caph, or the Mount of Noah; and the circle of small tumuli around it, more decidedly confirms its ancient dedication to the Helio-Arkitic Deity, since it plainly represents the well-known "Ring of Baal."

ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN BERKSHIRE.

Lately was found, turned up by the plough, in Sutton Courtney field, near Abingdon, a curious arrow-head, that belonged to ancient Britons. This beautiful little relic of a people and years long past, shows, that our uncultivated ancestors were not wanting in art and ingenuity. It is chipped out of flint, and cannot fail of striking the attention of every curious observer. Also was found, near the same place, at the bottom of the river Isis, (where it was fordable, a short space below the new bridge), a brass instrument belonging to the ancient Britons, called a celt; it is in fine preservation. In February last, as some labourers in the same parish were excavating for gravel, they discovered about three

feet below the surface, a quantity of human bones much decayed, and surrounded by a dark fine mould, almost like ashes, and by the side of which were found, standing upright, two small earthen vessels filled with the same sort of black mould; one of them appears to have been a drinking cup, it is marked with indented strokes, and nearly seven inches in height, but unfortunately a part of the top was broken off by the spade, owing to the haste of the labourers at its discovery, thinking it contained treasure; the other was of a different make, and only four inches in height; both these vessels are in good preservation, considering the length of time they must have been placed there. It can scarcely be doubted by the manner of sculpture, that the deceased were either Britons or Romans, and the latter people have left this island nearly *fourteen hundred years ago*; also near to which, at the same time, were found five different sized brass Roman fibulae, and also a large brass ring, and near it were some fragments of iron, so much corroded by time, as to moulder into dust when touched by the labourers, it is conjectured that this was some iron instrument or weapon of war, and that it was suspended by the brass ring to the body of the defunct. Fortunately for the admirers of antiquities, the whole of the above really curious articles have fallen into the hands of Mr. J. King, of Appleford, in Berkshire, a gentleman who takes great delight in preserving such rare things, and they are placed along with many others in his excellent private collection of curiosities. It may not be amiss to state, that in the same parish, and near the same place, a few years ago, a little below the surface, were found many fragments of ancient pottery.

ANCIENT SHIELD.

The excavators of the Witham have discovered some interesting relics of antiquity, particularly an equestrian shield. It is of finely laminated brass, with a large boss in the centre, decorated with red cornelian studs. The boss forms a hollow cavity in the inside, which hollow was intended to admit the hand as it grasped the straps. The rivet-holes for the straps, and for the ornamental device (which appears in this example to have been fastened on the outside, and not merely to have been painted on the surface of the shield), still point out the mechanical arrangements; the frame, or wadding, being doubtlessly of frail materials, is gone; but a very little is required to restore the shield as a very serviceable article, that would again pass muster in the army of King John.

* "This is evident from the traditions recorded by Humboldt, as existing in America, where a local deluge is the foundation of the creed of the Indians."

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET TO JOSEPH CRADOCK, Esq.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

CRADOCK ! thy works a noble mind display,
Taste, learning, genius, through the whole
And, deck'd with moral graces, mildly shine

The Sage's wisdom, and the Poet's lay.

Fortune has smil'd upon thy mortal day,
And few have known a happier lot than thine,

Yet borne so meekly, Envy will not pine
That Fame adorns thee with a well-earn'd bay.

Thy pure, instructive task with zeal pursue ;
We long to see what still remains in store ;
Then soon thy treasures bring to public view,
Yet when we gain them we shall wish for more,

Assur'd that thy career, both bright and true,
Will to the last accord with all before.

P. 164, line 26, *for arms read aims.*

* * We are obliged to an old and much-valued Correspondent for the communication of the following elegant

SONNET,

On the Marriage of James Harris, Esq. Ambassador at Russia, sent to his Father, August 3, 1777.

IF 'mid the shouts of fond domestic joy,
The still small voice of Friendship reach thine ear,

Accept the wishes of a heart sincere,
And let these lines a moment's thought employ ;

Yet what new pleasure can the Muse convey
To a breast glowing with parental love,—
I see a tear of joy the choice approve
Your son has made, and crown his nuptial day.

What choice of his could ever give you pain ?
For well he knew to choose the better part ;—

His youthful hands were form'd to guide
Of empire*, varying with the human heart ;
Oh, clad in him, long may your soul remain,

And may each future act fresh bliss impart.
R. ASKE.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF LORD GIFFORD.

HOW can a taste, though perfect be the choice,
How can a strain, though plaintive be the
Diffuse in words the pitying tears which flow,
Or softly sigh the fearful tale of woe !

* He was Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Madrid, when he was but twenty-five years of age.

The nobler soul has fled its noble clay,
And Death's thick veil obscures its earthly ray,

O'er the wide forum spreads the dark'ning cloud,

And gloomy fears possess the anxious crowd ;
No longer bickerings in wild tumult rise,
But angry words sink down to whispering sighs.

The titled lawyer quits his foremost seat,
By Friendship led to some unsought retreat ;
See Justice calm her wonted tress unbind,
And frown on Fate to GIFFORD so unkind,—
Nor longer frown ; but with a heartfelt tear,
Bewail th' untimely loss of one so dear :
Lo ! mounted signals o'er the western coast
No longer highly wave for Bristol's boast ;
But burdening float upon the breathless air,
Tokens of grief, of pity, and despair.

'Twere vain to praise ; no lauding strain can rise
To Heav'n's high seat above th' exalted skies.

F. R.

Norfolk-street, Strand, Sept. 20.

LINES

Written on the Anniversary of the Relief of Londonderry, and allusive to a Commemorative Pillar about to be erected there.*

Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."

THE patriot deserves the meed
Of honour and renown,
And to the hero is decreed
The blooming laurel crown ;
Tho' both may suffer, bleed, and die,
To save a falling State,
They flourish in the memory
Of all the good and great.

*The sculptor's toil, the painter's oil,
The bard's immortal page,
The honour'd name will still proclaim
To each revolving age.*

And just it is, that when for all
A few resolve to stand,
That, whether they survive or fall,
Their praise should fill the land ;
The deeds of those at Troy who fell
Are fresh in fame to-day,
And Pompey's Pillar still can tell
How once his sword bore sway.

The sculptor's toil, &c.

Their Marlborough the Britons hold
In recollection dear ;
Heroic Wallace, fam'd of old,
Still claims a Scottish tear ;

* Saturday, Aug. 12, 1826, being the anniversary of the Relief of Londonderry in 1689, the day was celebrated with more than ordinary enthusiasm.

The Chief who fell on Falkirk's plain,
Call'd "Wallace's right hand,"
And those at Flodden battle slain,
In honour high still stand.

The sculptor's toil, &c.

But none of those by Homer sung,
Who live on Livy's page,
Or e'er made theme for minstrel's tongue,
The glory of their age,
Can higher stand on rolls of fame,
All honour'd and renown'd,
Than stands GEORGE WALKER's noble name,
With lasting laurel crown'd.

The sculptor's toil, &c.

Here MURRAY bold, and BAKER true,
And MITCHELBURN so brave,
Beneath the standard of "TRUE BLUE,"
Repell'd the bigot slave;
Here CAIRNES, great in camp and court,
With SCHOMBERG's valiant son,
Maintain'd in fight this "MAIDEN FORT,"
And martial trophies won.

The sculptor's d toil, &c.

Then on that spot, where bullets hot
Flew quick to make us free,
A Pillar high shall seek the sky,
To guard their memory;
The sons of those who foil'd their foes,
In bloody battle here,
Now raise this pile to grace our isle,
And future ages cheer.

*The sculptor's toil, the painter's oil,
The bard's immortal page,
The honour'd name will still proclaim
To each revolving age.*

Magilligan, Aug. 12. J. GRAHAM.

AN EPISTLE

TO A FRIEND IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.
"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the
ground;

Another race the following race supplies,
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay;
So flourish these when those have pass'd away."

POPE'S HOMER.

THE world is greatly chang'd since first
we met, [parted;
Turn'd upside down, indeed, since last we
Within that space how many suns have set!
How many hearts of steel been broken-
hearted!

I saw thee first a blooming playful boy,
A last dear pledge of conjugal affection;
Your spirits buoyant with the school-boy's
joy, [tion.

While Daly's hand was threatening correo-
And Arthur too—but he, alas! is gone,
Friends, brothers, all on earth stern death
will sever;

Laid in a trans-atlantic grave alone,
He sunk in time's o'erwhelming tide for
ever.

Upon the deep green shores of Shannon gay,
Like deer light bounding over moor or
heather,

I saw ye run, and many a summer's day
Plunge in the waves, or climb the rocks
together.

Clare's time-worn battlements I saw ye scale,
With dauntless breast, and feet in rapid
motion; [pale,

And, as your trembling Tutor's cheek grew
Beheld ye traverse cliffs high o'er the
foaming ocean:

I saw ye baffle the tremendous wave,
In fishing-boat, or yawl, or hooker sailing,
While western winds o'er Kilstapheen would
rave, [were failing.
And land's-men's hearts with fear for ye

Old Kilstapheen, thy turrets in the deep,
The sailor sees a hurricane portending,
When in a calm the sun-beam seems to sleep,
Upon a city far below extending. [made
Oh! since those days the hand of Death has
Sad havoc on our house, and we remember
Parents belov'd and honour'd to the grave,
Fall as the leaves in winter-like September.

No weight of years, no gradual decay
Consum'd their lives in lingering pain and
sorrow,

But in a green old age, as 'twere to day,
And in the icy arms of Death to-morrow.
Time too in his unconquerable way,
At me has been significantly glancing,
Sprinkling my temples with funereal gray,
Mementoes of the hour that is advancing.

All this seems terrible to flesh and blood,
To human nature awfully appalling;
Yet all proceeds from Him, who, for our
good, [calling.

Our hearts from this dark valley is re-
He knows our sad, our lost condition here,
He bore the punishment of our transgres-
sion,

And warns us kindly thus from year to year,
That here we have no permanent posses-
sion.

That as the wave upon a sandy shore
Yields to the wave behind in haste suc-
ceeding,

So generations fall to rise no more,
Till suns and stars from Heav'n shall be
receding. [view,

Then let us learn from all that meets our
Our duty from experience forecasting,
With humbled hearts, affectionate and true,
To pray for GRACE and GLORY everlasting.
Magilligan, March 10. J. GRAHAM.

Note.—For an account of the ancient
Castle of Carrigabolt, and the submarine
City of Kilstapheen in the mouth of the
Shannon, not far from St. Senanus's cele-
brated island called Inniscattery, see the ac-
count of the parishes of Kilrush, Killard,
Kilferagh, Moyarta, and Kelballyhone, in
the second volume of Shaw Mason's Statis-
tical Survey of Ireland. Dublin, 1816.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A treaty of navigation and commerce has been concluded between France and Brazil. By this instrument, the King of France distinctly recognises the independence of Brazil, and the sovereignty and dynasty of Don Pedro. The subjects of either State are to enjoy the most perfect religious freedom in the dominions of the other, together with all the privileges accorded to those of the most favoured nations; and, in case of war, six months will be allowed to them respectively to withdraw their property.

A letter from Paris, dated Aug. 18, says, "In our eastern departments, where Protestants form the majority of the population, very considerable alarm prevails. The Catholic priests have inculcated into their flocks the notion that they ought to avoid the Protestants, with whom they are told they must have no connexion, under pain of damnation. The Missionaries seem to have persuaded the Catholics that the Protestants intend to have a St. Bartholemew on their part, and that the true believers must be prepared to support each other. During the Revolution, the two communions lived in the most perfect harmony, and, at the time of the restoration of the Bourbons, worshipped in the same temple: when the Catholic priest had said mass and preached a sermon, he yielded his place to a Protestant minister. Catholics often remained in the church to hear the Protestant service, and *vice versâ*. No French journal has yet ventured to speak of what is going on in this part of France."

NETHERLANDS.

Ostend, Sept. 20. About ten o'clock this morning, a powder magazine situated at a short distance from hence, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The damage done to this town and its vicinity is incalculable. The magazine contained 1 300 barrels of powder, each barrel weighing 50 kilograms, the whole rather better than 60 tons English. The tower is dreadful to look at; the roof, doors, windows, &c. are more or less shattered to pieces: several soldiers were killed, and others severely wounded. The magazine was a fine building, and took nearly four millions of bricks to erect it, the whole of which passed the town in an easterly direction. The immense large roofs of the two new bomb-proof barracks near the spot are fallen to the ground; and there is nothing to be seen of the magazine but an immense pit.

SPAIN.

A merchant, distinguished for his talents, impartiality, and good sense (says the *Cou-*

rier Français) who lately went to Madrid, has given us a faithful statement of his sentiments on seeing the miserable and abject condition into which the Spanish people have fallen.—"The wretchedness of this people exceeds all limits—it is frightful. Two-thirds of the population at Tolosa, Vittoria, Burgos, Aranda, and Buytrago, are literally without trowsers, shirts, stockings, shoes, and hats; a dirty cloak, consisting of a thousand filthy rags, coarsely patched together, covers their squalid skeletons of bodies, rendered more gaunt-looking by a long beard, a haggard countenance, and a ferocious eye. At Irun the soldiers, priests, public officers, all asked alms. At Briviesca a comical figure, holding in one hand a plate and a little Holy Sacrament, in copper, in the other, asked charity for God. At Burgos I saw a horrible sight, the distribution of the dinner fragments of a Convent, situated on the road leading out of the city, two hundred ragged wretches rushing promiscuously into the middle of the Convent court-yard, and commenced fighting with each other for bones, bread, and chick peas. The women were drawn back by the old men, and they again by the young men. The horrible cries, mixed with acclamations, "For God's sake," and "The Holy Father," rendered this scene a spectacle, of which the distributions of sausages, during the fetes at Paris, can give but a slight idea. On the other hand, to compensate for this, I saw in the Cathedral at Burgos six candlesticks of massive silver, five feet high, which must be worth a hundred thousand crowns; six lamps of the same metal, all new, like the candlesticks, were burning night and day, while the poor have not a rushlight in their hovels. At Aranda, Buytrago, and Somo-Sierra was the same frightful misery—the shops are enough to make one shudder—filthy, empty, deserted; nothing in them but trash, and that at the highest prices."

At Madrid, no person is admitted into the City, unless he is the bearer of a passport or a letter of security; and it is even necessary to furnish one's self with the protection of a passport, if you intend to go any distance more than six leagues. If a person wishes to leave the City, he must present himself to the Commissary, who marks it in his book, called *el papelete*, the gate at which you are authorised to pass out. There is not a peasant, a workman, a traveller on foot, on horseback, or on a carriage, but must submit his papers to a police office, outside the gate. I have seen farmers and gardeners of the liberties, obliged to go home, because they had forgot their *carta de Seguridad*; or pass-

port. Foreign travellers, provided with passports from their Government, have been forced to wait five hours between two police men at the City gate, until it should please the Intendant to write at the bottom of their passports "*permit him to enter*," merely because going to *Spain* had been written instead of going to *Madrid*.—At length, having arrived, every one of them is obliged to make his person known to the Police Commissary of the district in which he lives. At each station on the road, stupid and staring police-officers demand the passports, and inspect them, to such a degree of minuteness, that the entire back of the paper is covered over with their signatures: and it becomes necessary to join it to three or four more leaves, which are soon written over in the same manner. They tell you, that the Government suspects every man moving from one place to another to be a public enemy.

A circular has been issued by General O'Donnell, enjoining a rigorous interdict of all communication with the kingdom of Portugal; and a strict *surveillance* of all persons suspected of entertaining principles favourable to liberty. The General is profuse of his animadversions upon the wicked tendency of the Portuguese Constitution.

Popery proceeds in Spain, with a firm step, to recover all her ancient terrible authority. At Valencia, where a schoolmaster, named Rissole, was lately hanged for heresy, a Jew has been since burnt for Judaism. A letter from Madrid says, "The human sacrifices which Rome abolished, in her treaty with Carthage, have been revived at Valencia. The secret prisons of the Apostoliques are filled with heretics, consisting of witches and magicians, accused of being connected with the devil. In short, the priesthood have the satisfaction to light up again the funeral pile. To the present time they were contented with forcing the Jews to frequent their churches, and to assist in their Catholic ceremonies, which was in itself an absurdity, they being strangers to that religion; and now, in this enlightened age, they have condemned some of them to be burnt to death. For a long time past they have been informed at Madrid that an *Auto-da-fé* would soon take place. The brotherhood of St. "Hermadand" took the road to Valencia, followed by numbers of associates, to sacrifice the unfortunate Hebrew. All the thieves and assassins surrounded the pile, carrying the banners of the Inquisition and St. Dominique, preceded by monks, singing the Psalms of David. Between them was placed their unfortunate victim, who was clad in a round frock, upon which was painted various devils, having on his head a pasteboard cap, decorated with flames of fire. He was escorted by two Dominican friars, who complimented him on his being about to be burned for the salvation of his soul; and, previous to his ascending the

faggots, they embraced him. The wretched man having been gagged and tied down, the torch was applied, and the torturers surrounded the pile, singing hymns to drown his cries!!!"

King Ferdinand has issued a decree, by which sixty-five Members of the late Cortes are added to the list of those who were excepted by the decree of amnesty published in May 1824; they are condemned to death, and their property is to be confiscated; they are to be sought after, and any individual who may have aided or sheltered them, is to be considered their accomplice, and treated with all the rigour of the laws.

PORTUGAL.

An animated appeal has just been circulated among the Portuguese, in favour of their public rights and liberties, in a "*pastoral letter*," by the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon. The Rev. Patriarch draws a contrast between the Constitution of the Cortes of 1822, when the kingly authority was set at nought, and that which has just emanated from the spontaneous and uncoerced will of the Sovereign himself. He then tells the people, that the charter accorded to them by Don Pedro is but a revival of the old national institutions in an ameliorated form; that the three estates of the kingdom, recognized for six centuries, have here their substantial representatives; and that, as well in its royal origin, as in its prospective provisions, the charter merits the active support of every honest and loyal Portuguese.

ITALY.

The Pope has undertaken some political reforms with indefatigable activity, though almost incomparable obstacles are every where thrown in his way. Of his own accord, and without consulting the Board of Finance, which was just engaged on a very different plan, he has dismissed all the officers and subalterns, and half the soldiers of the customs. The other half is to be newly organized. The civic guard, or rather its general staff, which alone existed, and had a bureau, that occasioned considerable expense, without doing any good, is dissolved, and the officers placed on half pay. The administration of ecclesiastical estates in the provinces has had the same fate, being wholly abolished, and united with the Ministry of Finance. The most important reform, however, as it seems, will be experienced by the Chamber, especially that part of it called the *Computisteria*. A few days ago the Chief *Revisore*, and eight of his subalterns, were dismissed. The new *Revisore* has received orders to state accurately the number of clerks that he wants, and to choose among the most able and honest individuals in the office; the others will be discharged.

RUSSIA.

The ceremony of the Imperial Coronation took place in Moscow, on the 22d ult. (Sunday, the 3d inst.) That part of the Kremlin where the procession passed was entirely closed, and a scaffolding erected, the seats on which varied from 25 to 75 rubles. The ancient Cathedral, which is very small, could not contain, at the utmost, above five hundred spectators, and of these scarcely one fourth were accommodated with seats. Discharges of artillery announced the completion of the ceremony to the multitudes who were assembled without, and on their return the Emperor and Empress were greeted with loud and enthusiastic acclamations. The Grand Duke Constantine, who arrived at Moscow a few days before the coronation took place, assisted at the ceremony, and walked in the procession. The city of Moscow was brilliantly illuminated during three successive evenings. The venerable towers of the Kremlin were one entire blaze of variegated lamps.

An article from St. Petersburg, Aug. 30, states that dispatches from General Yermoloff, who commands in Georgia, had brought accounts of an irruption made by the Persians into the Russian territory. The Emperor Nicholas instantly sent orders to the General to clear the Russian frontier, by force, of the hordes by which it had been overrun; and at the same time had demanded solemn satisfaction of the Shah of Persia, who is required, within five days, to depose, and inflict the most exemplary punishment, on the chief who first entered the Russian dominions.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The sanguinary measures by which the Sultan endeavours to ensure the continuance of his new system, and to extinguish even the remembrance of the Janissaries, are still going on, and in their progress visit all the classes of the community. The greater number of the coffee-houses, of which there are about 4000 in Constantinople, are shut up, and the benches before the doors, on which the Turks take their coffee, and enjoy their pipe, have been thrown into the sea, on the pretext that they served for political meetings, and accustomed the people to idleness.

Notwithstanding the want of harmony between the Greek Government and the Chiefs, the Turks and Egyptians had experienced several reverses. Even in the plain of Tripolizza, where the nature of the ground favoured the operations of disciplined troops, some of Ibrahim's best soldiers were defeated and cut to pieces. General Petrova, who commands the Arcadians, had destroyed two hundred Arabs who escorted a convoy of provisions through the passes of Londari,

and the capture of the convoy could not fail to be severely felt by the Egyptians at Tripolizza. The raising of the siege of Athens is confirmed. The *Capitani* who inhabit the mountains of Upper Phocis, and had capitulated when Redschid Pacha and his army passed through Salona, had raised again the standard of Independence.

EAST INDIES.

We have at length the satisfaction of announcing the termination of the war with the Burman empire; and we entertain no apprehensions of a second evasion of the conditions of peace. There have been many severe contests, some of which, owing to the unfavourable circumstances under which they were fought, and the skill with which the enemy frequently entrenched themselves, called forth all the military talent, and all the bravery of British troops. After leaving Pagahmchew, Sir Archibald Campbell was met by repeated messengers of the King, offering terms short of those demanded, which offers were of course rejected. At last, however, when the army was within four days' march of the capital, Mr. Price again made his appearance, bringing with him the treaty ratified by the King, and paid down the stipulated sum of twenty-five lacs, the remainder to be paid in the manner previously determined on. In addition to the Southern provinces of Tavai and Mergui, we are to retain Martaban, to the East of the Sanloon, or Martaban river.—The troops commenced their return on the 5th of March, by water, and had all arrived at Rangoon.

AFRICA.

Despatches received at the Colonial Office, dated 18th June, from Mr. Warrington, British Consul at Tripoli, announce the arrival of our intrepid countryman Major Laing at the great centre of African internal commerce, the long-sought city of Timbuctoo. Inured to the African climate, and arriving at Timbuctoo early in the dry season, we consider every danger to Major Laing as over. The navigable current of the Niger will rapidly bear him, we think, to the Atlantic, through countries and powers deeply impressed with the majesty and fame of Great Britain.—Two British travellers are at present in the heart of Northern Africa, to which they have advanced from opposite points. Thus desirable and important objects are accomplished. No later advices have been received from Clapperton than those which announced his arrival at Sackatoo, but by the arrival of the Despatch man of war from the coast of Africa (the Bight of Benin), some previous despatches from that traveller have been received, which are of considerable importance, as disclosing his route and progress to

Sackatoo. On the 7th of March he was at Katangah, the capital of Yarba or Yarriba, a country bordering on Nyffe; from whence, he was preparing to set out for Kiama, and from thence to Wauwa and

Youri, (distant four days journey from Wauwa;) thus passing the places where our unfortunate countryman Park was lost. Katangah is stated to be 30 miles east of the Niger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Right of Free Chace and Warren.

July 20. An action was brought by the Duke of Devonshire against a Mr. Lodge to try his right to free chace and warren, so prevalent in the feudal ages. Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the jury. The plaintiff, in this action, had been compelled to resort to a court of law in order to establish his rights to a species of property which had been for centuries possessed by himself and his ancestors, viz. the right of a free chace and warren in the Forest of Langstrothdale, in the county of York. The forest had, in very early times, been vested in the Kings of England; but in so early a period as the reign of Edward the Second, had been granted to the Earls of Northumberland. By family settlement it had been next transmitted to Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; from him it passed to the Earl of Burlington; and from him it passed to the ancestors of the Cavendish family. By that means it had descended to the Duke of Devonshire, the present plaintiff. The Forest of Langstrothdale was situated in Craven, in a remote part of the county of York. It would appear that, in early times, the family that possessed it had owned the moors by which it was surrounded, but that in the course of time the whole had been parted with, except the possession of about 40 acres. He should shew the jury to day, that, from the very earliest times, respecting which evidence would be collected, the proprietors of Langstrothdale had exercised the rights appertaining to a royalty. His Lordship would tell them, that, by the law of the land, a royalty of that kind embraced every inferior species of royalty, including a free warren. A free warren gave the right to the partridge, moor-game, and other game of that description. A chace gave a privilege to kill deer, and the higher species of game; and a forest included both the others, and was of the highest description. He should begin by shewing to the jury, that, during the minority of the Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Edward II., the King, who had a right to the wardship of the great barons who held by knight's service, had appointed an officer to preserve the rights of the chace and forest, and that

evidence would shew, not only that it had been a forest, but that it had been vested in the Northumberland family. He should also show that in the reign of Henry VIII. a similar officer had been appointed with a salary, and that in his appointment the former appointment had been recited. He would also show them that at that time Courts, called Swainmote Courts, had been held, and that those Courts were peculiar to a forest. He should then approach a period nearer their own time, and they would find that, in the year 1609, the Earl of Cumberland had granted leases for life of the property of which the forest and manor consisted, and it would be of great importance for the jury to attend to those leases, because in them they would find an express reservation of the forestal rights. It would appear that a few years afterward, whilst these leases had subsisted, the owners had parted with the possession of the fee, and he would give in evidence the counterpart of one of the conveyances, in which they would find a recognition of the right now sought to be established. It was remarkable, too, that the quit-rents reserved on that occasion agreed exactly with the rents reserved under the leases. From the year 1629, up to the present moment, the only part of the soil which had remained in the possession of the ancestors of the Duke of Devonshire had been forty acres, which had been retained for the purpose of breeding deer thereon. Since 1768 the keeping of deer had been given up, but they would find an important fact, viz.—that the Duke, though not the owner of the soil, had constantly granted the right of killing game on the waste—a right which the lord of the manor could not grant, but which was granted only by the person possessing a free warren and chace. Notwithstanding that only 40 acres had been preserved, he would show them that so far back as human memory went, the Duke of Devonshire had constantly appointed a person to preserve the forestal rights, and that, when they had not granted a deputation, they had given tickets, which entitled the holders to shoot on the whole of the property. To the right now claimed there had only been one instance of resistance before the present, and that had been made by a Mr. Lister, a magistrate of the county, who had owned land

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on a part of the forest. An action had been brought against Mr. Lister, who, after giving the subject a further consideration, had thought proper to drop his resistance, and the action had never been brought into Court. The late Duke of Devonshire had been in the habit of giving the deputation to the late Duke of Hamilton, at that time Lord Archibald Hamilton, who, in his younger days, had resided near Lancaster, and to him the right to grant licences had been given. The Duke had been a good-natured man, and he had given orders that if any of the tenants wished for a brace of birds they should not be prevented from taking them; but he had constantly ordered that strangers should not be allowed to shoot. From 1807 to 1810 the Duke of Devonshire had not granted the deputation to any one; but he had given the tickets, with his seal affixed, to his agent, who had given the tickets to those gentlemen who applied for leave to shoot. It would be proved that persons holding those tickets had been in the habit of shooting, not over the Duke of Devonshire's land, for he had none, but over the whole forest; and that no person besides had ever been permitted to do so. From 1813 the deputation had been granted to Mr. Ramsden, who had used it in the same way. It did sometimes happen that a right of this kind was exercised in a harsh and offensive manner, and he allowed that it was most natural for persons, who had perhaps purchased their land without being aware of this free warren, to feel sore at being told that not only had another person a right to the game on their land, but that they should not be allowed to shoot on their own lands themselves. But he believed that there was no man alive who was more solicitous than the Duke of Devonshire to render the exercise of such a right as little oppressive as possible, and this action had only been brought because Mr. Lodge, the defendant, had given notice that he would resist the right, and would only submit to the decision of a court of law. He admitted that if the land had been granted away, and the forestal rights had not been reserved, or if, when reserved, had not for a great length of time been exercised, that this action must fail; but he had no doubt that the evidence would prove both that the right had been reserved, and that it had been constantly exercised. He therefore looked with confidence to their verdict. —The evidence, which was a mere illustration of the speech of the learned Counsel, was then gone into. It consisted of documents, some of them as ancient as the reign of Edward II., which shewed the appointment (by King Edward in one instance, and the Duke of Northumberland in the other) of different persons to be supervisors and head keepers of vert and venison in the forest

of Langstrothdale. —Mr. Justice Park summed up the case in favour of the defendant. —The jury retired for about an hour, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one shilling. —The trial excited considerable interest, on account of the peculiar nature of the right claimed by the plaintiff. The right of free chase and warren, though common in ancient times, has gradually been circumscribed, and at this moment there are only two or three instances in the whole kingdom where the right continues to be exercised.

The ecclesiastical establishment of the Methodists, says the *Liverpool Advertiser*, seems to be assuming the form of a regular hierarchy. At the Conference just ended, it has been determined to appoint three of the leading preachers, as heads of the church, with an episcopal or overlooking power, similar to that of the Bishops in the early ages of Christianity, but no doubt this new prelacy will acquire and sustain a new portion of worldly dignity.

At the Oriental Gardens, *Brighton*, extensive works are in progress. A magnificent library has been commenced, and is rapidly approaching completion: the building is a correct model of the cave of Elephanta in India. The whole of the works are under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Wilds.

A dreadful fire lately broke out at the village of *Over*, Cambridgeshire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was first seen to issue from between a cart hovel and a barn in Unwhyn's lane belonging to Mr. Bicheno. In a short period the whole range of buildings and rick-yards on both sides of Unwhyn's lane, extending to the length of 200 feet, was one entire blaze. The damage, in houses, furniture, implements of agriculture, labourers' cottage, barns, ricks, &c. is estimated at 27,000*l*. Six farms and six small tenements have fallen a prey to this awful visitation; but it is some consolation that there was no loss of human life, and only one head of cattle sacrificed to the fury of the devouring element. Much of the property was insured.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 1. The *London Gazette* of this day announces his Majesty's intention of assembling Parliament for the dispatch of business, on the 14th of November next. —On the same day an Order in Council was issued for permitting the importation of foreign oatmeal, rye, pease, and beans, for home consumption, provided the parties making entry of such foreign oats, oatmeal, rye, pease, or beans, do give bond for the payment of any duties, not exceeding in amount as follow:—Oats, per quarter, 2*s*.; Oat-

meal, per boll, 2s. 2d.; Rye, pease, and beans, per quarter, 8s. 6d.

So manifold are the alterations and additions made to the new palace for the King, since its elevation was two thirds carried up, that architects are of opinion it will occupy several years in the completion. Mr. Nash, who has the uncontrolled management of this structure, although enthusiastically fond of the Corinthian, means to adopt, we believe, the Ionic Order. It will be decidedly the most superb structure seen since the days of the proud Duke of Somerset. The garden view will be admirable. On the mound (we may call it a mountain from its height and extent,) which shuts out what are now called the New Mews, will be erected a vast reservoir, amply supplied with water from the Serpentine River. From this mountain will descend numerous rivulets. These waters are to answer a double purpose, that is, supplying numerous fountains, and diffusing life and verdure throughout the magnificent gardens. The inequality of the ground will afford every moment new points of view. The principal alleys will answer to different summits, and one, in particular, will have a very agreeable effect, by terminating by the grand front of the Palace. From this point will be seen, at one view, five mountains, ornamented with elegant groupes, rising into an amphitheatre, above which will appear the summit of a hill covered with lofty pines. The most remarkable of the groupes will be that of Neptune. Genius will preside at the composition, and in the choice of the situation; the Deity of the Ocean will appear erect, surrounded by his marine court.

A very important alteration has been made in the Regulations of the *College of Surgeons*, by which the monopoly of teaching the art of Surgery is abolished, and attendance in large Provincial Hospitals admitted as a qualification, under certain regulations. Among the new regulations is a bye-law, that no person under twenty-two years of age shall be admitted as a member. It is ordered, that the only schools of anatomy and surgery recognised by the Court are, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; the Court of Examiners will, however, receive as testimonials of education certificates of attendance on Provincial Hospitals, containing respectively one hundred patients; provided a student shall have previously attended two courses of anatomical lectures, and two courses of dissections, in any of the recognized schools of anatomy. But the Court require that the term of attendance on such Provincial Hospitals shall be of twice the duration of that required at Hospitals in any of the recognised schools of anatomy.

William-John Jolliffe, Esq. and Sir Edward Banks, have contracted to complete the *New London Bridge* before March 1830, for the sum of 468,000*l*. The middle arch of the bridge will be 150 feet span, and 37 feet 6 inches rise; the arches next the centre, 140 feet span, and 35 feet 9 inches rise. The carriage-road over the bridge is to be 36 feet wide, and the footpaths are each to be of the width of 9 feet. The works proceed with great rapidity. The centres for the second arch are nearly finished, and are visible over the parapets of the old bridge. The mode by which these centres are constructed is very ingenious. The wood and iron work is formed and put together at Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks' Establishment, at the Isle of Dogs, where the sections of the centre are finished ready for placing in position at the new bridge. These gigantic pieces of wood-work, forming a semicircle, are then floated to about 50 yards above the site of the new bridge on the Surrey side, where two barges are moored to each other. The barges are so constructed as to admit, as the tide falls, a body of water, by which they are nearly filled, and thus brought almost to a level with the surface of the river; the centres are then, by the operation of powerful machinery, first brought horizontally on to the barges, and then, by the same agency, raised perpendicularly across the middle of them, and secured in that position. As the tide rises, the water is let out of the barges, and at high water they are floated down to the works where the arch is to be turned. The state of the tide at this juncture is such, as to bring the centres, thus temporarily fixed on the barges, almost even with the piers on which they are to be based; and, by the operation of powerful mechanism, these ponderous centres (each weighing nearly 40 tons) are placed in their position at the new bridge.

It appears from a table just published of all the schemes and *Bubbles* projected during the last two years, that they amount in number to two hundred and forty-three; that the amount of capital proposed to be subscribed on these schemes was 248,000,000*l*.; that the amount actually paid was 43,062,608*l*.; and that the balance due on the whole of these schemes, at the close of 1825, was 199,837,102*l*. Numerous other schemes, to which equal publicity has not been given, are known to have been projected throughout the United Kingdom, and without exaggeration it may be inferred, though it may astonish dupes and Directors, that the bubble mania, if carried into execution to its meditated extent, would have required, if it could have been procured, a capital of three hundred and fifty millions sterling!

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Aug. 29. To be Majors: 18th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. Riddall.—23d, Capt. Ross.—26th, Major Papon.—42d, Capt. Middleton.—55th, Capt. Graigie.—60th, Capt. Chichester.—61st, Capt. Wolfe.—69th, Capt. Lowrie.—99th, Major Bush.—Royal Staff Corps, Capt. Mann.—55th, Major Mill, to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet: Col. Hon. H. Dillon, to have the rank of Major-gen., A. Peebles, and J. M. A. Skerrett, esqrs. to be Lieut.-cols., and S. Sankey, esq. to be Major, on the continent of Europe only.—Unattached: Majors Brander, Pearce, and Leslie, and Brevet Lieut.-cols. Pringle and Anderson, to be Lieut.-cols. of Inf.

Captains G. Browne, Pratt, Eden, Mitchell, C. Browne, Gammell, Mason, Doherty, Hon. H. Molyneux, Towers, Fraser, Ricketts, and Arnaud, to be Majors of Inf.

War-office, Sept. 18. Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, G. C. B. to be Lieut.-governor of Chelsea Hospital.—Lieut.-gen. James Hay, to be Lieut.-governor of Edinburgh Castle.—Lieut.-gen. Wm. Thomas, to be Lieut.-governor of Tynemouth.

Coldstream reg. of Foot Guards, Lieut.-col. Thos. Chaplin, to be Lieut.-col.—14th Foot, Gen. Thos. Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B. from 58th ft. to be Col.—22d, Capt. James Stewart, to be Major.—25th, Major Dixon Denham, to be Major.—84th, Capt. Herbert Vaughan, to be Major.—86th, Lieut.-col. John W. Mallet, from 89th ft. to be Lieut.-col.—89th, Lieut.-col. John M'Caskill, to be Lieut.-col.—97th, Capt. Alexander Hope Pattison, to be Major.

Unattached. To be Lieut.-cols. of Inf.; Major Rich. Cruise, 84th Foot; Major James Fleming, 22d Foot; Major Robert Bartlett Coles, 76th Foot; Capt. Edw. Clive, 1st or Gren. Foot Guards; Brevet Lieut.-col. Philip Wodehouse, 97th Foot.

To be Majors of Inf. by purchase: Capt. Joshua Wilson, 74th Foot; Capt. Richard Connop, 93d; Capt. W. D. Mercer, 3d Drag. Guards; Capt. Chas. Collins Blane, 90th Foot; Capt. Hen. Mallory, 9th Light Dragoons; Capt. Thos. Molyneux, 1st West India reg.; Capt. Alex. Wilton Dashwood, 71st Foot; Capt. W. Hodgson, 35th; Capt. John Bogue, 27th; Capt. Robert

Garrett, 20th; Capt. Abraham Lane, 12th Light Drag.; Capt. Hon. John Massey, Cape Corps (Cavalry); Capt. Roger P. Gilbert, 28th Foot; Brevet Lieut.-col. Hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson, 65th; Capt. Lord Edw. Hay, 72d; Capt. James Price Holford, 25th; Capt. Robert Watson Gordou, 19th.

To be Lieut.-cols. of Inf.: Brevet Lieut.-col. Alexander Wolfe Macdonnell, 25th Foot; Brevet Lieut.-col. James Milford Sutherland, from 85th.

To be Majors of Inf.: Brevet Major W. Green, 35th Foot; Brevet Major James Brine, 7th; Brevet Major Thos. Champ, 43d; Brevet Major G. A. Eliot, 68th.

Whitehall, Sept. 18. Sir John Singleton Copley, knt. to be Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery, vice Lord Gifford, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. B. Parke, Prebendary of Ely.
Rev. F. P. Bouverie, Whippingham R. Isle of Wight; and a Canonry of Salisbury.
Rev. W. Bradley, Nether Whitacre R. Warw.
Rev. J. S. Cocks, Neen V. Salop.
Rev. J. Compson, St. Chad's V. Salop.
Rev. C. Coxwell, Dowdeswell R. Glouc.
Rev. H. Cripps, Stonehouse V. Glouc.
Rev. C. Day, Rushmere V. Suffolk.
Rev. Dr. Forster, Quarrington R. co. Linc.
Rev. C. H. Grove, Berwick St. Leonard R. with the Chapel of Sedgell, Wilts.
Rev. H. J. Gunning, Horton cum Pedington P. C. Northamp.
Rev. J. Hall, Tanfield R. co. York.
Rev. J. Hutton, Granby V. co. Notts.
Rev. S. Littlewood, Edington P. C. co. Wilts.
Rev. A. Loftus, Fineham R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. R. Lowe, Misterton V. co. Somerset.
Rev. W. Morgan, Llandovery V. co. Carm.
Rev. C. Randolph, Lyme Regis V. co. Dorset.
Rev. R. Ridsdale, Knockin V. Salop.
Rev. S. Robins, Edmonsham R. co. Dorset.
Rev. J. Sergeant, Egloskerry P. C. with the Chapel of Tremaine, Cornwall.
Rev. T. Symonds, Ensham V. co. Oxford.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. L. Cooper, to the Dowager March. of Clanricarde.
Rev. C. Walters, to the Earl of Listowel.

BIRTHS.

June 1. Countess of Mount Charles, a dau.—7. At Ballinrobe, the lady of Lieut.-col. Thackwell, of the 15th or King's Hussars, a dau.—9. At Astley Castle, Warwickshire, Lady Barbara Newdigate, a son.—10. At the Government House, Jersey, the lady of his Excellency Major-gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B. and G. C. H. a son.

—13. Hon. Mrs. Geo.-Lionel Dawson, a dau.—19. The Duchess of Bedford, a dau.—24. Lady Radstock, a dau.—28. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, a dau.

July 8. The Marchioness of Ely, a dau.—13. The lady of Hon. Rob.-Henley Eden, M. P. a son.—16. Lady Blantyre, a son.

Aug. 17. At Darwen Bank, near Preston, the wife of Edw. Pedder, esq. a son and heir.

—22. In South Audley-st. her Excellency March. de Palmella, a dau.—23. In Leeson-st. Dublin, the wife of W. Haigh, esq. a dau.—28. At High Legh, Cheshire, the wife of George John Legh, esq. a daughter.

Lately. At Tockington, the seat of Samuel Peach Peach, esq. the wife of John Murray Aynsley, esq. of Little Harle Tower, Northumberland, a son.—At Moira-place, Southampton, the wife of John Godfrey, esq. a son.

Sept. 2. At Eton Lodge, the wife of Joseph Walker, esq. a son.—3. At 48, Hatton Garden, the wife of the Rev. T. Webster, Vicar of Oakington, a son.—7. At Hursley Park, the Hon. Lady Heathcote, a son.—At Moor Park, Farnham, the wife of Thos. Naghten, esq. of Crofton House, Titchfield, a dau.—The wife of George Fort, esq. Alderbury House, Wilts, a son.—12. At the Vicarage, Huddersfield, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Franks, a son and heir.—19. At Radway, Warwickshire, the wife of Lieut.-col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 22. The Rt. Hon. Lord Massy, to Matilda, youngest dau. of Luke White, esq. of Woodlands, co. Dublin.

Aug. 8. At Bathwick Church, the Hon. Henry Benedict Arundel, brother of Lord Arundel, to Lucy, only child of the late Hugh Smythe, esq. of Woodland Villa, Bath, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edw. Smythe, bart. of Acton Burnell, Salop.—22. At Hatch Beauchamp, near Taunton, Edward Jacob, esq. R.N. to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of the late Edwin Le Grand, esq. of Canterbury.—23. At Bath, C. Clarke, esq. of Tipperary, to Sarah-Otway, dau. of late Capt. Loftus-Otway Bland, R.N.—At Tansor, near Oundle, Henry Nickolls, esq. of Leighton, Hunts, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of late Rev. Thos. Wilkins, rector of Weston, near Bath.—24. At West Ashby, co. Lincoln, the Rev. W. M. Pierce, vicar of Golceby, to Eliz. only child of the late Rev. F. Rockcliffe, rector of Fulletby and Martin.—At Heston, Ralph Allen Frogley, esq. of Hounslow, to Mary Harriet Georgiana, only dau. of the Rev. John-Neville Freeman, of Hayes, Middlesex.—At Lacey, near Grimsby, the Rev. Christ. Richmond, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. T. Dixon.—26. At Antwerp, John J. de Hochpied Larpent, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul, to Georgiana-Frances, dau. of Fred. Reeves, esq. of East Sheen, Surrey.—28. At Cheriton, near Dover, John Hey Puget, esq. of Totteridge, Herts, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Francis Hawkins, esq. Senior Judge of Bareilly, East India Co.—29. At St. Clement's Danes, Howell-Jones, eldest son of Stephen-Howell Phillips, of Norfolk-st. to Julia-Ann, only dau. of the late John Marriott, esq. of Champion, Essex.—At Wivelsfield, Sussex, the Rev. Geo. Dixon, of Lindfield, to Martha, fourth dau. of Wm. Tanner, esq. of More House, Wivelsfield.—The Rev. Robert Decker, to Jane, fifth dau. of Edw. Brown, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnsh.—At Fordham, near Colchester, the Rev. C. I. Heathcote, to Anna, second dau. of the Rev. M. Dodd, rector of Fordham.—At Egham,

Surrey, Geo. Wigg, esq. of Mecklenburghsq. to Eliz. only child of the late John Stone, esq. of Egham Hythe.—30. At Bath, Henry, eldest son of Sir Ric. Bedingfield, of Oxburgh Hall, co. Norfolk, bart. and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, to Margaret, only dau. of Edw. Paston, esq. of Appleton.—At All Souls Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Eardley Childers, second son of the late Col. Childers, of Cantley Hall, Yorkshire, to Maria-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir Culling Smith, bart. of Bedwell Park, Herts.—31. At Edmonton, Geo.-Savage Curtis, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. to Emma, second dau. of Wm. Curtis, esq. of Portland-place.—At Buckden Church, by the Bp. of Lincoln, the Rev. Dr. Maltby, preacher at Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Margaret M. Green, youngest dau. of the late Major Green, and great-niece to Bishop Green.

Lately. At Millbrook, Hants, Dr. Clement Smith, of Richmond, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, widow of Capt. J. Williams, late of Monghyr, Bengal.

Sept. 4. At Heston, Geo. Baillie, esq. of Hanwell Park, to Eliza, only dau. of the late John Jones, esq. of Norwood House, Middlesex.—5. At Walthamstow, Edw.-Vaughan Williams, esq. barrister at law, to Jane-Marg. dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire.—At Pontefract, Joseph Booth, esq. of Wragby, to Ann, youngest dau. of Geo. Parker, esq. of Park House, near Pontefract, Yorksh.—12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Hurt Barber, Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks, to the Lady Millicent Acheson, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Gosford.—16. At Marylebone Church, the Comte de Chabannes, to Antoinette, dau. of John Ellis, esq.—18. At St. George's, Camberwell, Robert Barclay, esq. R.N. to Mary, only dau. of the late T. B. Matthews, esq. of Rochester.—19. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Rev. Hen. Dashwood, youngest son of Sir John Dashwood King, bart. M.P. to Anne, third dau. of Wm. Leader, esq. of Putney-hill.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.

Aug. 2. At his house in South-street, aged 73, the Right Honourable George Finch, eighth Earl of Winchelsea, and fourth Earl of Nottingham of his family, K.G. Viscount Maidstone, Baron Finch of Daventry, and Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Rutland, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Nov. 4, 1752, the eldest son of the Right Honourable William Finch, formerly Envoy to Sweden, Holland, &c. by his second wife, Lady Charlotte Fermor, second dau. of Thomas 1st Earl of Pomfret; and was baptized Dec. 4 following, King George the Second being his godfather, by his proxy the Earl Fitzwilliam. His father was the third son of Daniel second Earl of Nottingham and (on the death of his cousin in 1729) 6th Earl of Winchelsea.

His Lordship succeeded to the family honours on the decease of his uncle Daniel without male issue, Aug. 2, 1769. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. July 4, 1771; and afterwards for some years travelled abroad. At the age of 25, in Dec. 1777, he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber; and in 1804 he was nominated Groom of the Stole, which office he held for nearly twenty years, till the decease of his late Majesty, the duties of Comptroller of the Windsor establishment being involved in it. He was honoured with the Garter, Jan. 17, 1805.

In Parliament his Lordship generally sided with Ministers, and occasionally delivered his sentiments. Being a leading member of the celebrated Hambledon Club, his Lordship, the late Duke of Dorset, and Sir Horace Mann, assembled at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, and established that code of laws by which the game of Cricket has been ever since regulated. His Lordship's chief occupation, however, was of a more useful nature. His time, which was passed principally at his seat of Burley-on-the-hill in Rutlandshire, was in great measure devoted to agricultural pursuits. He kept a very large farm in his own hands; was a member of the Board of Agriculture, and was the author of a humane letter "On the Advantages of Cottagers renting Land."

A portrait of his Lordship, by S. Woodford, R.A. was exhibited at the Royal

Academy in 1808. Having never been married, he is succeeded in his titles by his cousin-german George-William Finch-Hatton, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Edward Finch-Hatton, sixth son of the before mentioned Daniel sixth Earl of Winchelsea and second of Nottingham.

HON. BASIL COCHRANE.

Aug. 12. At his apartments in the Rue Royale, Paris, aged 76, the Hon. Basil Cochrane, brother of the Earl of Dundonald.

He was born April 22, 1753, the sixth son of Thomas, late and eighth Earl, by his second wife Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Stuart, of Tovyence, co. Lanark, esq. At the age of sixteen he was placed on the Madras Civil Establishment; and he remained in the service of the East India Company nearly forty years. Having accumulated a splendid fortune in India, he returned to England in May, 1807, and soon after purchased the Barony of Auchterarder, co. Perth, and other estates. At his town-house in Portman-square, he erected vapour baths on a new plan and construction; and, in the hope that similar baths might be adapted to medical purposes, he published in 1809 a tract under the title of "An Improvement in the mode of Administering the Vapour-bath, and in the apparatus connected with it." In the succeeding year this tract was followed by an Appendix.

It was highly to the honour of Mr. Cochrane, that, almost immediately after his arrival in England he paid numerous outstanding debts, mortgages, annuities, &c. of his brother, the Earl, to a very large amount. When in India, his establishment was at once extensive and magnificent, and his hospitality unbounded.

Mr. Cochrane was accustomed to expend large sums in acts of generosity and benevolence. He had resided for some time, we believe, chiefly on the Continent.

THE AMERICAN EX PRESIDENTS, JOHN ADAMS, AND THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The coincidence attendant on the departure of these two transatlantic statesmen is very remarkable: they both died on the 4th of July, the 50th anniversary of American Independence, of which they had both been amongst the chief

supporters. Taking the age of Mr. Jefferson at 33 years, when the declaration of Independence was signed, and that of Mr. Adams at 40, which was the fact, it has been calculated, that the chance of their both dying at the precise expiration of the 50 years, was only as one to twelve hundred millions!

This singular coincidence, and the similarity of their pursuits and stations, might naturally induce us to attempt some parallel between their characters. This task, however, becomes supererogatory, when we reflect that almost the only point of difference which presents itself, is, that Jefferson was leader of the democratic, Adams that of the federal party; a circumstance which we have reason to believe never disturbed the union naturally subsisting between minds so otherwise congenial.

JOHN ADAMS*, the son of a wealthy yeoman, was a native of Boston in New England, and appears to have been born in 1735. He was educated at Cambridge, and, like his namesake Mr. Samuel Adams, for the law. So eminent were his attainments in that profession, that at an early age he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but he declined the office. Resisting the second attempt of taxation made by the Mother Country in 1767, numerous meetings of the inhabitants of Boston took place. At these meetings Mr. Adams, with Mr. Hancock, their great leader, and Mr. Sam. Adams, was very active in supporting the cause of independence. In 1770 Mr. Adams was returned as a representative for Boston. In the course of the same year an affray took place, in which the English soldiers fired upon the populace, three of whom were killed. Mr. Adams, notwithstanding his known political attachments, was retained as counsel for the soldiers; and, in conjunction with Mr. Quincy, he conducted the defence most ably and successfully. He was afterwards equally successful in his defence of Captain Preston. In 1774 he was elected a member of the Council; but the election was negatived by Governor Gage, from the part which he had taken in politics.

By this time Mr. Adams had sacrificed his profession, and become altogether a public character. From 1770

until 1776 he was constantly engaged in all the measures which were adopted in defiance of the English Parliament. In 1774, when the colonies determined to hold a congress at Philadelphia, he was elected, with Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Treat Paine, to represent the province of Massachusetts Bay. He was also one of the representatives of this province in the second congress. In the memorable discussions of 1776, Mr. Adams and Mr. Dickenson took distinguished parts; the former for, the latter against, the declaration of independence. The original motion, by a member from Virginia, is said to have been made at his suggestion: he seconded it, and supported it by such powerful arguments, as greatly contributed to its success. By the committee who were appointed on the subject of a separation from the Mother Country, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, the former it is understood, through the influence of the latter, were appointed a sub-committee to frame a declaration of independence. The draft reported was that of Mr. Jefferson. From this period until the peace, Mr. Adams was employed in the same cause. On the capture by the English of Mr. Laurens, who had been sent as Ambassador to Holland, Mr. Adams was dispatched in his room, and was admitted as Minister Plenipotentiary to the States. He succeeded also in procuring a loan, and in concluding treaties of amity and commerce. He was subsequently nominated, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Laurens, commissioners for negotiating a peace with Great Britain. He joined his colleagues at Paris, and the preliminaries of peace were soon adjusted. He had the credit of insisting on an acknowledgment of independence previous to treating, and of securing the debt due to British subjects before the war.

Soon after the signature of the treaty, Mr. Adams had the honour to be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the King of Great Britain. On the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, he was elected first Vice-President of the United States; during the whole period of the Presidency of Washington he filled the office of Vice-president, and he was as uniformly consulted by the President on all important questions, as though he had been a member of his cabinet. On the death of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor. He may be considered to have been then at the head of the federalists, but at a subsequent period of his life he joined the republican ranks.

* A false report of this American Patriot's death, occasioned our giving an account of him in vol. LXXIII. p. 1087. His supposed death is also mentioned in other works of high repute, as the Biographical Dictionary, the Literary Calendar, &c.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, party spirit raged without restraint. As President he had at least too much of the semblance of independence to be warmly supported by either party. At all events, his character was not a simple one. Speaking of Washington, an observing writer of the present day says, that he "made the government like himself, cautious, uniform, simple, and substantial, without show or parade. While he presided, nothing was done for effect, every thing from principle. There was no vapouring or chivalry about it. Whatever was done or said, was done or said with great deliberation, and profound seriousness." Of Mr. Adams, the same writer observes; "He was quite another sort of man. He was more dictatorial, more adventurous; and, perhaps, more of a statesman. But look to the record of his administration, and you will find the natural temper of the man distinctly visible in all the operations of the government, up to the moment when he overthrew himself and his whole party by his hazardous political movements. The cautious neutrality of Washington, which obtained for him, in the cabinet, what had already been awarded to him in the field—the title of the American Fabius, was abandoned by Mr. Adams for a more bold and presumptuous aspect, bearing, and attitude. The quiet dignity and august plainness of the former, were put aside for something more absolute and regal. The countenance of the American government under Washington, throughout all its foreign negotiations and domestic administration, was erect and natural, very strong, simple, and grave. But under Mr. Adams, although it appeared loftier and more imposing, and attracted more attention, it had a sort of theatrical look, and was, in reality, much less formidable."

At the expiration of Mr. Adams's term, Mr. Jefferson, the candidate of the Republican party, received four votes more than his predecessor; and Mr. Adams in consequence retired to the enjoyments of private life at his seat in Quincy. So satisfied, however, were those who had been politically opposed to him of his merits and services, that he was selected by the republicans of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor, on the death of Governor Sullivan; but he declined the proffered honour. He was one of the electors, and president of the electoral college, when Mr. Monroe was elected President of the United States. As a speaker, Mr. Adams was warm and eloquent; and as a writer he possessed considerable power. In 1787, he pub-

lished, in three volumes 8vo, "A Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States," and a new edition of that work appeared in 1794, under the title of "History of the Principal Republics in the World."

Mr. Adams had been some time in a state of declining health. On the morning of his death he is said to have been aroused by the sound of the public rejoicings; he inquired the cause of the salutes, and being told that it was the 4th of July; he answered, "It is a great and glorious day." These are said to have been his last words. About noon he became very ill, grew gradually worse, and at six p.m. expired. His remains were some days afterwards deposited in the family tomb at Quincy, with every token of veneration, respect, and affection. His private character is described as perfectly pure. There was no Christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil—he was one of the kindest of husbands, and best of fathers.

His eldest son, John Quincy Adams, now fills the President's Chair, and has returned the following answer to an Address of Condolence presented to him and his family:

"To Philip Hone, Esq. Mayor of the City of New York.

Quincy, 15th of July, 1826.

"Sir—I received with deep sensibility the letter which you had the goodness personally to deliver to me on the 11th inst. together with a copy of the resolutions of the Common Council of your city, on the occasion of the remarkably coincident decease of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—a coincidence rendered still more remarkable by its occurrence on the 50th anniversary of that day whence their country dates her existence, by an act to the accomplishment of which they had both so largely contributed.

"In the name and on behalf of the family of Mr. Adams, I pray you, Sir, to accept yourself, and to render to the Common Council of the city of New York, our grateful acknowledgments for the sympathy which you have kindly felt with us in the peculiar bereavement which we have sustained. Among the many motives of consolation with which it has pleased an overruling Providence in this instance to mingle the cup of affliction which might not pass away, a voice of comfort to us, and of affectionate reverence for the memory of the deceased, from our fellow-citizens of New York, soothes our present sorrow, and will leave through life the sense of its kindness impressed upon our remem-

brance. Accept my friendly and respectful salutations. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, according to some accounts in the County of Albemarle, Virginia, at Shadwell, a country seat which now belongs to his grandson, within a short distance of Monticello, and within half a mile of his Rivannah mills; but according to others in Chesterfield County. His family were amongst the earliest emigrants of Virginia; of which colony his grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a native. His father, Peter Jefferson, was commissioned, with Colonel Fry, to determine the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, in the year 1747.

Mr. Jefferson was educated in America, from which he was never absent before the time that he went to Paris in the capacity of Envoy. He received the highest honours at the college of William and Mary; and studied law under the celebrated George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. He applied himself closely to the study of geometry, geography, natural history, and astronomy; and he was devotedly attached to literature and the fine arts. When he came of age, in 1764, he was put into the nomination of Justices of the County in which he lived; at the first election following he became one of its representatives in the legislature, and before he had attained his 25th year, he was a distinguished member of the Virginia Assembly, taking an active part in all the measures adopted in opposition to the English Government. In 1775, he is said to have been the author of the Protest against the propositions of Lord North. From the Assembly of Virginia he was sent to the old Congress, which brought about the Revolution, and was there distinguished by the warmth of his sentiments and the energy of his compositions. He was afterwards employed from 1777 to 1779 with Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Wythe in the revisal and reduction to a single code of the whole body of the English statutes, the acts of the Virginia Assembly, and certain parts of the common law. In 1780 (succeeding Patrick Henry, the successor of Lord Dunmore,) he was elected Governor of Virginia, an office which he held during the whole of the revolutionary war. As a member of Congress, it has been already seen (see p. 272) that he drew up the record of independence, by which the colonies broke their connexion with this Country. Much difference of opinion occurred respecting his conduct as Govern-

nor, at the time of the invasion of Virginia by Cornwallis and Arnold; but as he received the thanks of his fellow-citizens, it must be presumed that by them, at least, it was deemed satisfactory. In 1783 he was employed in drawing up a Constitution for Virginia. He was nominated Ambassador to Spain, but his destination was subsequently changed to France. There, obtaining the confidence of Vergennes and Calonne, he received many concessions in favour of American commerce. From France he came over to England, went back to Versailles, and returned to America in 1789, rendering to Mr. Jay, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a satisfactory account of his negotiations. Shortly after his return, he was appointed Secretary of State to the new government. Soon after the House of Representatives directed him to form a plan for reducing the currency, weights, and measures, to one standard; and subsequently he was also employed to draw up a Report respecting the Fisheries.

On the arrival of an English Envoy and French Consul in America, Mr. Jefferson is thought to have found some difficulty in keeping the balance even; and indeed, he has always been considered by the English as having a strong partiality towards France. Another Report which he was officially called upon to make, respecting the Commerce of the United States, gave great satisfaction to the government and to the country. Early in 1794 he resigned his office as Secretary of State, and retired to his seat at Monticello. From that period he was regarded as the chief of the Opposition. After remaining some time in retirement, he was, in 1797, called on to fill the Vice-president's chair, under Mr. Adams, and, on the expiration of that gentleman's term, in 1801, elected his successor. In 1805 he was re-elected, and, in his first message to the Senate and House of Representatives, he developed his grand project of improvement in the public administration. In 1807, in consequence of the differences which arose between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, he called a meeting extraordinary of the Congress, and submitted to them his plan for defending the country. To preserve the shipping and commerce of America from the cruisers of France and England, he laid an embargo on all the ports of the United States, until the danger was over. When his second term of Presidency had nearly expired, he was solicited by the Assembly of Pennsylvania to accept the office a third time. This, however,

he resolutely refused—was succeeded by Mr. Maddison—and, like his friend Washington, retired to private life. The writer whom we have before quoted on the merits of Washington and Adams, speaking of Jefferson, says,—“He was undoubtedly a man of more genius than either of his predecessors. His talent was finer, but not so strong. He was a scholar and a philosopher, full of theory and hypothesis. And what was the character of his administration? Was it not wholly given up to theory and hypothesis, experiment and trial? he turned the whole of the United States into a laboratory—a workshop—a lecture-room; and kept the whole country in alarm with his demonstrations in political economy, legislation, mechanics, and government. Hence it is that, to this day, it is difficult to determine whether his administration, on the whole, was productive of great benefit or great evil to the American people. The most extraordinary changes, transmutations, and phenomena, were continually taking place before their eyes, but they were generally unintelligible; so that he left the country pretty much in the situation that his farm at Monticello is at this moment—altogether transformed from its natural state—altogether different from what it was when he took it in hand,—a puzzle and a problem to the world.”

Mr. Jefferson first appeared in print in 1774, when he published “A Summary View of the Rights of British America.” In 1781 appeared his “Notes on Virginia.” He has also written “Memoirs on the Fossil Bones found in America.” As an agriculturist he was active and fond of experiment. He invented a new plough, or, rather, effected an improvement in the old one.

At an early age Mr. Jefferson married the daughter of Mr. Wright, an eminent barrister in Virginia. By her, who has been some years dead, he had four daughters, only one of whom we believe survives.

Mr. Jefferson had been for some time indisposed. During his illness, he constantly expressed a wish to see another 4th of July; and, though he had been speechless from the evening of the 3d, he expressed, by signs, great satisfaction at being permitted to do so. He died about 10 minutes before one, p.m. Mr. Randolph, his grandson, in a letter to a friend says,—“He died as he lived, the same calm, serene, benevolent, great man, cheerfully committing his soul to God, and his child to his country; gratified in his only wish that this day and

hour should be the moment of his death.” One o’clock, it should be remarked, was the hour on which the declaration of American independence was officially read in Congress.

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.

The late Sir T. S. Raffles did not receive the honour of Knighthood from King Geo. III. as stated in pp. 80 and 86, but from his present Majesty, acting in the name and on the behalf of his father. He was born on board the ship *Ann*, at sea, off the harbour of Port Morant, in the island of Jamaica, on the 6th of July, 1781. His father, Benjamin Raffles, was one of the oldest captains in the West India trade, from the port of London. Sir Stamford received his education principally under Dr. Anderson, who presided over a respectable academy at Hammersmith. He was incited to the study of the Malay, and other languages of the Eastern Archipelago, by the late lamented Dr. Leyden, with whom he formed a friendship the most endearing, which terminated only with the life of that eminent scholar, who expired at Batavia in the arms of his friend.

Sir S. R. was twice married. His first wife proceeded with him to India, and died during his residence in Java. His second matrimonial connection was with a most amiable lady, now his widow, Sophia, the daughter of J. Watson Hull, esq. late of Great Baddow, in Essex. Of four children, the fruits of these two unions, he had the misfortune to lose three during his residence at Sumatra, who, together with many of his personal friends, fell victims to the climate.

When he came to England in 1816, he brought with him the Ráden Ranar Dipúra, a Javanese Prince, with his suite; and a more splendid and extensive collection of specimens of the productions, costume, &c. of the Eastern Archipelago, than had ever before been received in a British port. The reception which he met in England must have been highly gratifying to him. He had the pleasure to see that his services were there appreciated by the public, while, from persons of all ranks and classes of society, he received the most flattering marks of kind and respectful attention.

During his stay in this quarter of the globe, notwithstanding the numerous engagements by which he was oppressed, he found leisure to accomplish a tour on the Continent, the details of which have been given to the public by one of the party.

He had the honour of being known to the late Princess Charlotte and her illustrious Consort, from whom he received some expressions of distinguished friendship.

In the high official situations which he filled, he always extended his protection to the accredited Christian Missionaries of every denomination—promoting their views to the utmost possible extent, and affording them the most efficient aid in the prosecution of their sacred and benevolent designs.

While walking in St. James's-street, within a few months after his return to England, he had a slight attack of apoplexy, the effect of which made an evident impression on his constitution.

The following is a copy of the report made to the family of the late Sir T. S. Raffles by Sir Everard Home of the result of the examination as to the immediate cause of his death :

"On inspecting the body of the late Sir Stamford Raffles in the evening of the 5th of July, 1826, the following morbid appearances were observed :

"Upon removing the cranium, the anterior part of the right frontal bone was twice the thickness of the left ; this must be imputed to the effects of the sun in India, since it is a common occurrence in those who have resided long in hot climates. The outer covering of the brain was in a highly inflamed state, which had been of long continuance, from the thickness of the coats of the vessels. In one part, immediately upon the sinciput, this vasculosity exceeded any thing I had ever seen. In the right ventricle of the brain there was a coagulum of the size of a pullet's egg, and a quantity of bloody serum escaped, which measured six ounces. This extravasation of blood, which had been almost instantaneous, was the cause of immediate death, so far as the faculties of the brain are concerned. In the other viscera of the body there was no appearance connected with disease.

"(Signed) EVERARD HOME."

ADMIRAL JOHN HOLLOWAY.

June 26. At Wells, aged 84, John Holloway, Esq. Admiral of the Red. He had risen at six, his usual hour, apparently not worse than usual, and by eight was a corpse.

Admiral Holloway was a native of Wells. He entered the Navy in 1760, on board the *Antelope*, of 50 guns, Capt. Webb ; and in 1761 sailed in her to Newfoundland, with Captain (the late Lord) Graves, Governor of the island. Mr. Holloway then served for two years

under Sir Hugh Palliser, and also, with a view of promotion, embarked with Admiral Durell ; but that officer dying soon after his arrival in America, the deceased was in 1768 taken under the patronage of Commodore (afterwards Visc.) Hood, in the *Romney*. Mr. Holloway was made Lieutenant in 1771 ; and appointed to the *Marlborough* of 74 guns, a guard-ship at Portsmouth, commanded by Capt. Hood. On the breaking out of the American war he removed into the *Perseus* frigate, Capt. G. K. Elphinstone, afterwards Visc. Keith. The *Perseus* was an active ship, and Lieut. Holloway remained in her one year. He was subsequently received by Commodore (afterwards Lord) Hotham, on board the *Preston* of 50 guns, and was First Lieutenant of that ship in 1772, when attached to Earl Howe's squadron in America.

The British and French fleets having been both scattered by a dreadful storm on the eve of an expected battle, on the 13th of August, the *Preston* crossed the *Tonnant*, of 80 guns, with only her main masts standing, and immediately attacked her. The engagement lasted for some hours ; a great many of the *Tonnant's* men were killed ; and if the firing had not brought a part of the French squadron to her relief, there is no doubt she would have been compelled to surrender to so inferior a force.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Commodore Hotham was sent to Barbadoes, with a reinforcement for Rear-adm. Barrington's squadron, and having under his escort a body of 5000 troops for the reduction of St. Lucia. A short time after the conquest of that island, Lieut. Holloway removed with his patron into the *Vengeance*, of 74 guns ; but soon left that ship to join the *Princess Royal*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Adm. Parker, who made him a Commander. He was advanced to the rank of Post Captain, Jan. 23, 1780 ; and on that occasion returned to the *Vengeance*, still carrying the broad pendant of Commodore Hotham ; in which ship he was present at the different encounters between Sir G. B. Rodney and M. de Guichen, in the ensuing spring.

In the September following, when Sir G. Rodney sailed for North America, the command at the Leeward Islands devolved on Commodore Hotham. On the night of the 10th Oct. there arose a most violent hurricane at N.E. The *Vengeance*, and some smaller vessels of war, were moored within the Carénage of St. Lucia, and prepared with every cau-

tion that could be taken to withstand the tempest, which had already driven several transports on shore. A little after twelve o'clock she parted one of her cables and tailed upon the rocks. It became absolutely requisite to cut away her masts, the loss of which, with the help of a number of guns that were got forward, considerably eased the force with which she struck; and by the wind fortunately shifting two or three points further to the Eastward, her stern run into deep water, and she was, beyond every expectation, saved. The storm continued with incredible vehemence during the whole day; but the weather about midnight became more moderate, and by the next morning the wind was totally abated. The direction of the hurricane was from N.N.E. to E.S.E. and it lasted twenty-nine hours. The *Laurel*, *Andromeda*, and *Blanche* frigates, Scarborough of 20 guns, and four sloops of war, were entirely lost, and of their crews not more than 48 men were saved. Of the remainder of the squadron on that station, not one escaped without considerable damage; and the French ships suffered in equal proportion.

The *Vengeance* sailed for England in the spring of 1781 with another line-of-battle ship, and three frigates, as convoy to a fleet of thirty-four ships, richly laden, and chiefly Dutch, which had been captured at St. Eustatia; and on the 2d of May, falling in with a French squadron of six sail of the line, besides frigates, under the command of M. de la Mothe Piquet, the utmost skill and dexterity were necessary to effect an escape. Owing, however, to the judicious measures which Commodore Hotham immediately adopted, and to the able assistance of Capt. Holloway, he preserved his own squadron, and saved the greater part of the merchant vessels; the remainder, of considerable value, fell into the hands of the enemy. On the 29th of June, the *Vengeance* arrived at Spithead, and was put out of commission.

After a short relaxation from the fatigues of service, Capt. Holloway was appointed to the *Cambridge*, of 80 guns, and went off the Texel with Lord Howe. He was next removed into the *Buffalo*, of 60 guns, attached to the fleet under the same Admiral, which on the 11th Sept. 1782, sailed for the relief of Gibraltar. On the 11th Oct. the convoy entered the Gut; but the wind blowing strong from W.N.W. only four of the transports, under the care of the *Latona* frigate, reached their destined anchorage that day; the rest passed into the Mediterranean. The combined fleets of

France and Spain, consisting of eighty sail of pendants, standing out of the bay, on the 13th Lord Howe, then off Marbella, ordered Capt. Holloway to take the store ships under his protection, and proceed with them to the Zaffarine Isles, or L'Oriston, in Sardinia, in case he should be driven past Cape Tres Forcas, and to use his own judgment for bringing them back to relieve the besieged fortress. Two days after the *Buffalo* had parted from the British fleet, she fell in with four of the enemy's ships, that had come out of Malaga to join the combined fleets, and narrowly escaped being captured by them. One vessel was taken at midnight, not a mile from the *Buffalo*; but from the darkness of the night, and being close to the Barbary coast, the rest escaped. Captain Holloway then resolved to remain in that situation until the wind should become fair. On the fifth or sixth day, he again came in sight of the British at anchor. When Lord Howe was informed that the *Buffalo* and her charge were approaching, and was congratulated by Capt. Lord Gower on the event, he replied, "The Captain of the *Buffalo* has done his duty."

On Capt. Holloway's return to England, he was appointed to the *Vigilant*; but, peace taking place soon after, that vessel was paid off, and he continued without any other command for a considerable time; but was at length appointed to the *Solebay* frigate, and proceeded to the Leeward Islands, where he served under the orders of Lord Nelson, at that time Captain of the *Boreas*, between whom and Captain Holloway a friendship soon commenced, and was ever afterwards maintained.

During the Spanish and Russian armaments, in 1790 and 1791, Capt. Holloway commanded the *Princess Royal* of 98 guns, bearing the flag of his former patron, Vice-Admiral Hotham; and at the commencement of the war with France in 1793, when that officer went to the Mediterranean as second in command under Lord Hood, Captain Holloway accompanied him in the *Britannia*, of 100 guns.

When Lord Hood returned to England, towards the close of 1794, Admiral Hotham succeeded him in the chief command, and appointed his long-trying follower Captain of the Fleet, in which situation he gave general satisfaction. During the period of Admiral Hotham's command, two engagements took place with the French fleet. The first was on March 14, 1795; the second July 13 following. For these services, Admiral Ho-

tham was raised to the dignity of an Irish Peer; and at the end of the year returned to England, being superseded by Sir John Jervis. Subsequently to this latter event, Captain Holloway was appointed to the *Duke*, a second rate, and from her removed into the *St. George* of 98 guns, attached to the Channel fleet. He commanded the former ship during the alarming mutiny that raged among the crews of the ships at Spithead, in May 1797, and was one of the officers who, from their strict adherence to discipline, were turned on shore by those malcontents. His services as a Captain ended in the *St. George*. On the 14th Feb. 1799, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and it was not long before he hoisted his flag as assistant Port-Admiral at Portsmouth, where he continued until the suspension of hostilities in 1801.

Soon after the renewal of the war, in 1803, whilst remaining unemployed, the Rear-Admiral received the following letter from his warm friend Lord Nelson, dated off Toulon, Aug. 22:

"My dear Holloway,—Your Letter, by Mr. Taylor, I received from Admiral Campbell, Mr. Taylor being gone to Malta, a place probably I shall never see during my command. However, I shall be happy in shewing every attention to your recommendation. I am sorry you are not employed, but I think it must come at last; for, as you observe, your nerves are good, and your head I never heard disputed. The *Narcissus* not having joined, I have not had an opportunity of seeing your nephew Lyons. Your son-in-law, Captain Otway, will get a ship, and I hope his Culloden: and that you may both be soon actively employed, is the sincere wish of, my dear Holloway, your obliged faithful friend, NELSON AND BRONTE."

The deceased was shortly afterwards again sent to his former tedious duty at Portsmouth, and on his arrival was welcomed by the inhabitants with a hearty peal on the bells, so highly was he respected. In the course of the same year, he made a survey of the adjacent coast; and, in consequence of his representations, three ships of 98 guns each, were stationed at Lymington, *St. Helen's*, and the mouth of Southampton River, to guard the Isle of Wight in case the enemy should fulfil their threats of invasion.

Our officer was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, April 23, 1804; and about the same period hoisted his flag in the Downs, under the orders of Lord

Keith. In 1807, he was constituted Governor of Newfoundland, and Commander-in-Chief on that station; an appointment in which he displayed his wonted ability; and endeavoured by every means, to conciliate the affections of such of the Indians as lived on the Island. Previous to the Vice-admiral's final departure from that settlement in Oct. 1809, he received a letter from the society of Merchants there, containing sentiments of veneration and esteem for his person and character, and expressions of gratitude for the facilities afforded them upon all occasions in the prosecution of their commerce.

There is one part of this Admiral's professional character which still merits our notice, and that is, the impartial and solemn manner in which he presided at a Court Martial. This was more particularly remarked by those persons who were present at the trial of the mutineers in the *Hermione*, in 1805, whilst Admiral Holloway remained at Portsmouth. His address to the prisoners was firm without violence, and devout, without any leaven or cant of methodism. He invariably preserved the scales of justice with an even hand, and by his example, taught the younger members of the court to attend to, and to respect its proceedings.

Such is the general outline of the services and character of this naval officer; who by plain sailing, and keeping a steady course, gained a high character in his profession and preserved the confidence of government, amidst the vicissitudes and cabals of party. Truer than the compass, he throughout life displayed no variation. The anonymous author of the *Naval Atlantis*, as long since as 1789, gave him this character: "John Holloway comprises the genuine character of a true British tar, and a gallant officer. Honest without disguise, brave without ostentation, and independent without being assuming, he merits every thing that can be said in his favour as a deserving naval commander."

The deceased was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, Oct. 25, 1809; and Admiral of the Red in 18... He was married previous to his departure from the West Indies, in 1781, to a lady of Antigua, named Waldron, of an old English family. Of his children, one, a son, died on board the *Narcissus*, on his passage from Leghorn to Palermo. He was only thirteen years of age, four and a half of which he had actually served at sea, and was on board the *Venerable*, of 74 guns, Captain Samuel Hood, in Sir James Saumarez's actions, July 6 and

13, 1801. The Admiral's eldest daughter is the lady of Rear-Admiral R. W. Otway.

A good portrait of Admiral Holloway was published in the *Naval Chronicle* in 1808.

VICE-ADMIRAL WOLLEY.

Aug. 7. At Brussels, aged 67, Thomas Wolley, esq. Vice-admiral of the White.

At the breaking out of the war with the French Republic, in 1793, we find this officer commanding the *Gaelan* sloop at Jamaica. On the 20th Sept. that year, Comm. Ford, who commanded the squadron on that station, in conjunction with Lt.-Col. Whitelocke, took possession of Jeremie, in the island of St. Domingo, at the intercession of the French royalists; and on the 23d, Cape Nicholas Mole followed its example. The Commodore in his public despatches speaks highly of the zeal and attention shown by Captain Wolley on this occasion. About the same time, the frigates of the squadron entered l'Islet, and Bay des Flamands, on the South side of the island, where they captured upwards of 2000 tons of shipping, chiefly laden with West India produce.

Captain Wolley obtained post rank, Dec. 10, 1793, and in the following year commanded the *Active* frigate, in the North sea, and subsequently at Newfoundland. His next appointment was to the *Arethusa*, mounting 44 guns, in which ship he conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Leeward Islands in the spring of 1796; and after the reduction of St. Lucia, was detached by Sir Hugh Christian, with three frigates and two sloops, to co-operate with the army in quelling the insurrections which then raged with great virulence in the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada. The insurgents were chiefly Charibs, and people of colour; and after an obstinate resistance, they laid down their arms, and surrendered by capitulation.

We next find the deceased employed at the conquest of Trinidad, and destruction of a Spanish squadron, by the forces under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Rear-Adm. H. Harvey, in Feb. 1797, on which occasion he superintended the debarkation of the army. On the 10th Aug. following, the *Arethusa* being on her passage from the West Indies, with a detained neutral in tow, discovered three sail to windward, one of which the *Gaieté*, a French corvette of 20 long eight pounders and 186 men, had the temerity to bear down and commence an action, which she maintained for

half an hour, when being much cut up in her sails and rigging, and unassisted by her consorts, she struck her colours.

On the 24th July, 1799, the late Duke of Kent embarked on board the *Arethusa* at Portsmouth, and proceeded in her to Halifax. During the remainder of the war she was employed in occasional cruizes, and captured several of the enemy's privateers. In the spring of 1801, she escorted an East Indian fleet from St. Helena to England; and early in the following year brought Brig.-Gen. Clinton and suite from Madeira, at which Island Captain Wolley had been presented with the thanks of the British Factory for the protection he had at different times during the war afforded to their interests. A sword was at the same time voted to him, as a mark of the respect entertained by that body for his professional character.

During the last war, Captain Wolley served as Flag-Captain to the late Adm. Sir Wm. Young, whilst that officer commanded at Plymouth. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral, Aug. 1, 1811, and to that of Vice-admiral, Aug. 12, 1819, but had never hoisted his flag.

He was married, Aug. 7, 1804, at St. George, Hanover sq., to Miss Fracklyn, of Lansdown Crescent, Bath, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. He has lately resided at Clifton.

JOHN FARQUHAR, ESQ.

July 6. At his house in the New Road, opposite the Regent's Park, aged 75, John Farquhar, esq. owner of the celebrated Fonthill Abbey. He had taken an airing in his carriage on the preceding day, had returned home about seven in the evening, and retired to rest between ten and eleven. When the servant took breakfast to him in his bedroom at eight in the morning, as was his custom, he was found a lifeless corpse. A physician pronounced death (occasioned by apoplexy) to have taken place some hours before, and apparently without a struggle, the eyes and mouth being closed, and the countenance tranquil.

Mr. Farquhar's advancement in life forms one of the many distinguished instances of the advantages which Scotland enjoys from its admirable system of education, which, from its cheapness, is accessible to all. He was born in Aberdeen in 1751, and early went to India, as a cadet in the Bombay establishment, where he was a chum of the late General Kerr. While at Bombay, he received a dangerous wound in the hip, which caused lameness, and affect-

ed his health so much, that he was recommended to remove to Bengal. He left the military service, and became a free merchant. His mind was ever occupied in study, and chemical research was his favourite pursuit: from its practical application the foundation of his immense fortune was laid. There was some defect in the mode of manufacturing gunpowder in the interior at Pultah, and Mr. Farquhar was selected by Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-general, to give his assistance. By degrees he got the management of the concern, and finally became the sole contractor to the government. In this way, wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the late Warren Hastings. In Bengal, he was remarkable for the closeness of his application, unabating perseverance, and extraordinary mental vigour, and also for the habits of penuriousness which, in a great degree, adhered to him to the end of his life. After years of labour, he came home from India, with a fortune estimated at half a million of money, the principal part of which was invested, through Mr. Hoare, in the funds, at the rate of 55*l.* 3 *per cent.* consols. On landing at Gravesend, Mr. F. got on the outside of the coach to London, and his first visit very naturally was to his banker. Covered with dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself at the counter, and asked to see Mr. Hoare. The clerks disregarded his application, and he was suffered to wait in the cash-office as a petitioner, until Mr. Hoare, passing through it, after some explanation, recognised his Indian customer—the man whom he expected to see with a Nabob's pomp. Mr. Farquhar requested 25*l.* and took his leave. After leaving the banking-house, he went to a relation's, a Baronet, with whom he for some time resided. About Christmas a grand rout was to be given at the mansion, and one evening a week previous, Mr. Farquhar received a hint from his relation that his clothes were not of the newest fashion, and recommended a Bond-street tailor to him. Mr. Farquhar asked him if that really was his opinion; the answer was given in a way with which Mr. Farquhar did not feel pleased; he went to his bed-room, packed up his trunk, requested the servant to call a coach, and took his immediate departure. He then settled in Upper Baker-street, where his house was to be distinguished by its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant,

and his apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied, was kept sacred even from her care. Books and papers were strewed on the floor; the spot where the book was concluded there it was thrown, and never removed. His neighbours were not at all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman.

He became a partner in the great agency house in the city, of Basset, Farquhar, and Co. and also purchased the late Mr. Whitbread's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and suffered to increase on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly drew his dividends, his mercantile profits and his rents, and purchased in the funds. In this manner his wealth accumulated. In the summer of 1829, when the public curiosity was highly excited by the unexpected offer of Mr. Beckford's far-famed seat of Fonthill Abbey, and all its long-hidden treasures for sale, and conjecture became weary in searching for a purchaser amongst the most wealthy portion of the aristocracy of the land, curiosity was converted into amazement by the announcement that the frugal Mr. Farquhar was become the proprietor of so much splendour, at the vast sum of 330,000*l.* (see vol. xcii. ii. 291). This stopped the sale of the furniture, books, and curiosities for a season, but in the following autumn they were brought to the hammer. Mr. Farquhar afterwards occasionally resided in the Abbey, sometimes visited by his relations, till the fall of the tower in last December. The remaining wing of the older mansion Mr. Farquhar converted into a woollen manufactory.

In character Mr. Farquhar was certainly very eccentric. Early in life, perhaps from necessity, he had been led to adopt the most parsimonious habits; and when he arrived at a princely fortune he could not break through the unfortunate trammels, which lessened the respectability of a life that might otherwise have terminated so as to ensure him no mean station in the temple of Fame. Slovenly in his dress, and disagreeable at his meals, he was yet courteous and affable in his manners. He was deeply read in the classics; and though adverse through life to writing and figures, when prevailed upon to pen a letter or a note, his style was found to be at once terse, elegant, and condensed. In the more difficult sciences, as a mathematician, chemist, and me-

chanic, he greatly excelled. His mind was one of extraordinary vigour and originality, his conversation of a superior order, impressive and animated on every subject. His sentiments were liberal, and strangely contrasted with his habits. His religious opinions were said to be peculiar, and to be influenced by an admiration of the purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins. It is said that he offered to appropriate 100,000*l.* to found a College in Aberdeen on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion; to which, however, the sanction of the Legislature could not be procured, and the plan was dropped. He was diminutive in person, and by no means prepossessing in appearance; his dress had all the qualities of the antique to recommend it; and his domestic expenditure, until lately, had not exceeded 200*l.* a year, although his possessions, money in the funds, and capital in trade, are said to have amounted to a million and a half. Still, though thus penurious towards his own comforts, he was princely in his liberality; and many mornings when he had left his house with a crust of bread in his pocket, to save the expense of a penny at an oyster-shop, he has given away hundreds of pounds in works of charity. He was fond of attending sales; the auctioneer was always happy to see him; and it is more than probable that his fortune suffered much from this *penchant*, and from the implicit confidence which he was accustomed to repose in others.

Mr. Farquhar died intestate, and his immense property will be divided between seven nephews and nieces, of whom are Mr. Fraser, a gentleman well-known at the bar; his sister, the wife of Sir William Pole; Mr. George Mortimer, a merchant in London; Mr. John Mortimer, and his sister residing in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

Application has been made at Doctors' Commons for administration by a nephew and one of his next of kin, under the sum of 700,000*l.* The duty on the administration alone will be 13,500*l.* and the duty of three *per cent.* will be about 21,000*l.* so that the whole duty to Government will be about 34,000*l.*

JAMES BRADBY, Esq.

June 5. In Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, James Bradby, Esq. This gentleman, whose talents and industry raised him high in the legal profession, was born about 1774, of respectable, but not very rich parents. His father was a grocer, resident on Snow-hill, and died

before the subject of this sketch was born. His maternal grandfather held the situation of Registrar to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the only institution where, for above half a century back, genius could meet its reward*. The mother of Mr. Bradby, a sensible but rather singular woman, received for a drawing of flowers one of the first gold medals presented by this institution. She paid every attention to the education of her only son, and he was early placed at an academy at Bow, kept by a Mr. French, and from him he went to an eminent attorney, to whom he was articled; but "too proud," as he has often expressed himself, "to become the porter between the counsel and the client," he remained some time without practising the law, passing his time chiefly among the French literati at that time banished their country by the Revolution; and endeavoured to improve his mind by general application. During this interregnum, lounging by chance in a coffee-room, he met with a friend whom he had not seen for 12 years, and who was about to sail for the West Indies. He reproached Bradby for thus wasting his fine talents in idleness, and advised him to study for the bar, and giving him a letter to a friend of his, Mr. Thompson, the special pleader, of Brick-court, Temple, and brother of the Rev. Archer Thomson, they soon formed arrangements mutually agreeable, and the deceased entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. The friend who had introduced him to Mr. Thompson he never saw again. Mr. Thompson soon after declining the profession, it is believed in consequence of ill health and an accession of fortune, he relinquished his chambers and his business to Mr. B., who gave up the bar, to which he had at first directed his attention, and became a special pleader. Mr. Bradby was a man of general information and high intellectual powers, and an excellent linguist. His pronunciation of the French language was so correct, that on a visit to Madame Tussaud's wax exhibition, Madame refused to take his admission money, presuming he was her countryman. He was the author of a Treatise on the Law of Distresses, Lond. 1808, 8vo, highly spoken of by the profession. J. C.

* Perhaps the editor of the John Bull never so far forgets himself as when he ridicules this venerable and useful body, merely because its noble President differs from him on certain topics.—J. C.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS LEE, Esq.

The late Mr. Lee, whose death we have briefly recorded in p. 189, is entitled to a more ample notice, by the superior qualities of his mind, by the force and excellence of his character, and by the high place which may be assigned to him among those who have contributed to the prosperity of our national manufactures. With a mind trained to, and highly susceptible of, the delights and elegancies of literature, he became easily imbued with a love of the sciences, and was afterwards remarkable for the extent and precision of his acquirements in them. He had a quick, and an almost intuitive perception of the advantages to be derived from applying to useful purposes the great inventions that distinguished the era in which he lived, and the rare faculty of directing them with energy and perseverance, to the fulfilment of extensive and important designs. These talents enabled him to anticipate, in many instances, the slow results of experience, and to take the lead in the adoption of improvements, the trial of which could not have been made without considerable risk by one who felt less conscious of the extent of his own power, or less confident of the accuracy of his conclusions.

Initiated at an early period of life in the art of cotton-spinning, which was then beginning to feel the impulse of the noble inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright, he gave to them, in the machinery constructed under his inspection, all the advantages of correct and excellent workmanship; and while he always bore a willing testimony to the great merits and originality of those inventions, he was prompt to adopt whatever amendments were suggested by subsequent efforts of ingenuity. But whatever partiality he had imbibed, from his earliest attempts, for the use of water as a moving power, he became, soon after the improvements of Mr. Watt, fully sensible of the advantages of the steam-engine, and the energies of his powerful mind were successfully directed to render himself master of the abstrusest parts of its theory. In this he was greatly assisted by his friendly and confidential intercourse with Mr. Watt, with his distinguished partner, Mr. Bolton, and with other skilful members of their establishment. Under his direction, the steam-engines of Messrs. Philips and Lee exhibited the finest specimens of perfect mechanism, conducted upon a well-arranged system, and combining the essential re-

quisites of regularity and constancy of motion with a studied and wisely-directed economy.

Mr. Lee was the first to improve upon the fire-proof mills of his friend Mr. William Strutt, by the employment of cast-iron beams; and he was also among the first to render the security still more complete, by employing steam for warming the mills in winter, and to enforce cleanliness, ventilation, and good order in the regulation of them. By his recommendation, the workmen raised among themselves a fund for mutual relief during sickness, and so great was the benefit derived from it as to make it appear, in evidence given before the House of Commons, that among a thousand work-people, whom the establishment comprised, not more than five pounds had been distributed throughout one year in the form of poor-rates.

When the experiments of his friend Mr. Murdoch, on the illuminating power of gas from coal, were made known to him in 1802, he was instantly struck with their importance, and after due consideration of the facts, he determined to light, in this novel mode, at the expense of several thousand pounds, the large building which he had constructed in conjunction with his partners. The result of this experiment, all the details of which may be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1808, decidedly established the utility of gas-lights, and led to their almost universal adoption in large manufactories.

Mr. Lee was pre-eminently distinguished by the clearness, the sagacity, and the systematic connexion of the arrangements by which he conducted the great manufacturing establishments over which he presided, and by which he was enabled at any moment, to concentrate the results of all the operations, as well as to take a distinct view of any individual part.

In his mercantile dealings, he was influenced by coolness and solidity of judgment, by a high sense of honour and probity, and by enlarged and comprehensive views of the general principle of commercial policy. He was a man of strict rectitude and deep feeling: sincere and steady in his friendships; capable of acts of the greatest disinterestedness and liberality; and his pure and unostentatious benevolence was regulated by judgment, and directed to purposes of real utility. He retired from active business, at a period of life when he had a reasonable prospect of enjoying for many years the resources of a

well-stored, and still vigorous mind; but he was, ere long, attacked by a painful and lingering disease, which at length brought to a close his useful and honourable career.

Mr. Lee was born in 1761, and was brother to Mrs. Sophia and Mrs. Harriet Lee, two ladies well known to the public by their *Canterbury Tales*, and other literary and valuable works. He married in May, 1803, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Ewart, of Troquirre. She died in 1812, leaving five children, three of whom still survive.

JOHN RAITHBY, Esq.*

Aug. 31. At the Grove, Highgate, aged 60, after a trying and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary resignation for upwards of two years, John Raithby, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Bankrupts, &c.

Whether the excellence of his principles, the warmth of his friendship, the energy of his mind, or the attraction of his conversation be considered, he is equally to be lamented as no common loss. Possessed of superior attainments, he pursued with unabated and conscientious activity the duties of his profession. He was also engaged in compiling a digested Index to the Statutes at large, a work attended with no small labour and patient investigation—the best tests of the ability with which it was conducted is his having been appointed by the Chancellor a Commissioner of Bankrupts, a distinction entirely unsolicited on his part, as he was of too independent and manly principles to court the favour or patronage of the great. His practice at the Bar was confined to the Court of Chancery. As a friend and companion he was of a most buoyant and cheerful disposition, and possessed such versatile powers of conversation, that he was equally acceptable to the hilarity of youth, or the sedateness of age; and when the stores of his mind were called forth, he insured attention by the excellence and originality of his thoughts, and by the fluent and agreeable language in which they were clothed. His friendship was warm and lasting. In his religious opinions he equally shunned the gloominess of fanaticism, and the coldness of scepticism, considering the one degrading to a reasonable being, the other unsuitable to an accountable being. His was a religion which was principally exemplified in the manner in which he discharged his duties. He was married early in life, and had one daughter who died young; his wife survives him. He

published in 1798 “*The Study and Practice of the Law considered*,” a work of considerable merit, and calculated to be of great assistance to the young student. He also published some pamphlets upon political and other subjects.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At his lodgings in Merton College, Oxford, after a long illness, aged 55, the Rev. *Peter Vaughan*, D. D. Warden of Merton, Dean of Chester, Vicar of High Offley, Staffordshire, and Minister of St. John the Baptist, Oxford. He was the fourth son of the late John Vaughan, M. D. an eminent physician at Leicester; and a younger brother of Sir Henry Halford and Mr. Serjeant Vaughan. He proceeded, as of Merton College, M. A. 1795, B. D. 1806, and D. D. 1810; was elected Warden in the latter year; was presented to the Vicarage of High Offley in 1812, on the presentation of the Prebendary; and was appointed Dean of Chester in 1820.

The Rev. *John Woolfe*, M. A. late Master of the Grammar-school at Dilthorne, Staffordshire. He was a Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, on Dr. Finney's foundation, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1788.

May 4. At Croft, Yorkshire, in his 42d year, the Rev. *John Robinson Wallis*, only son of the Rev. Richard Wallis, Rector of Seaham, Durham.

July 31. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Henry Hill*, Rector of Buxhall and Harleston, Suffolk, and a magistrate for that county. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771, was presented to Buxhall in 1776 by Mrs. Hill, and to Harleston in 1779 by John Grisby, esq.

Aug. 1. The Rev. *Sam. Commeline*, Rector of Hempstead, Glouc. He was on his return to that place from the neighbouring town of Gloucester, when he fell from his horse not far from his own gate, and instantly expired. He was of Pembroke Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1792; and was presented to Hempstead in 1796 by the late Duke of Norfolk.

At his residence in Atherstone, Warw. aged 84, the Rev. *Charles-Gregory Okeover*, Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, Rector of Baxterley, Vicar of Nether-Whitacre, and Perpetual Curate of Merevale, all in Warwickshire. He was second surviving son, and only child by the second wife, of Rawland-Farmer Okeover, of Oldbury Hall, esq. and half-brother to the present Haughton-Farmer Okeover, esq. of Oldbury Hall, and of Okeover, Staff. His mother was the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Robinson, esq. of Hill Ridware, Staff. and sister to Charles-Barnes Robinson, esq. of that place. The Rev. C. G. Okeover was pre-

sented to Mereval in 1817 by D. S. Dugdale, esq., to Baxterley in 1819 by the King, and to Nether-Whitacre in the same year by the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon (now Earl Howe). He married in 1828 Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Anson, K. T. S. M. P. for Lichfield, and cousin of the present Viscount Anson, who survives him.

Aug. 3. At Bere Court, Berks, aged 73, the Rev. *John-Symonds Breedon*, D.D. Perpetual Curate of Stanley St. Leonard, Glouc. His paternal name was Symonds, by which he took the degree of M. A. as of St. John's Coll. Oxf. in 1781. Having assumed that of Breedon, he was presented to his living in 1789 by Robert Strangford, esq. and proceeded B. and D. D. as a Grand-compounder in 1793.

Aug. 13. At Stansted-Montfitchet Vicarage, Essex, after a short but severe illness, aged 83, the Rev. *Richard Grant*, 44 years Vicar of that place, 65 of Blackburn, Oxon, and 14 Rector of Wennington, Essex. He was of Christ's Church, Oxon, M. A. 1770; was presented to Blackburn in 1771 by his College, to Stanstead in 1782 by Wm. Heath, esq. and to Wennington in 1812 by Dr. Randolph, the late Bishop of London.

Aug. 15. At Arnold's-place, Newington Butts, by hanging himself, the Rev. *Charles-James Blenkarne*, for several years Curate of that parish, and son of the Rev. James Blenkarne, Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb. B. A. 1805, M. A. 1808. He had been in a state of despondency for four or five months, but had performed his clerical duties with the utmost regularity. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of Insanity.

Aug. 30. At Southwell, aged 97, the Rev. *William Law*. This venerable Divine had held the Vicarages of Dunham cum Darlton and Kneesall Ragnal, Notts, the extraordinary period of *seventy-three* years. He was of Trinity College, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1752, M. A. 1759. He was mentioned in the newspapers in March of the present year as being then "in the full enjoyment of health and spirits."

At his seat, Kelham, near Newark, the Rev. *Frederick Manners Sutton*, nephew to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and head of that distinguished family. He was the third, but eldest surviving son of the late John Manners Sutton, esq. who died in Feb. last (see Part i. p. 463), and Anne Manners, natural daughter of the martial Marquess of Granby. The deceased was educated at Trinity College, Camb. B. A. 1808; was presented to the Rectory of Tunstall, Kent, in 1817, by his uncle the Archbishop, and to the Vicarage of Marden, in the same county, by the same patron, within the last four years.

Sept. 1. At Hawkeshead, Linc. aged 58, the Rev. *Richard Parker*, Incumbent of Satterthwaite Chapel, in that parish, and Usher at Hawkeshead Free Grammar-school. He was elected Minister of Satterthwaite by the landowners in 1816.

Sept. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 38, the Rev. *John Skingsby*, Fellow of King's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1812, M. A. 1815.

Sept. 8. After a very short illness, aged 27, the Rev. *Thomas Finslow*, M. A. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxf. and Rector & Curate at St. John's Church, Manchester.

At Adderbury, Oxford, the Rev. *Samuel Parker*, Rector of Winterbourne, Glouc. and Perpetual Curate of Barford St. Michael's, Oxon. He was a native of Atherstone, Warwickshire, and was educated at Coventry school, whence he was elected a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. He proceeded M. A. 1781, and B. D. 1786; and was presented to the valuable Living of Winterbourne by his College in 1789. Mr. Parker was an excellent Classical scholar, and for a considerable time an assistant of the well-known Dr. Knox, at Tunbridge. In every part of life he displayed the greatest mildness and suavity of temper, and was equally respected and beloved by his parishioners, as well as by all those who enjoyed the benefit and pleasure of his acquaintance. He preserved the same tranquillity to the last which had ever distinguished him, and in his case death was no object of terror, but a real blessing: or, in the words of the great orator and philosopher, "Non ei crepta vita, sed donata mors esse videtur." Cic. de Oratore.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Aug. 20. In her 55th year, Sarah, wife of Robert Lemon, esq. Deputy Keeper of his Majesty's State Papers.

Aug. 21. In Norfolk-street, aged 45, Wm. Frazer, esq. late Townclerk of Great Grimsby, Linc.

Aug. 22. In York-place, Portman-square, aged 43, Mary, wife of Rich. Addams, esq. of Doctors'-commons.

Aug. 26. Aged 20, Louisa-Maria, eldest dau. of J. C. Lewis, esq. of Great Newport-street.

Aug. 27. At Denmark-hill, aged 30, Thos. eldest son of Crawford Davison, esq. of New Broad-street, and Pierrepont-lodge, near Farnham.

Aug. 28. In the New Kent-road, aged 84, Eleanor, relict of John Prosser, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.

Aug. 30. George Baylis, esq. of Springwell-cottage, Clapham-common.

Aug. 31. At Newington, aged 57, John Willis Graves, esq.

At Union-place, Blackheath-road, aged 54, George Ritchie, esq.

At Chelsea Hospital, aged 44, Sarah, wife of Rich. Neave, esq. Deputy Paymaster-Gen. of the Forces, and Secretary to that Establishment.

Lately. In Exeter-street, Sloane-street, aged 76, Mr. John Todd. He was a native of Appleton, near Malton, Yorkshire; and had been one of the Yeomen Ushers at St. James's Palace upwards of 40 years.

Sept. 8. In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 77, Wm. Clark, esq. late of Honduras Wharf, Bankside.

Sept. 5. Margaret-Craig Pratt, niece of William Pratt, esq. of Russell-square.

Sept. 6. In York-place, Portman-square, Elizabeth, wife of Lyndon Evelyn, esq.

Sept. 7. Ann-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Williams, esq. of Turnham-green.

Sept. 8. At Grosvenor-st. Walworth, aged 28, Ann, only dau. of J. Aylwin, esq.

At Hampstead, William Francklin, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Sept. 9. In Queen-sq. aged 22, Miss Frances-Ann Hale, of Market Harborough. At Pantonville, aged 76, Silas Hathaway, esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica; a man of strict integrity and honourable conduct.

Sept. 10. Aged 63, the relict of John Pearson, esq. of Golden-square.

Sept. 11. In childbed, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Clark, in Devonshire-st. Queen-sq. aged 33, Mary-Jane, wife of John Turner, esq. of Horsehills, Surrey.

Sept. 12. Alicia, wife of Edw.-Anketell Jones, esq. of St. John's-wood-road.

S. Rust, esq. of Bennet-st. Christchurch.

Sept. 13. Edward Wollaston, esq. of Hornsey, second son of Rev. Edw. Wollaston, Rector of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

Sept. 15. In Holles-st. aged 52, Joseph-Jones Reynolds, esq. of Wood-street, Cheap-side, and Folly-house, Coventry.

Sept. 15. Julia H. C. youngest dau. of R. C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire-place.

Sept. 16. At her mother's, Great Ormond-street, Jane, second dau. of Richard Price, esq. formerly of Elstree.

In Portland-square, Ann, wife of William Bushell, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Ald. Harley, of Shrewsbury.

Janet, wife of Harry Hart, esq. Brixton-hill.

Sept. 19. In Gower-st. Dowager Lady Riggs Miller, widow of Sir John Riggs Miller, bart. (father of the late Baronet), and of Sir Thomas Davenport, one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

Sept. 20. At Vale-place, Hammersmith, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Paul Prickett, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

BERKS.—*Aug. 28.* At Reading, on her 16th birthday, Eleanor, second dau. of Lieut.-col. Balcomb.

Sept. 4. Aged 67, Wm.-Wiseman Clarke, esq. of Abington, one of the oldest magistrates and Deputy-lieuts. of the county, and high sheriff in 1811.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Sept. 7.* Very suddenly, of apoplexy, George Corey, R. N. son of Mr. Corey, of Trumpington-street, Cambridge, and nephew of Dr. Corey, Master of Emanuel. His elder and only brother died in a manner equally sudden, about three years since.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug. 31.* At Rease-heath, aged 78, the relict of Henry Tomkinson, esq. of Dorford.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Aug. 16.* At Kilmington, aged 98, Mrs. Dorothy Anning.

Sept. 10. At Exmouth, aged 57, Wm. C. Sheppard, esq. formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, M. A. and of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

DORSET.—*Sept. 7.* Aged 78, the Rev. Abel Edwards, upwards of 40 years Pastor of the Unitarian congregation in Dorchester.

Sept. 12. Aged 18, Uvedale, second son of D. O. P. Okeden, esq. of Moor Crichell.

ESSEX.—At Halstead, aged 34, Mary, wife of John Greenwood, esq.

Sept. 12. Aged 63, Mary-Isabella, wife of John Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Aug. 26.* At Clifton, Lucius Cary, esq. of Jamaica.

Aug. 29. At his mother's, in King-square, Bristol, John Goldwyer, M. D. of Salisbury.

Sept. 15. At Cheltenham, aged 64, the Hon. Charlotte-Frances, relict of Anthony-Burton Bennett, esq. sister to the two late, and aunt to the present, Viscounts Galway. She was the second dau. of William the second Viscount, by Eliz. only dau. of Joseph de Costa Villa Real, esq.; and was married Feb. 15, 1785, to Mr. Bennett, who died in 1800. The death of this excellent lady was awfully sudden. She had risen, as for some time had been her custom, to visit the bed-side of her daughter, which she had scarcely reached before she called for assistance, and in less than half an hour was a corpse.

HANTS.—*Aug. 26.* At St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, in consequence of injuries received by the overturning of his carriage, aged 91, Wm. Jones, esq. of Kensington-gore.

Aug. 27. At Holdenhurst, near Christchurch, aged 83, Mary, relict of Wm. Dean, esq. formerly a banker of Christchurch.

Aug. 30. at the residence of John Sibley, esq. near West Meon, Mary-Anne, dau. of late David Jenks, Rector of Aldbury, Hertfordshire.

Sept. 8. Aged 86, Mrs. M'llwain, of Lymington.

Sept. 13. At Southampton, Jane, dau. of late Montagu Booth, esq. of Upton-house, Devon.

Sept. 15. Thomas, son of Thos. Sewell, esq. Deputy Recorder of Newport.

HERTS.—*Aug. 26.* Aged 73, Annabella, wife of Capt. Eade, of Bayford-place.

Sept. 10. At Wormley, Frances, wife of G. M. Turner, esq. of Mount-row, Lambeth. KENT.—July 2. At Woolwich, aged 23, Jane, eldest dau. of Col. Sir Alex. Dickson, K. C. B. Royal Art. Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty, and Inspector of Artillery.

Aug. 24. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, in her 10th year, Frederica-Harriet, second dau. of Lieut.-col. H. Bird, of the 16th reg.

Aug. 31. At Belvidere-house, Broadstairs, in her 9th year, the Right Hon. Lady Eliz.-Cath.-Caroline Beresford, youngest dau. of the late Marquis of Waterford (of whom in p. 86).

Sept. 1. In Thornton-row, Greenwich, aged 36, Maria, youngest dau. of Thomas Moses, esq.

At Plumstead, Robert - Copley - Rainier Montagu, esq. 22d Light Drag. son of Admiral Robert Montagu.

Sept. 6. At Lee, aged 83, Mary-Ann, relict of W. Morland, esq. of Pall Mall.

LANCASHIRE.—Aug. 23. At Oldham, aged 78, Mr. George Wright, who, for the last 56 years, has been in the capacity of Oldham huntsman. He may be said to have been a Nimrod to the end of his days; for during the last season he filled his situation with all the alertness of a young man of twenty. He was borne to the grave by nine brother huntsmen attired in scarlet, and more than 600 people attended the funeral.

At Alston, aged 103, Elizabeth Martin. She lived at Dilston, in Northumberland, and was servant to the Earl of Derwentwater when that unfortunate Nobleman expiated his treason on the scaffold.

At Standish, in her 96th year, Mrs. Alice Birchall, upwards of half a century an highly-esteemed preacher amongst the Society of Friends.

Sept. 1. In his 63d year, Richard Kay, esq. of Limefield House, near Bury.

Aged 56, Mr. John Wilson, of Winstanley, manager of the collieries and coal-mines belonging to Meyrick Banks, esq.

Sept. 12. Aged 84, Mr. Thos. Naylor, of Ancoats-lane, Manchester, surgeon.

Sept. 13. Aged 47, G. Stopford, esq. of Manchester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Sept. 4. Suddenly, Geo. son of Mr. Alderman Bancroft, of Grimsby.

MIDDLESEX.—Aug. 22. At Tottenham, aged 74, Mrs. E. D. Curtoys.

Lately. At Henley - on - Thames, Charlotte-Eliz. Lady of Sir Culling Smith, 2d and present Bart. of Hadley, Middlesex. She was the second of the three daus. and coheirresses of Sampson, 2d and late Lord Eardley, by Maria-Marow, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John-Eardley Wilmot, knt.; was married to Sir Culling, Sept. 22, 1792, and had issue several children. One of her daughters is recently married (see p. 269).

Sept. 3. At Brentford-butte, Jas. Martin, esq. many years captain of the ship Woodford, E. I. C.

Sept. 10. Miss Willson, sister of the late Bishop of Llandaff. Though not confined by illness or weakness, she never went out. 'I he only air she took was by opening her window at her apartments at Isleworth, which had a view of the Thames.

Sept. 12. At West-green, Tottenham, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. E. Peters, of James-street, Covent-garden.

Sept. 18. At Hampton-court Palace, Mary-Gertrude, dau. of late Gen Thomas.

Sept. 19. At Sunbury, aged 45, Sophia-Armine, widow of Colin Douglas, esq. of Main, N. B.

NORFOLK.—Sept. 4. At Castle-Rising, aged 73, James Bellamy, esq. of Wisbeach.

NOTTS.—Sept. 24. At his residence, Sou hwell, Notts., Anna-Maria, dau. of Rev. John Eyre, Archd. of Nottingham, and Canon Residentiary of York.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 11. The wife of J. West esq. alderman and draper, of Banbury.

SOMERSET.—Sept. 5. At Bath, aged 87, Mrs. A. Richardson, widow. Her first husband, Mr. Whaley, on the birth of her eldest son, was so highly gratified by that event that he made her a present of 10,000l.

Sept. 14. At Banwell, aged 49, in consequence of violent hemorrhage from the lungs, Henry-Gresley Emery, esq. M. D. Inspector of Army Hospitals, &c. His health had been much injured by a succession of campaigns under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, during which he was always forward in the service of his Country, and deservedly attained to a high rank in the Army Medical Department.

At his father's, Kingston Crescent, Bath, Mr. C. Walker, one of the midshipmen who served on board the Fury, in the North-West Expedition.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Aug. 8. At Greenhill, parish of Deskford, in his 104th year, Geo. Black. He was born at Glenbucket, Feb. 1, 1723, and bred a gardener. For the last 70 years he has been what, in the language of the country, is called "a pounce," to the late Lord Findlater and his family.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 3. At Breat Ely Hall, Elizabeth, wife of Edw.-Geo. Lind, esq. of Stratford-place.

SURREY.—Aug. 23. At Esher, aged 72, John Bye, esq.

Sept. 4. At Clandon, Mary, relict of Rev. P. Lievre, Vicar of Arnesby, Leicestershire.

Sept. 13. Cath. wife of John Stapleton, esq. of Thorpe Lee, late Secretary to the Barrack Department.

Sept. 18. At his father's house, Balham, aged 19, Frederick, 5th son of W. Earnshaw, esq. Solicitor of the Customs.

SUSSEX.—Aug. 24. At Chichester, aged 78, Henry Paget, esq.

Aug. 28. At Winchelsea, Elizabeth, wi-

dow of D. Hollingbery, late Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Aug. 31. Accidentally killed by a gun, at Fletching, aged 28, Spencer-Maryon Wilson, esq. brother of Sir Thomas-Maryou Wilson, bart. of Charlton house, Kent, and nephew to the late Right-Hon. Spencer Perceval.

Lately. At Brighton, of cholera morbus, Lord Leicester Fitzgerald, youngest son of the Duke of Leinster.

Sept. 8. At Brighton, William Dowler, esq. Deputy Com. of his Majesty's Forces.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug. 15.* Anne, widow of William Butlin, esq. of Rugby.

Sept. 19. At the Lodge, near Dunchurch, aged 20, Isabella, second dau. of Richard Tawney, esq.

WILTS.—*Sept. 1.* At an advanced age, Thomas Perrior, esq. of Willy.

Sept. 15. At Laverstock, aged 27, Henry, youngest brother of Dr. W. Finch, of Laverstock House, Salisbury.

YORKSHIRE.—*Aug. 17.* At Grosvenor, Charlotte, wife of Rev. J. A. Hunt Grubbe, and only child of the Rev. Thomas Milnes, rector of Burton Agnes.

Aug. 31. At Humbleton Vicarage, Holderness, aged 65, Jane, wife of Rev. Jonathan Dixon, Vicar.

Sept. 1. At Coxwold Parsonage, aged 27, Lucy-Maria, dau. of Rev. Thomas Newton, Incumbent.

Sept. 5. In the Minster-yard, York, aged 48, Rosamond, relict of Col. Hotham.

Sept. 13. At Hainaby Hall, aged 23, Eliz.-Cath. second dau. of Sir J. P. Milbanke, seventh and present Bart. of that place.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 23.* At Gorbals, Glasgow, aged 65, Alexander, eldest brother of Thomas Campbell, the poet.

Sept. 18. At Holy Island, New Kelson, N. B. Geo. Sibbald, esq. a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Sibbald, author of the Natural History of Scotland.

IRELAND.—*June 7.* At Donnybrook, in her 19th year, Magdalene, wife of John W. Straton, of Lisnawilly, co. Louth, esq. and only child of Mrs. Reid, of Dundalk.

July 3. Aged 21, Anastasia-Georgina, sister of Lord Kilmaine, and the eldest dau. of James Caulfield, the late and first Baron, by Anne, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart.

July 16. At Dublin, aged 20, the Hon. Lieut Samuel-Trench-Henley Ongley, Gren. Guards, next brother of Lord Ongley. He was the second son of Robert, 2d and late Lord Ongley, and Frances, only dau. of Lieut.-gen. Sir John-Burgoyne, bart.

July 16. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 82, Miss M. Fortescue, sister of Capt. Fortescue, of Malshide, and first cousin to the late Earl Clermont.

Aug. 21. At Laurel-hill, Passage West, co. Cork, Samuel Crookshank, esq. son of late Judge Crookshank.

Aug. 26. In Pump-street, Londonderry, the relict of Alderman Iecky.

Lately. At Dublin, Anne, wife of Lieut.-col. Grove.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 31.* In Bengal, Capt. Archibald Montgomerie, late Commander of the Boglepore Hill Rangers, son of A. Montgomerie, esq.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Sept. 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 11	34 11	28 1	41 5	46 5	52 2

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Sept. 15, 46s. to 55s.

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 21.

Kent Bags	11l.	0s.	to	13l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)...	12l.	0s.	to	15l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l.	0s.	to	12l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	12l.	0s.	to	14l.	0s.
Essex.....	10l.	10s.	to	12l.	12s.	Sussex.....	11l.	0s.	to	12l.	12s.
Farnham (fine).....	16l.	0s.	to	18l.	0s.	Essex.....	11l.	11s.	to	13l.	13s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 20 Sept. 33s. 5d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 5l. 15s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s.
Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	2d.	Lamb.....	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 21 :					
Veal.....	3s.	4d.	to	5s.	4d.	Beasts.....	2555	Calves 158			
Pork.....	5s.	0d.	to	5s.	8d.	Sheep.....	29,930	Pigs 120			

COAL MARKET, Sept. 25, 17s. 6d. to 37s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia 42s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 84s. 0d. Curd 80s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 23, to Sept. 19, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 992	} 1965	Males - 795	} 1550	2 and 5	142	50 and 60	126
Females - 973		Females - 755		5 and 10	51	60 and 70	116
Whereof have died under two years old			582	10 and 20	61	70 and 80	63
				20 and 30	116	80 and 90	32
				30 and 40	111	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	144		
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1d. per pound.							

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

PRICE OF SHARES IN CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, &c. Sept. 25.

Original Price of Shares.		Price per Share.		Dividends per Ann.		Original Price of Shares.		Price per Share.		Dividends per Ann.	
£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
CANALS.											
Ashby la Zouch	100	50	0	—	—	Thames and Severn					
Ashton and Oldham		170	0	7	0	New		28	0	1	10
Barnesley	160	275	0	14	0	Ditto, Original		—		1	1
Basingstoke	100	—	—	—	—	Trent and Mer.	100	1800	0	75	0
Birm. di.	17l. 10s.	255	0	12	10	Warwick and Bir-					
Bolton and Bu.	250	100	0	6	0	mingham	100	250	0	11	0
Brecknock and						War. and Napton.	100	225	0	11	0
Abergavenny	150	140	0	9	0	Wiltshire and					
Bridg. and Tau.	100	—	—	—	—	Berkshire		5	—	—	—
Chelmer and Black-						Worcester and					
water	100	—	—	5	0	Birmingham		43	0	1	10
Coventry	100	1050	0	44	& bs.	DOCKS.					
Croydon	100	3	0	—	—	London	100	83	0	4	10
Dudley	100	90	0	4	10	West India	100	185	10	10	0
Ellesmere and						East India	100	85	0	8	0
Chester	133	103	0	3	15	Commercial	100	66	10	3	10
Forth and Clyde	100	590	0	25	0	Bristol	146	100	0	3	6
Glamorganshire	100	—	—	13	12 8d	BRIDGES.					
Grand Junction	100	265	0	10	8bs	Southwark	100	6	10	—	—
Grand Surrey	100	50	0	3	0	New 7½ per cent.	100	42	10	1	10
Grand Union	100	—	—	—	—	Vauxhall	100	25	0	1	5
Grand Western	100	—	—	—	—	Waterloo	100	7	0	—	—
Grantham	150	—	—	9	0	— Ann. of 8l.	60	33	0	1	4
Huddersfield	100	—	—	—	—	— Ann. of 7l.	60	31	0	1	1
Kennet and Avon	100	23	0	1	1	— Bonds		110	0	5	0
Lancaster	100	37	0	1	10	WATER-WORKS.					
Leeds and Liverp.	100	375	0	16	0	East London	100	107	0	5	0
Leicester		400	0	16	0	Grand Junction	50	74	0	3	0
Leic. and North'n	100	86	0	4	0	South London	100	90	0	3	0
Loughborough		4300	0	200	0	West Middlesex	100	61	0	2	15
Melton Mowbray	100	245	0	11	0	York Buildings	100	35	0	1	10
Mersey and Irwell		750	0	35	0	INSURANCES.					
Monmouth	100	200	0	10	0	Albion	500	53	0	2	10
Montgomery	100	—	—	2	10	British	50	47	0	3	0
Neath		830	0	15	0	County	100	48	0	2	10
Oxford	100	650	0	32	& bs.	Globe	100	137	0	7	0
Peak Forest	100	142	0	5	10	Guardian	100	15	10	—	—
Portsm. and Arun.	50	—	—	—	—	Hope	50	4	10	—	—
Regent's	100	30	0	—	—	Imperial Fire	500	90	0	5	0
Rochdale	100	84	0	4	0	London Fire	25	20	0	1	0
Shrewsbury	125	200	0	9	10	Norwich Union	250	50	0	1	10
Shropshire	125	135	0	6	10	Rock	20	3	10	0	2
Somers. Coal	50	170	0	10	0	Royal Exchange		238	0	8	0
Staff. and Wor.	140	800	0	40	0	Union	200	44	0	1	0
Stourbridge	145	—	—	15	10	GAS LIGHTS.					
Stratford-on-Avon		38	0	1	0	Chart. Company	5	50	0	3	0
Stroudwater	150	450	0	23	0	City Company	100	154	0	9	0
Swansea	100	240	0	12	10	Ditto, New ditto		65	0	5	0
Thames and Medway		16	0	—	—						

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Aug. 26, to Sept. 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°		
26	65	70	60	29, 81	fair
27	65	68	60	, 99	fair
28	65	70	65	30, 00	fair
29	68	72	68	29, 90	fair
30	68	76	67	, 71	fair
31	62	70	64	, 86	cloudy
S. 1	61	68	60	, 80	cloudy
2	60	61	59	, 70	rain
3	60	65	59	, 82	showers
4	65	70	60	, 94	fair
5	60	60	55	, 93	rain
6	51	62	50	, 30	rain
7	50	55	51	, 40	rain (high)
8	54	65	52	, 60	showers
9	54	58	53	, 80	cloudy
10	55	62	51	30, 00	fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°		
11	52	61	51	30, 20	fair
12	53	64	52	, 20	fair
13	52	65	50	, 05	fair
14	58	68	51	29, 93	cldy (rain)
15	55	61	50	30, 23	fine
16	55	63	52	, 26	fine
17	57	70	55	, 07	fine
18	60	59	56	, 80	rain
19	59	67	55	, 90	fair
20	57	64	51	, 83	cloudy
21	55	61	48	, 05	fair
22	49	59	45	, 12	fine
23	49	60	55	, 03	fine (r.atn.)
24	57	65	60	, 80	rain
25	59	61	59	29, 70	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 26, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sep.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	80½	79½	79½	9	87½	86½	95½	4½	19½	25 26 pm.	18 16 pm.	17 19 pm.
30	80½	80 79½	79½	9	87½	86½	94½	4½	29½	23 54	26 29 pm.	17 18 pm.
31	80½	80 79½	79½	8½	86½	86½	94½	4½	19½	27 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
1	204	79½	78½	8½	87	86	94½	4½	19½	27 29 pm.	17 19 pm.	18 20 pm.
2	Hol.											
4	203½	79½	78½	8½	87½	86½	94½	4½	19½	27 28 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
5	203½	79½	78½	8½	shut.	86½	94½	4½	shut.	28 29 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
6	shut.	79	shut.	shut.	87½	87½	94½	4½	shut.	28 29 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.
7		78½	9		87½	87½	94½	4½		28 29 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.
8		79½	8½		shut.	94½	4½			28 pm.	19 17 pm.	19 17 pm.
9		78½	9			94½	4½		236	27 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 18 pm.
11		79	1			94½	4½			28 pm.	17 18 pm.	19 17 pm.
12		79	1			94½	4½			27 28 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 18 pm.
13		79½	1			94½	5			27 28 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 18 pm.
14		79½	1			94½	5		237½	27 28 pm.	17 18 pm.	17 18 pm.
15		79½	9			95	4½			28 27 pm.	16 18 pm.	16 18 pm.
16		79½	1			94½	5				16 15 pm.	16 15 pm.
18		79½	80			95½	5			26 28 pm.	16 15 pm.	16 15 pm.
19		80½	1			96½	5			28 25 pm.	16 14 pm.	16 14 pm.
20		80 79½	1			95½	5			26 27 pm.	14 16 pm.	16 pm.
21	Hol.											
22			79½	80½		95	1			27 29 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.
23			80½	80		95½	1			29 27 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.
25			79½	80		95	1			27 29 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.
26			80½	80		95½	1			27 29 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.

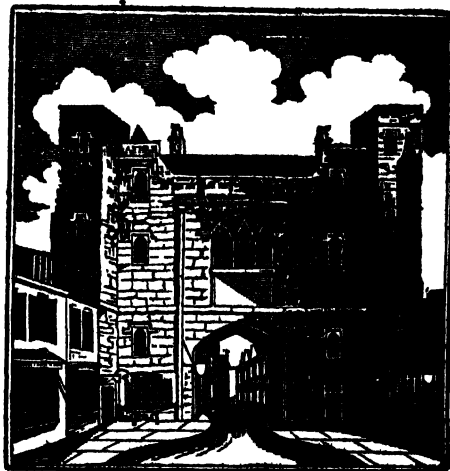
South Sea Stock, Sept. 13, 87½. New South Sea Ann. Sept. 6, 79. Sept. 7, 78½.
3 per Cent. 1751, Sept. 7, 78½. Sept. 8, 78½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Brit. News M. Adver.
Represent. Courier
Globe & Traveller
Star- Brit Trav.
Chron.
Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Pac't-Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4. Berks.-Ber.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn- Bolton 2
Bristol- Brighton 2
Bristol 4- Berks
Bury 2- Cambridge
Cambridge Cathed. 2
Cardiff Chelms 2
Chelms. 2- Chest. 2
Colchester- Cornwall
Coventry 2- Cumberl.
Derby 2- Devon 2
Devenport- Devizes
Doncaster- Dorchester
Dorset- Durham 2
Essex- Exeter 5



Gloucester 2- Hants 2
Hereford 2- Hull 2
Hants 2- Ipswich
Kent 4- Lancaster 2
Leeds 4- Liverpool 2
Lichfield- Loughborough
Macclesfield- Maidat.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk- Norwich
N. Wales- Northamp
Nottingham 2- Ox. 2
Plymouth- Preston 2
Reading- Rochester
Salisbury- Sheffield 2
Shrewsbury 2
Shropshire- Stafford
Stafford- Potteries
Stamford- Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey
Taunton- Tyne
Wakefield- Warwick
West. Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven- Wind
Wolverhampton
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Embellished with Views of WEST DEAN HOUSE, Wiltshire;
And the VICAR'S COLLEGE, Lincoln.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received three epistles from Mr. GILBERT FLESHER, deprecating our insertion of a letter which he seems to have heard that the Rev. Mr. Exton had sent us. We have, however, had too great a regard to justice and impartiality, to suppress Mr. Exton's communication (see p. 318). At the same time, we consider Mr. Fleisher entitled not only to our thanks, but to those of Mr. Exton, for giving him an opportunity to display what has been done (and we have reason to think, well done) in the Church of Greens' Norton. Mr. Fleisher requests us to add, that the repairs of the neighbouring Church of Ashton have been judiciously conducted, with proper regard to the ancient monuments. This we are happy to do, though we would remind him that comparisons are odious. There is, however, one Church in Northamptonshire, on which we hear that the worthy incumbent has laid out so much and so well, that we have been happy to receive a report of what he has done and is doing. We allude to Raunds, the Church which lost its fine steeple during a late storm, but for the restoration of which we understand a subscription has been opened with some enthusiasm. We trust to hear that it is supported with suitable liberality.—See p. 362.

The Acts of Parliament E. B. enumerates, are doubtless well known to those conversant with the period to which they relate.

H. P. has addressed a letter to us, recommending a publication illustrative of the *manners and dress* of our Forefathers, which he suggests should be executed in a style much superior to the works of Strutt, on those subjects. He recommends the Plates to be coloured, in imitation of the ancient Missals. Ample materials would be found in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and (if necessary) in the Royal Library at Paris.

C. K. remarks, that our correspondent NEROS, p. 194, "is mistaken in supposing that an Earldom of Wexford was created by the patent of 24 Hen. VI.: the only peerage derived under that patent was Earl of the City of Waterford. It is now generally considered that the title of Earl of Wexford, *previous to 1661*, was an assumption of the Shrewsbury family, who possessed considerable territorial rights in the county of Wexford. There is no enrollment of any patent of Earl of Wexford. The Irish titles of the Earl of Shrewsbury depend entirely on the re-grant of Charles II. in 1661; the titles seem to be Earl of Waterford and Wexford; the old titles *used* were Earl of Wexford and Waterford."

"P. 266. The meaning of the Reviewer here is rather obscure; after mentioning as a desideratum 'a good genealogical history

(a Dugdale's Baronage, if we may so call it) of the *Native Princes and Chieftains of Ireland*," he adds, 'Lodge's Peerage is meagre.' Now, the latter work does not treat of native Princes, but of the families chiefly of *Irish* fish blood,—elevated to the honour of Peerage of Ireland."

The same Correspondent is right in supposing that Mr. Nicolas, in his Synopsis of the Peerage, is correct, and "the new edition of Debrett and other modern authorities" wrong, respecting the orthography of the Marquess of Exeter's Barony. It is taken from Burleigh by Stamford; but by the editor of Debrett is confounded with Burley by Okeham, called for distinction Burley-on-the-hill, the seat of the Earls of Winchelsea.

Mr. PILGRIM says, "In Dr. Lempriere's Dictionary, Halæsus is described as 'the son of Agamemnon by Briseis or Clytemnestra:' but how is the *former* supposition to be reconciled with the solemn assertion of Agamemnon that Briseis was returned to Achilles *pure and unsullied* as when she was taken from him?"

"With all her charms, Briseis I resign,
And solemn swear those charms were never
mine;
Untouch'd she staid, uninjur'd she removes,
Pure from my arms, and guiltless of my loves.
Pope's Il. ix. 171.

R. C. would be obliged by answers to the following questions: "What rank has a *Deputy Lieutenant* of a County?—What is the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant? Is the commission of a Deputy Lieutenant a Military Commission; and if so, what is the rank in the army? The Lord Lieutenant, or Custos Rotulorum, is a *military* rank, as well as civil; next to the High Sheriff, he is the first of rank in the County; and he has a uniform.—Is the uniform for all the English counties alike?—The Lord Lieutenant with five Deputy Lieutenants order out and give directions for the embodying of the Militia; or in his absence, the *Vice* Lieutenant and seven Deputy Lieutenants can perform the same duties. Thus it may be said, the Commission is a *Military* one; for the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies order, or command, the Militia."

ERRATA.—P. 279. Our account of the fate of Alderman Beckford's seat at Fonthill, is not quite correct. Mr. Farquhar did not convert the remaining wing into a cloth manufactory; having built one at the bottom of the Lake.

P. 283. The Rev. Sam. Parker succeeded the Rev. Nathaniel Moore, LL.D. in the Rectory of Winterbourne, Glouc. in 1799, not 1789.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESENT STATE OF YORK.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 1.
AT the close of a summer's excursion, I was brought, not quite accidentally, to the City of York, so distinguished for its Cathedral and Antiquities.

About five or six and twenty years ago, I had visited this place, with all the spirit of an antiquary; but although delighted with the scattered remnants of former days, I quitted it in disgust upon observing an intended application to Parliament for permission to pull down the walls*.

With very different feelings I now saw the City approaching, not with that breathless anxiety which affects the youthful mind at the instant it is about to enjoy the object of its pursuit; it was rather a cold curiosity to see how much remained of those reliques, which alone gave interest or importance to the City.

The sight of Micklegate bar, yet standing, gave me some satisfaction as I saw it afar off; but when I drew near, and observed the state of dilapidation and ruin of that beautiful Barbican, which rendered it the finest specimen in England of those warlike and chivalrous times, which connect themselves with all that is interesting in the romantic tales of the early Edwards; its elegant projecting turrets broken, its walls pushed down, and become an unsightly fracture; it was impossible to suppress the emotions of anger; however, I passed on, and, in recompense, on my right hand rose a pompous jail, and on my left, a house of correction; but as they excited no interest, I pursued my course to the inn.

Very soon I sallied out, with some little impatience, to know whether that distinguished relique of antient days, Clifford's Tower, still stood to vindicate, externally at least, its claim to the earliest Norman æra. It happily remained neither injured by repair

or expediency; but I was not a little shocked to hear that it had escaped by miracle, for that the wits and economists had devoted it to destruction, or rather to become a den of thieves; that poachers and pickpockets might have their distinct ranges and classification, lest their predatory talents should be extended by combination.

I pursued my evening ramble to the walls between the ferries,—a walk which had formerly delighted me, not only as shewing the surrounding country, but as holding up to the glowing colours of an evening sky the rich towers of the Minster, the beautiful ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, with all the spires and buildings of the town; and affording the full and pursy citizen, from the dark and damp vaults of his counting-house, a cheerful and healthy walk above the putrid atmosphere which hangs over the stagnant ditches and outskirts of the town.

How shall I describe my astonishment, when I found these walls and walk stumbling down; the rampart in broken fragments, with marks of suffering far beyond the mouldering hand of Time. I should have exclaimed in great wrath, if age and experience had not taught me that the refined sentiments, in which the love of antiquities have their source, ought not to be expected from minds whose powers have been devoted to more profitable pursuits and more substantial pleasures. Still I must confess I was astonished, that they who bear rule in this antient City should be so wholly insensible to its real dignity and importance; for, according to an epigram which I saw some years ago in one of the York papers,

Old York, with its towers and its wall,
Is a Dame of the highest degree;
But when she is stripp'd of them all,
What a poor dirty trollop she'll be.

The value of antient buildings is not confined to the imagination of the visionary Antiquary. Even the Ame-

* Vide Gent. Mag. 1800.

ricans could feel, how much consequence they impart to the rank of Great Britain amongst nations.

I will make no apology for concluding with an extract from Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides, not less distinguished for its beauty than its truth, which will for ever rescue the love of antiquities from the sneer of the cold-hearted politician, the mockery of the man of wit, and the pity of the man of pleasure.

"To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured; and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me, and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

Yours, &c. PHILOCHTHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Highgate, near Birmingham, Oct. 6.*

IN connection with the subject of the Earl of Shrewsbury's Irish titles (see pp. 194, 290), you may perhaps find a place in your Magazine, for the following Address to one of his Lordship's ancestors, from the Bishop of Ferns, Viscount Mountgarret, and the chief persons of Wexford, which I copied in the year 1807, from the original paper preserved in the family archives. Three of the signatures, marked with an asterisk, are very confused and obscure; and, it is possible, may have been misread, notwithstanding all the care of

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

*To the right honorable our veurie good
L'd the Earle of Shrewisburie, geave
thease.*

THE quiete, happie, and peaceable government of yo^r lo^p's wourthie progeintores (right honorable) remaininge, or rather by diverse occasiones growinge grene, and as it weare, imprinted in the harts of all this countrie people; as-well by relacion of some elders w^{ch} yet livinge have tasted the fruits of the same, as by auncient records and p'sidents yet remaininge,

whearby wee are ascertained thereof, hath often stirred and nowe by occasion of this berrer further provoked us, as-well to p'sent before yo^r honnor this protestacion of our dutiefull love (*sic*) and thankfulness, as also to expresse the assured confidence wee repose in your honorable favore towards us, who proceedinge from suche our gracious patrones and b'nefactors, will, as wee truste, by imitation succeed them, and become alike speciall b'nefactor of this comenweale, as wee and echre of us do and will carie a hartlier, thankfull, and dutiefull remembrance of yo^r ll^p, and in yow and of your honorable auncestors, and (most willinglie her made and yo^r ll^p so pleased in the assumption of your auncient signorie over us) woulde moste humblie imbrace and reverence yo^r ll^p, wth all dutie and obedience.

"And in so muche as our late good lo. and governour George Earle of Shrewisburie, yo^r ll^p graundfather, upon surrender of his signorie here, reserved unto us in all things our auncient lib'ties holden under his ll^{pp}, wheare of in some parte we have ben abridged, and yet besids p'scription have not wheareth to mainteine the auncient donacion of our said lib'ties; Wee have p'sumed under the confidence of yo^r ll^{pp}'s good acceptacion of our boldnes, moste humble to beseeche yo^r honnor to vouchsaufe us an exemplification of our Charters and lib'ties (as doinge otherwise our duties as loiall and good subjects), wee maie wth her heighnes gracious favor and clemencie enjoy suche previledges as upon good consideration weare formerlie bestowed upon us, the firste englishe inhabitants of this realme, so by this b'nefitt your honnor shall in suchewise guide us wth all our harts, myndes, and habilities to your service, the children unborne shall have dailie recorded and remembred, and by experience feele the b'nefitt of this your moste honorable accion, in restoringe us, w^{ch} by sundrie occasions tedious to repeate, together wth the waunte of our saide fredomes, are degennarat in myndes and decaied in all other habilities, as this berrer Roberte Talbot, a gent. to whom (in respecte of the generall good liking and truste wee have in him) wee have comitted the relacion hereof, can imparte, moste humblie beseechinge your honnor to accepte of him, as one who from his honest pa-

rents of yearie good account amongste us hath gathered and showed suche examples of upright and comendable behavior as the same wth his years and maner of education, and as-well for his goodwill wee see him inclined towards the bⁿefitt of his native soile, as otherwise for his desirous and good affectioned disposition to be supplied and imploied to your honor's good liking, wee dare recomende wth our gunnerall voice.

"And so referringe the farther consideration of our cause unto your honor, and craivinge p^don for this our tediousnes, do humble take our leave. From Wexford, the xxth daie of Aprill, 1591.

"Yor honor's moste dutiefull and lovinge trendes,

E ['] mo Fernensis.	*Robert Bryghere.
Edmund Montgarret.	*Robert Hervy.
Thos. Colcloughe,	Rychard Synnott.
Sherif.	Nicholas Coddge.
Mat. Fitz Hamon.	J Jamys Synnott.
James Deveroux.	Nycolas Deverevx.
Thos. Rontceter.	Piers Butler.
Robert Edmonde.	T. Ansomlok.
Phyllp Hunp'y.	Johne Deueroux.
Harre Laffan.	Phillip Roche.
Jamis Furlonge.	Hanon Stafford.
Tomas Roche.	Nic'las Walshe.
John Roch.	Michaelle Keatinge.
Nych'as Edmond.	Edmonde Hoare.
Jhone Fyth Nycoll.	Johne Waddyng.
Nych'as Herd.	Robert Roch.
*Robert Prynce.	Walter Sinot, of
Will'o Dawk.	Cleylande, Esq.
Huo Rochforde.	Edward Tovrnore.
Walter Deverovx.	Will'm Bromigh'."

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10.

THERE is or was in Denmark an authorised Court of Justice always sitting as arbitrators, to decide all controversies about bargains, sales, contracts, and other such matters of common right between man and man, in all which cases one of the Litigants chose one Judge, and the other another, and these two chose a third; before whom each party interested related their own case, and received the speedy determination of an award, which they were bound to obey, without the great charges of Counsellors, Solicitors, Records, Pleas, and Issues, and the worse expence incurred by modern delays.

Such a Court is of high authority, for there was at Jerusalem, in the days

of Hyrcanus, a Court similar to this, which was among those that Julius Cæsar formed in passing through Syria, after the Alexandrian war, when he reinvested Hyrcanus in the principality of Judea. This ancient Court, or minor sanhedrim, of Three Judges, who were selected for their sanctity and judgment, had been of such eminent service to the people, that it had never been shaken in all the revolutions of empire, or controverted claims of Princes, Conquerors, or High Priests!

Our Law, which sanctions by the statute of William III. all references of a pecuniary concern to arbitrators chosen indifferently by the parties themselves, has in a limited sense taken this ancient rule for its basis, but has not extended it as far as the multiplicity of commercial and other affairs require—in many of which they are driven to litigation in the superior Courts—where, by ingenious pleadings, deep speculations, and by the deaths which in a course of delay naturally occur, and the consequent revival of suits against their representatives, the object in view at the beginning is frequently lost before its termination.

It has been said that the public can always, at least in money cases, have recourse to this mode of proceeding; but then they, or one of the parties, are not always conciliatory enough to prefer this mode, although it is their own interest, to an expensive course of litigation, the chief expence of which they hope eventually to cast upon their adversary, or to appeal against any award that should be hostile to their views—and to harass each other therein more than by an original suit or action.

Such instances shew the temper of modern times, in which there are much fewer arbitrations than there used to be 40 years since. The prescribed remedies for enforcing such awards under the above statute are summary, but are open to debate and final order of Court.

It seems, therefore, that where mankind are not so ready to conciliate in a comparatively few instances, and though many would fall into it readily, if enforced, the Legislature would do well to extend the present law on the principle of justice and equity—but also on a more elevated and commanding principle of Christianity, which recom-

mends the most ready way to settle their differences, and to render their worldly affairs less inimical to their Christian calling, and future eternal prosperity. "Agree with thine adversary quickly," &c. &c. Mat. v. 25.

The very numerous instances which occur, wherein a disputed demand, or a long account can be settled far more readily at the desk of two merchants or accountants, than in any Court of Law or Equity, and to which they are most frequently referred—the as frequent animosities among families or friends, by claims on property, by hasty expressions, by imagined affronts, by encroachments on land, by unwarrantable trespass, by personal injury or insult, or by slander of reputation, and beyond these by promises of marriage unfulfilled: all these appear to me much fitter for private investigation by a Court of three Arbitrators, with authority equal to other Courts of the kingdom, than the expence, the delay, and the odium of a public litigation. By giving such a minor Court equal authority, the necessity of applying to those would be obviated—and if any of the parties should be unable to speak for themselves, this Court might, with caution, admit of pleaders in their behalf, where the cases should be of value to require the greater caution, or excite a more extensive portion of anxiety: but this cannot in all probability be required for any length of time, because the modern systems of public education, and the increasing number of Universities, and the energies of the human mind, are now become so generally the objects of public attention, not to mention the cultivation of those of the body by gymnastic exercises, that few will condescend to call in the aid of others, or their longer experience to do that for them, which they will assuredly think they have ample talents to do better for themselves.

It strikes me very forcibly that the precept in the sermon on the mount, "first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift," (Matt. v. 24) is the highest authority for thus arbitrating human differences, and is thus enforced by an implication that an offering upon the altar is little calculated to propitiate divine mercy, while the spirit of litigation is nourished in the heart; and this more especially, as in some of the cases men-

tioned, when any one is "angry with his brother without a cause" (v. 22).

Besides, the spirit which prefers litigation and its difficulties and perplexities, seldom holds firm to the day of payment of the damages—that day very seldom is prepared for, or its amount foreknown—it is then too late to repent of all the previous steps; they must be retraced with deep concern in a pecuniary as well as a moral view, as well by the party as by the connections dependent upon him, who then can participate in the unfortunate result, which deprives them of many comforts, by taking from their customary resources an amount of which they will never again see an iota in return! It is a certain truism that we hate those whom we have injured, evidently because they are standing evidence of our wrong—this applies in many respects to both the litigant parties; for the first defect of conciliation was the cause of all its consequences:—thus forbearance is the spring of mutual happiness and the vital principle of our religion, which should not only be exercised in our Churches, but also carried with us to our Royal Exchange: and it is the want of it exercised in litigation which has embittered the lives and separated the happy intercourse of family union and honorable friendship. The statute thus recommended would tend to re-establish these causes of human happiness.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

GOOD MR. URBAN, Oct. 20.
FOR so I must call you, against your own consent, when I recollect your long and uniform services in the cause of truth, both religious and constitutional—allow me to enter my *veto* against that precipitate rejection of the Apocryphal books in the Bible, which some persons of the present day seem disposed to sanction. Independently of the instructive tendency of those books, in general, and of the useful application that is made of their aphorisms and counsels to the circumstances of all mankind, they contain, if I mistake not, more claims to a divine character, than their impugnors are aware of. Though my citations, in proof of what I say, will be brief, they will be sufficient, methinks, to make us pause, ere we determine to allow the books no place in the Holy Volume.

If it can be proved that the Divine Logos himself, who "knew all things," absolutely *quoted* from these books, who shall presume to hold them in such light estimation, as to deem them unworthy to retain their ancient station?

Behold the following correspondent passages!—In the eleventh Chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, 49th and 50th verses, Jesus Christ, to his adversaries the Scribes and Pharisees, uses these words: "Therefore also said the wisdom of God, I will send them prophets and apostles; and some of them they shall slay and persecute; that the blood of all the prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, may be required of this generation."—That He "in whom were all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" here quotes from the *ancient* Scriptures, with which his adversaries were acquainted, is most evident: and *where*, in those Scriptures, is correspondent language to be found? No where in the canonical Books. It is only to be found in the second book of Esdras, ch. i. v. 32, "I sent unto you my servants the prophets; whom ye have taken and slain,—whose blood I will require of your hands, saith the Lord." In the same Chapter are these passages also, correspondent with expressions of Christ: "I gathered you together, as a hen gathered her chickens under her wings," v. 30.—"Your house is desolate," v. 33. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 25.

NOT having yet had an opportunity of answering SELIM's letter on the subject of the "Conquest" (vol. xcv. ii. p. 588), I shall now endeavour, as briefly and clearly as possible, to refute the arguments therein contained, with a view of establishing with still greater validity, the original position of the subject in question.

There appear to have always existed in the best compiled Histories of England, some reasonable grounds of doubt for applying (or rather misapplying) the name of "Conqueror." I before cited Hume on the subject, and now beg permission to submit to your readers an extract from the justly celebrated Rapin, wherein it will be perceived, he partially waves his *real* opinion on this important feature of History, which circumstance is, to my mind, so ingenuous for a foreigner,

and especially a Frenchman, that I am inclined to think his sentiments very doubtful upon this subject:

"Thus lived and died William J. *sir-named* the Bastard and Conqueror, if this last title may be justly ascribed to him, which all historians are not agreed in. They that maintain this title perfectly suits with him, ground their opinion upon his having no right to the Crown, and the severity of his government, which was all along arbitrary. Others affirm, his election entirely cancelled his right of conquest. This uncertainty gives occasion to compare him to the Emperor Augustus, of whom it is said, that he came to the empire neither by conquest nor usurpation, nor inheritance, nor election; but by a strange mixture of these rights. *However this be, or in what manner soever King William may be accused or justified upon this head*, he kept possession of the throne, by such politic methods, as are practised by the most able Princes, but which are seldom consonant to the maxims of justice and equity."

With reference to Mr. Duke's intelligent essay on the "Arms and Motto of the county of Kent," I still adhere to my former opinion, as an argument in part of my assertion; for with what sort of propriety the motto could have been assumed and retained, but because the natives of this province so perseveringly held out for privileges peculiar to themselves, I am utterly at a loss to determine. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from alluding to the circumstance of the "Men of Kent" meeting William with boughs, which I consider highly probable; and if this rests upon doubtful authority, certain it is, that the valiant Frederic*, Abbot of St. Alban's, actually impeded his progress, at the same time boldly asserting that had the rest of the Clergy taken the same prudent steps, he would not have made such rapid advances; and why should not this have been done in more than one solitary instance? That this, moreover, was a customary stratagem, Shakspeare testifies in his Macbeth, Scene iv. Act 5, where Malcolm says,

"Let every soldier hew him down a bough
And beat before him; thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us."

In Verstegan's "Restitution of decayed Intelligence," is the following remarkable passage: "The honor of Kent. Also, *noble Kent*, to the ever-

* Thierry on the Norman Conquest.

lasting honor of that province before all others of England, resolutely standing with the Conqueror upon terms of reason, reserved unto itself both lands and liberties." I. D. OXON.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

FROM the concurring testimony and statements of all the persons best qualified to form any correct judgment of the state of foreign intercourse at the ports of exit and entrée to the Continent, it is now known that throughout the *whole* of the past summer, the number of returns has on an average very largely exceeded that of the departures, without contemplating the customary increase of the former, usually commencing about this period, after the expiration of the bathing season on the French coast.

At Dieppe, Boulogne, and Ostend, the number of summer visitors from England has been considerably less than any of the three or four preceding years. At Dunkerque only, the number appears to have increased, a circumstance to be attributed to the increasing rents, and high prices of every description, in provisions, fuel, masters, &c. &c., at the other ports, that of Boulogne in particular; causes in fact from which such a result might be most naturally expected to result. But whether they be so or not, of the *fact* of a diminishing British population abroad there can be no question; and surely we may venture to hail it as one amongst other most important indications of a returning prosperity of our native land.

Certainly a more anti-patriotic and un-national spirit cannot be conceived than that of enriching foreign countries by the expenditure of revenues drawn from our own, and spending those resources amongst strangers, who, in spite of any little external courtesies, inwardly and devotedly hate us, which might have gladdened many a thousand families, who have scarce had bread to eat at home. The fact too (be it well noted) of this diminishing residence abroad, is the most conclusive contradiction of the long assumed opinion of such residence affording *any* advantages to counterbalance the substantial *comforts* (blessings unknown in the cheerless continental homes) deserted with the desertion of our *native* hearths. The day will not be very distant, we are confidently inclined to argue, when Britons will again universally think

and feel that Britain must be their happiest home. PHIL. ALBION.

P. S. It would be well if our countrymen would pause and reflect a little before they entrusted the development of their children's minds to the culture of a foreign soil—from which what can they expect but their bringing back all the prejudices of Anti-British feeling, and the fopperies and frivolities of foreign manners. But on this topic I shall have more to say anon.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 26.

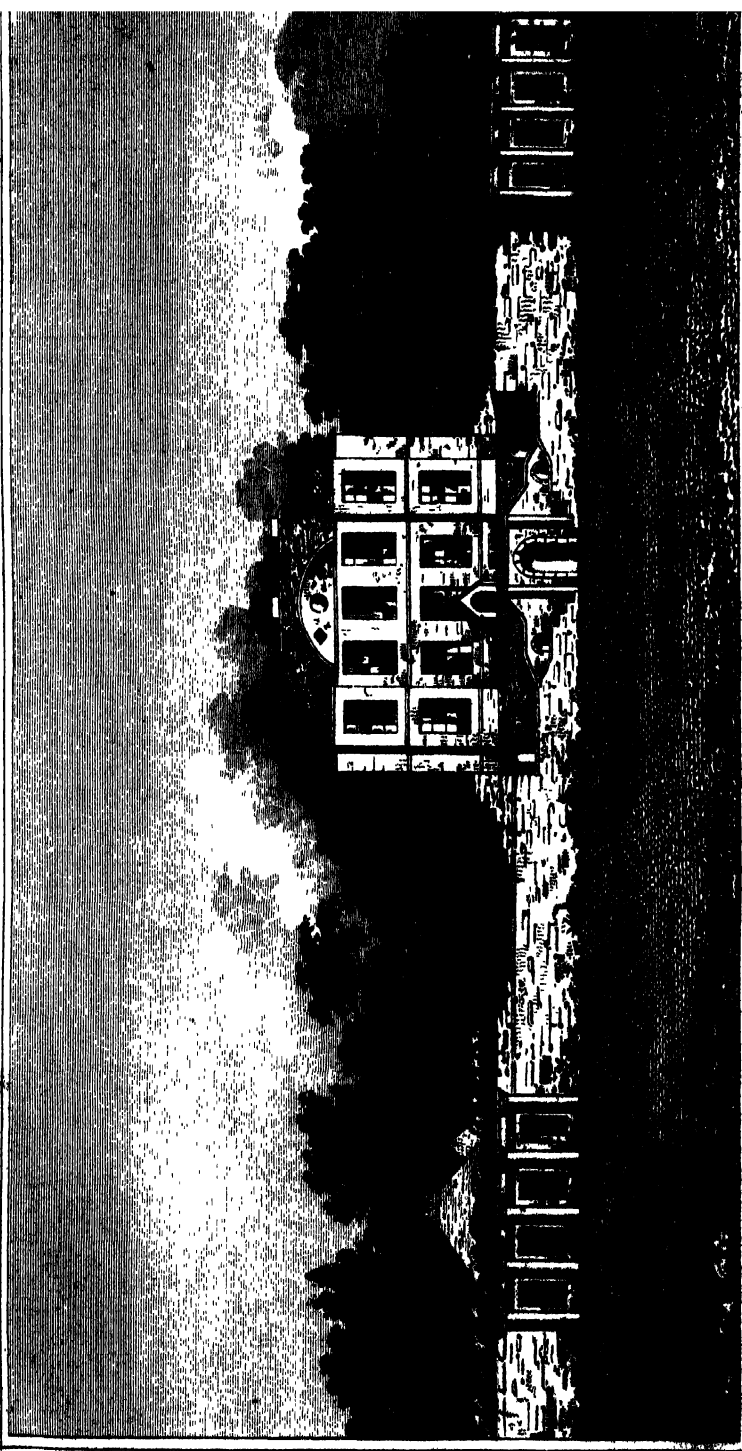
THE time is now near, when if due precautions are not taken, it may reasonably be expected that the stealing of dead bodies from Church-yards and other burial grounds, will be resorted to as heretofore, for the purpose of anatomical instruction.

I understand that in Glasgow, the graves have been watched by people furnished with fire-arms; this is a plan I would by no means recommend, but that they should be guarded is highly proper. The custom of stealing bodies meets with many defenders, on account, no doubt, of a *supposed* necessity; but let those persons not be led away by a notion that if no such shameful, disgraceful depredations were committed, all further instructions in anatomy must cease.

I observed a notice of anatomical lectures, to begin on the 2d October, in which it is mentioned, "an ample supply of subjects as usual." Now by *subjects*, you will not hesitate a moment, probably, in determining them to be *dead human bodies*.

Let it not be supposed that the writer of this article is one who wishes to prevent anatomical pursuits; but like all other pursuits they should be conducted in a manner which can be reconciled to a strict adherence to principles of justice and mercy. The study of physiology is laudable, as well as of anatomy, when these principles are adhered to; but when animals are put to torture, as they frequently are, for the discovery of some particular function, it becomes culpable instead of laudable. It may not be generally known that the people who are employed to steal bodies are sometimes also house-breakers. Is it not frequently the practice to see grave-diggers to betray their trust, and assist the body-stealers? if so, can such conduct be justified?

A FRIEND TO ANATOMICAL PURSUITS.



WEST DEANE HOUSE, WILTSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

I INCLOSE a view of the garden front of the ancient Manor House of West Dean, co. Wilts (*see Plate I.*), in the hope that it may be preserved in your valuable Miscellany, as the mansion itself, which was an interesting relic of the age in which it was built, has been lately taken down.

The parish of West Dean, which lies nearly on the south-eastern extremity of the county, appears to have been held at the Conquest by Waleran the Huntsman: it afterwards formed part of the possessions of Oliver de Ingham, who inherited it from his mother Albreda, daughter of Walter Walsran, living in the year 1200. John the son of Oliver de Ingham was Lord of West Dean 10 Edw. I. which he left to his son and heir Oliver, who having been intrusted with several military commands by Edward the Second and Edward the Third, was summoned among the great Barons to Parliament, by the last mentioned monarch. He died 17 Edw. III. without male issue, when this estate fell at the partition of the property to Roger L'Estrange of Knockin, who married Joan his youngest daughter. It probably remained in this family for many years, as the male line of this branch continued till the reign of Edward the Fourth, when Johanna the daughter and heiress of Richard L'Estrange, Lord of Knockin, conveyed the family property to George, son of Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, who became Lord Strange in right of his wife.

About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, West Dean became the property and residence of the family of Evelyn; descended from the same ancestor as the celebrated author of the "Sylva." Sir John Evelyn, of West Dean, left an only daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who married Robert Pierpont, son and heir of the Honourable Wm. Pierpont, 2d son of Robert Earl of Kingston, whose 3d son Evelyn, on failure of the issue of his elder brother, became Earl, and in 1715 was created Duke of Kingston. He occasionally resided at West Dean, which is mentioned (with the favourite occupations of the family there) by his celebrated daughter, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in her Letters before her marriage. It is indeed traditionally asserted that she eloped with Mr. Montagu

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from this place. West Dean, in the early part of the last century, was inhabited by Lord Ranelagh, and afterwards by the family of Elwyn, Baronets.

Its last tenants were a society of nuns, who fled from Flanders during the Revolution; it is unpleasant to add, that they were compelled to remove from this place in consequence of the rudeness and annoyance of the workmen employed on the intended canal from Salisbury to Southampton. The property having descended to several individuals of the noble family of Moore, the house was after this period for many years uninhabited, and fell into decay; and the estate having about three years since been purchased by Mr. Baring Wall, this ancient mansion was immediately dismantled, and the materials sold.

West Dean House was, according to the fashion of the times, situated very near the parish church (a small unornamented edifice, containing several monuments of the Evelyn family,) in a grove of magnificent elms. The eastern front retained its original appearance, but the opposite side had been modernized, and was further adorned with a handsome terrace, faced with pillars, and terminated at each extremity with orangeries of elegant proportions and costly decorations. Immediately beyond were the pleasure-grounds of considerable extent, where vestiges of the successive tastes of the different proprietors were till very lately easily discovered.

G. M.

Idea of a Royal Residence, developed in a Letter supposed to be written from the Count de Chartres to the Count de Chabrol.

(Continued from p. 225.)

HAVING thus given you a slight sketch of the Gardens, we must just glance at the long line of buildings which now really ornament the Eastern side, having lately received from their opulent proprietors a façade and piazza similar to the Rue de Rivoli, and turn to the palace itself; the lofty spire and western towers of the Chapel Royal, the towers of East and West crosses of the South front, the lanterns of the Barons' hall and Throne room, towering above all other edifices around, immediately announces its Regality to the distant spectator; the eye is delighted with the play of light, and

depth of shadow, caused by the bold projection of the pavillions, transepts, and halls, with the numerous buttresses, flying arches, turrets, and towers, belonging to each of these divisions, and on a nearer approach we find that in conformity with ancient usage it is separated on three sides from the grounds by a fosse, which is now dry, and lined with turf of such delightful verdure as in our dry climate we have no conception of. Seven antique bridges are thrown across this fosse, and give access to the building, which occupies a parallelogram of 1250 feet, by 900 feet, inclosing a court 900 feet long, and 600 feet wide; the edifice has, therefore, eight fronts, each differing from the other, which has enabled the architect to introduce almost every beauty of the style adopted, that of the age of the third Edward. The South, or principal façade, is composed of two grand pavillions or wings, connected by the general line of front, which consists of three galleries below and one above, divided by cross galleries supported by towers, and a noble structure containing the Barons' hall and apartments surrounding it. This commanding portion of the edifice is developed upon a line of 144 feet, and supported by low towers, from which spring flying buttresses, which thus complete the pyramidal effect by giving additional breadth to the base; its lower division is similar to the façade of the Cathedral of Rheims, composed of nine very deeply receding and lofty proportioned arches, whose minute shafts and mouldings rise from an extensive platform raised twelve feet from the ground by steps which extend the whole length of its base; the middle arch, which is the grand entrance or door of George the Fourth, is 28 feet wide, and 44 feet high on the exterior, contracted by a series of mouldings receding to a depth of 18 feet to 14 feet wide, and 37 high. Sixteen colossal statues of sovereigns, immediately preceding the present, standing upon pedestals beneath canopies, are to occupy the sides of this magnificent recess; four only are however yet finished. Below this line of statues are 32 medallions, presenting each in bas-relief a subject taken from the history of their reigns; the arches above are filled with small figures of celebrated men who flourished during the same period. The folding doors of carved oak are

square headed, rising to a transom at the base of the arch, which is filled with a circular window lighting the Hall. This splendid aperture is double canopied, the outermost ornamented with foliage, and finishing with a crown, beneath which is a sitting figure of George the Fourth, with the sceptre and ball; lower down are figures representing Great Britain, Ireland, East and West Indies, and the numerous Colonies dependant upon these isles, holding emblems and legends, upon which are inscribed a line from the national anthem. All these figures and medallions are executed in white marble, some possessing considerable merit, and display a greater acquaintance with the essentials of the art than I before supposed this Nation to possess. The four arches on each side the entrance are of similar design, but decreasing regularly, each five feet less than the preceding, the three first contain a window not near so deeply recessed as the door, but are brought considerably more forward, and surrounded with a broad band of richly carved foliage, a copy of that which forms the chief ornament around the South transept door of St. Denis. The recesses of the first windows contain each four large statues, with the medallions and smaller statues; the next two each; and the last, which has no window, but appears an enriched niche, whose chief ornament is the one a figure of St. Edward, and the other that of William the First. Thus these magnificent recesses will present the 34 sovereigns of England, from Alfred, except Harold, the great men and most prominent events of their reign, thus offering an epitome of the history of the empire. These arches are all ornamented with triangular crocketed canopies ending with helmets, and filled up from the arch with tracery. This ground-story projecting much beyond the upper ones, finishes with an elegant pierced battlement, defending galleries, from which rise the buttresses of the superior stories and corner turrets. The four buttresses are ornamented with niches and statues, finish with octangular pinnacles at a great height above the roof, and divide these stories perpendicularly into five divisions. The middle division is filled with a beautiful circular window from the Church of St. Ouen; the others with large equilateral arched windows.

The divisions are of different heights, and the third floor, which is twenty feet above each, consequently presents the same irregularity; this upper floor is lighted by small windows, and finishes with a pierced parapet and flat roof. All the windows have triangular canopies supporting a small statue, which rising above the roof, have a fine light effect. The armorial bearings of Great Britain, of colossal proportions, are placed above the whole; behind these, in the middle of the roof, is an octangular lanthorn, surmounted with the Crown of England; this is gilded, filled with glass, and lights the vestibules and hall below, is 25 feet in diameter, rises 100 feet from the roof, and from the ground 213 feet.

On each side this grand pile are the Galleries of Painting and Sculpture, the Libraries and Conservatories: an idea of which may be given by the nave, aisles, and transepts of a Cathedral; the nave at the height of the aisles being arched over, forms the lower gallery, and the clerestory the upper; the whole supported by a basement story of 12 feet from the surface, lighted by equilateral arches of the same width as the windows above. The transepts contain the halls of Alfred and Henry, each having an enriched entrance and circular window of curious tracery, strengthened at the corners by octangular turrets crowned with spires, and connected by flying arches to a square tower on each side. Above the cross rises a tower of two principal divisions, the lower having four open staircase turrets, like those of Strasburg; the upper like that of St. Ouen; the top has a perforated battlement and figures of angels, whose expanded wings and joined hands alike support each other, and give an extraordinary appearance of lightness to the whole. The total height of these towers is 72 feet from the roof, and 158 from the ground.

The pavilions or wings forming the angles of the edifice, extend at the base to a length of 174 feet, have heptangular corner turrets, ornamented with buttresses, and crowned with lanthorns; their Southern fronts are filled between the turrets with four large oriels or bays of three windows each. These lateral fronts have a breadth of 164 feet, are separated by buttresses into five divisions, the middle forming an oriel, the side divisions having flat windows. The basement

story (as around the whole fabric) is 12 feet high, the two next 24 feet each, and the upper 20 feet; above which rise the lofty gables of the roof, covering the three middle divisions, the two side ones having battlements, and forming galleries.

The principal feature of the East front is St. George's Hall and the Throne-room above. Its exterior shows an elevated ornamented gable, rising above an immense window, from Merton College Chapel; below is the great door of the Hall, covered with a porch, whose arches spring from the towers flanking it; these rise to half the height of the gable, finish with a parapet and pinnacles at the angles, from which arise arches supporting a light spire. Stairs which commence on each side the Hall-door on the exterior, lead through the towers into the vestibule above the porch to the Throne-room; this is connected to the wings by a long line of buildings of four floors, covered with a high pitched roof, having lofty and floridly ornamented dormer windows, and contains the state apartments belonging to the Throne-room, the Gallery of Costumes, &c.

In the middle of the Western front we have the Chapel Royal, its transepts ranging with the general façade, while its nave and aisles advance westward, their whole length displaying their surprising elegance and beauty; its façade is highly ornamented, the lower part composing a screen in front of the tower buttresses, giving a great depth to the arch of the Bishops' door, by forming a straight line with the buttresses; this screen has a series of niches, containing grand statues of the present Archbishops and Bishops, executed at their own expence, and said to be accurate portraits; all are of white marble of the proportion of 8 feet, placed upon pedestals, inscribed with the name and armorial bearings of each, and covered with delicately perforated canopies: its lofty arched door is finished with a canopy surrounding a figure of the Redeemer attended by angels. The four ponderous buttresses above the screen, have niches containing the four Evangelists and their emblems. A beautiful circular window lights the nave, above which are colossal figures of the Apostles; behind these rises the apex of the roof surmounted with an Angel holding a trumpet. The towers are further en-

riched with numerous niches and figures of Saints and Prophets, finish similarly to those of the Southern front, and rise to the height of 170 feet. An elegant stone spire, a copy of the upper part of that of St. Stephen's at Vienna, rises above the intersection of the nave and transepts, the top of the cross surmounting which, is 250 from the ground. The remaining part of this Western façade is very similar to that of the Eastern, and contains with the South-western pavillion the apartments of the King, on one floor, and apartments for a Queen on another, &c.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln, Sept. 2.*

VERY extensive works are now carrying on, to complete the navigation and drainage of the river Witham from Boston to Lincoln, which, till the Act obtained for that purpose in the last Session of Parliament, reached no farther in its improved state than two miles above Bardney, and about seven from Lincoln. In this line of excavation the bankers have at different times found various relics of antiquity, principally of the military kind, such as broken swords and spears, to the number of about sixty, a curious *fibula*, and a shield of finely laminated brass, with a large boss in the centre, decorated with red cornelian studs. The projection of the boss forms a corresponding cavity in the inside; which hollow seems to have been intended to admit the hand as it grasped the handle, if there was one, or for the insertion of the arm within the straps. The rivet-holes remaining point out the mechanical arrangements, and plainly indicate where the covering of metal was fastened to a frame-work of wood, or other frail material, long since perished.

About the latter end of July last, a sword was found near the same place, in a more perfect state. Of this I have sent you an account, in hopes that some of your Correspondents may elucidate the inscription, which still remains very plain upon its blade. The sword is a straight two-edged one of the cut and thrust kind, with a tapering point, like those with which some of the combatants are armed in the Bayeux tapestry*.

* We think it possible that the Sword is not older than the reign of Hen. VIII.—ED.

Along the rib or centre line of the blade, on a surface somewhat flattened, are the following letters in gold enamel, legible enough, reaching from the hilt to the point:

†NDKOKCHWDNCHDKORYD†

All the letters nearly resemble the Roman capitals in present use, except the Ks, which are rather like a figure of 8, not joined at the top and bottom. The N is somewhat different, and the M is reversed. Some ornaments on the reverse are of the same enamel.

At the part where these weapons were found, I understand, were the remains of piles, and some large tooled stones were dug out; from which it is probable there was either a bridge or ford over the river in former times at this place; and that, from the various fragments of weapons discovered here, some battle must have been fought, probably to gain the passage in question.

The sword measures 38 inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, diminishing to $1\frac{1}{2}$ within 5 inches of the point. The hilt is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the knob to the guard, which latter is now moveable, from the intervening materials of the handle having perished. The steel has suffered very little from corrosion; but there is a fracture at the part where it begins to taper to the point.

J. C.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 2.*

IN these days, when from the great improvements in stage coaches and the goodness of the roads, we are able to travel more than ten miles in an hour, the following information concerning the rate of travelling in former times, may be interesting to some of your readers.

It is nearly 40 years since *mail coaches* were first established. I can remember performing a tedious journey in a clumsy night coach from Norwich to London at the rate of only five miles and a half an hour.

Pennant, in his "Tour from Chester to London," has recorded the following particulars respecting travelling:

"In March 1739-40, I changed my Welch school for one nearer to the capital, and travelled in the Chester stage, then no despicable vehicle for country gentlemen. The first day, with much labour, we got from Chester to Whitechurch, twenty miles;

the second day, to the Welsh Harp; the third, to Coventry; the fourth, to Northampton; the fifth, to Dunstable; and as a wondrous effort, on the last, to London, before the commencement of night. The strain and labour of six good horses, sometimes eight, drew us through the sloughs of Mireden, and many other places. We were constantly out two hours before day, and as late at night; and in the depth of winter proportionably later. Families which travelled in their own carriages contracted with Benson and Co., and were dragged up in the same number of days by three sets of able horses." pp. 143, 144.

A French traveller in the reign of William the Third, gives the following account of the different modes of travelling in England. It is taken from the "Memoires et Observations faites par un Voyageur en Angleterre, 1698," (pp. 412, 413):

"On a en Angleterre divers moyens de voyager. La Poste est bien réglée par tout, et les chevaux valent mieux qu'en France. Il y a des Carrosses qui vont dans toutes les bonnes Villes à journées ordinaires; et d'autres Carrosses qu'on appelle *Carrosses volans* (flying coaches), qui font vingt lieues par jour, et davantage. De ceux-ci, on n'en trouve pas pour tout les Villes. On n'a point de Messageries de Chevaux comme en France, mais on peut avoir des Chevaux de loüage, pour tant et si peu de temps que l'on veut. La mer et les rivières fournissent leurs commoditez de voiture. Je ne dis rien des *waggons* qui sont de grandes Charettes couvertes, et dont l'allure est lente et rude: il n'y a que quelques pauvres vieilles Femmes qui se servent de cette voiture."

To form some idea of the difficulties which our forefathers had to encounter with bad roads, we have only to perform a journey in the Mail from Hamburg to Berlin (which I was told "goes very fast"), about 180 miles in 44 hours, or, what is worse, from Berlin to Muskau in the Vienna Mail, i. e. 90 miles in 36 hours. I.A.R.

Mr. URBAN, *Amesbury, Sept. 9.*

EVERY individual possesses an undeniable right to whatever honours may be derivable from those discoveries in literature, which a continual and laborious study of languages, &c. may have enabled him to make. These honours, when once acquired, should be held sacred by every subsequent investigator of the same paths; and every attempt at the misappropriation of them should be strenuously resisted.

Holding these opinions, I was surprised to find in your Magazine for June, your Reviewer ascribe the honour of the almost only rational derivation of *Amesbury* which has been advanced, to the worthy Historian of Wiltshire, who I feel confident (from the high honour of this eminent individual, and his being already adorned with numerous well-earned laurels) would scorn to resort to so petty and dishonourable an attempt to increase his literary fame. An elucidation of the subject was published in 1754 by the Rev. William Cooke, M. A. Rector of Oldbury and Didmorton in Gloucestershire, Vicar of Enford in Wiltshire (where he died Feb. 25, 1780, having presided over that parish for 40 years), and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Suffolk, in a pamphlet (now very scarce) entitled "An Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, &c. Being the substance of some Letters to Sir H. Jacob, bart. wherein the Primæval Institution and Universality of the Christian scheme is manifested; the principles of the Patriarchs and Druids are laid open and shewn to correspond entirely with each other, and both with the doctrines of Christianity; the earliest antiquities of the British Islands explained; and the sacred structures of the Druids, particularly those of Abury, Stonehenge, &c. minutely described," &c. &c.

For the information of such of your readers as may not have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the vast knowledge and deep research contained in this valuable tract, I will make one or two extracts relative to the elucidation of the name of *Amesbury*; which will give some idea of the talents and profound learning of this divine.

"Melearchus, or the Tyrian Hercules, is said to have ordered Tyre to be built where the *Petræ Ambrosiæ* stood, which were two moveable rocks standing by an olive tree. He was to sacrifice on them, and they were to become fixt and stable; rather the city should be built with happy auspices and become permanent.

"These *Petræ Ambrosiæ* were no other than stones consecrated or anointed with oil (of roses where it could be had*), and for their mobility were

* "This oil of roses was the ancient *ambrosia*, which on account of its being

termed by the Greeks λίθοι ἱμψυχοί, or living stones. Hence *ambres* are *anointed stones*. They were (on the authority of Stukeley) the original patriarchal altars for libations and sacrifices, and mean in general their altars, whether moveable or immoveable; or as we may speak, their temples, which imply an altar properly inclosed with stones and a ditch, or ground dedicated and set apart for public celebration of religious rites." Dr. Stukeley has given us from Vaillant three medals struck by the city of Tyre in honour of their illustrious founder. In the first are represented *two pillars*; on the one side an altar, with a fire burning, on the other an olive tree: underneath, AMBROCIE ΠΕΤΡΕ: the inscription, COL. TYP. METR." pp. 10, 12.

"Near Pensans in Cornwall is a very remarkable stone called *Main Ambre* [destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers], which, though it be of a vast bigness, yet you may move it with one finger: notwithstanding a great number of men cannot remove it from its place. The name is interpreted *the Stone of Ambrosius*." "These you see are the very same with the *Petræ Ambrosiæ*, the anointed moveable pillars set up at Tyre." p. 27.

"The vulgar opinion of its having been raised by Aurelius Ambrosius (an opinion entirely owing to the similitude of sound in the name of the adjoining town of *Ambresbury*) to the memory of his nobles massacred on this plain by Hengist, is scarce worth confuting. Let it only be remembered once again, that *Ambres* are *anointed stones*; we shall not then be long at a loss for the etymon of that name. Nor wonder that the neighbouring camp of Vespasian, and thence the town itself, should take its name from these *consecrated pillars*, which composed the noblest structure of the kind within these islands, or it may be, in the universe itself, that of *Abury* [or *Avebury*] alone excepted." p. 53.

Recommending the work to the perusal and investigation of your numerous readers, I remain,

Yours, &c. STEMMALYSMU.

used in consecration, is sometimes called the *food of the gods*, and with it the gods are said to anoint themselves. Hence every thing immortal, celestial, divine, is termed by Homer *ambrosial*. 'Tis celebrated by the poets as the richest of all perfumes."

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

IN your Domestic News, p. 266, you notice the circumstance of the Methodist connection assuming the form of a regular hierarchy; and that "at the Conference just ended, it has been determined to appoint three of the leading preachers as heads of the Church, with an episcopal or over-looking power, similar to that of the Bishops in the early ages of Christianity."—In allusion to this circumstance, it has been stated by a contemporary Journal, that "there is a disposition on the part of certain late members of the Conference Methodist connection, to return to Mr. Wesley's old plan of acting in union with the Church. They propose to place the government of the connection, not in the hands of the preachers only, like the Conference Methodists, but with two separate houses; the one composed of travelling preachers only, and the other of representatives sent by the leaders, stewards, and local preachers of each circuit: no law being binding on the Societies at large, without the consent of a majority of both houses. They will hold no meetings in canonical hours, when there is service in their respective parish Churches, nor will their preachers administer the Sacrament; and, to prevent a deviation from this plan, the Chapels will be settled subject to forfeiture to the Crown, if these principles be departed from.—*The Hull Advertiser* last year noticed that this plan had been named at Beverley, before the Archbishop of York, the Archdeacon of Cleveland, and other Clergy in company; that his Grace was understood to be friendly to the measure; and that his examining Chaplain, the venerable and Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, expressed himself warmly and at length in its praise. The Archbishop of Dublin also has patronized it; so has Dr. Southey the Poet Laureat, and numbers of both Clergy and laity."

This is a very important "subject," whether considered in a religious or in a political point of view. "The unity of spirit and the bond of peace," which it comprises, involve not only the moral and spiritual welfare of many thousands in their private capacity; but comprehend likewise the public welfare, as securing that by a double cord, instead of a single one. Nor is such a consideration to be lightly regarded at

a time when physical strength may be required to ensure the safety of Protestantism and liberty of conscience. I believe "there is a disposition on the part" of many of the people called Methodists, of Mr. Wesley's persuasion, favourable if not friendly to the Established Church,—a disposition fostered and encouraged by no small number of their ministers, who are in the present day very different men, both with respect to temper and acquirement, to what those were who occupied a similar post some fifty years ago. If, therefore, it be *true* that such a friendly "disposition" really does exist in that numerous body of our fellow subjects, do not sound wisdom and Christian feeling dictate that it ought to be met with a *congenial* disposition by the Hierarchy and members of the national Church?

Whether what I am going to suggest be practicable or no, I feel impelled to communicate the suggestion, which grew out of a conversation I had lately with a Wesleyan minister on our way to that "house appointed for all living," whither we were slowly walking, in peace and good fellowship, before the remains of one of his late hearers and my parishioners.—It is right I should here say that this Minister would be an honour and an ornament to any religious communion, as a scholar and as a man. His knowledge of languages is extensive; and in general science he has few superiors. His attachment to the Government of his country, and his admiration of the Liturgy of our Church, cannot be exceeded by any Englishman: nor are his private virtues of less estimation than his learning and correct judgment.

Without even the slightest idea that *he* might ever be benefited by the suggestion, "he ventured to think that all the Wesleyan Chapels might become Church of England Chapels, by admitting the regularly-appointed Ministers of them into Deacon's orders only,—allowing them to derive their incomes, as now, from the revenue of seats; and the Chapels to continue under similar trusts as those by which they are at present secured."—The suggestion struck me as of vast importance; and I "ventured" to add to it, "that when a Deacon so ordained was discovered to possess such qualifications as distinguished *him*, a Bishop should

be authorized to confer upon *him* a *higher* order, with permission to officiate in any parish Church, and to be capable of succeeding to preferment." Properly gratified by the merited compliment, his only reply was, "I am too old to derive any benefit whatever from the plan, yet I should nevertheless rejoice to see it accomplished." I should "rejoice" too, Mr. Urban, from a conviction that my country would be benefited by it, the cause of religion served, and social peace extended.

It is well known that throughout the whole of the late Revolutionary War, the Wesleyan Methodists remained firmly loyal. It is also well known that, on all doctrinal points, their sentiments are in perfect unison with the Church of England.—Why then should "Ephraim envy Judah, or Judah vex Ephraim?"

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Worcester, Oct. 7.

IN your Memoir of the late Roman Catholic Bishop Milner, speaking of his brief notice of Dr. Parr's Letter in the "Parting Word" to Mr. Grier, you remark, "this was, we believe, actually Dr. M.'s Parting Word." It appears, however, by the "Catholic Miscellany" for June last, that this was not the case; for we there find a Letter which is said to be "the last that he penned;" and as such is worthy of perpetuity in your pages, as the final sentiments of a man who had so long occupied a prominent part in the field of controversy. It is in reply to a tract published by Rivington and Hatchard, just before the Doctor's decease, entitled "A Letter to the Right-Rev. J. Milner, D.D. upon certain erroneous Statements affecting the Character of Divines of the Church of England, in the 'End of Controversy.'" By the Rev. John Garbett, M. A. Minister of St. George's, Birmingham;" which, in temper and argument, is one of the most calm and, as I think, decisive publications, as far as it goes, that Bishop Milner would have had to encounter; for it certainly destroys the "End of Controversy," as far as the veracity of its author is concerned.

Perhaps you will not agree with the "Catholic Miscellany," in accounting the following Letter "a volume of

instruction." It appears to me to be nothing better than an evasive way of burying convicted falsehood, in particular instances, under generalities, which, though equally groundless, are not so capable of refutation. S. X.

TO THE REV. JOHN GARBETT, M.A.

Rev. Sir,

I return you thanks for the copy of the printed Letter which you have sent me, and intended to publish some remarks upon it; but I find my health too bad, and myself too near the awful moment when we must each of us give an account of our conduct, with respect to every fellow creature with whom we have been in any way connected, to be able to write any more for the public. I must therefore satisfy myself with assuring you, that I have, in my opinion, sufficient grounds for every assertion which I have made in my 'End of Controversy,' concerning the sentiments of certain divines of the Church of England and others; and that I am convinced it is no calumny, but rather a commendation to say that they entered, or sought to enter, at the close of life, into the *one sheepfold of the one Shepherd*. If you look around you, Sir, you will find many instances of this occurring in your own neighbourhood; and, if you enquire, you will hear of other persons in a superior rank of life, besides the late Sir John Hippisley, who have professed the strictest adherence to the Established Religion during life, yet have sent for a Catholic Priest to attend them in their last sickness. I have the honor to be,

Rev. Sir,

your obedient servant,

J. MILNER.

Wolverhampton, March 17, 1826.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 8.

THERE are in the County of York two mansions, which bear the very similar appellations of Constable-Burton and Burton-Constable; the former in the North Riding, the ancient residence of the Wyvills; the latter in the East Riding, the probably still earlier habitation of the Constables, formerly Viscounts Dunbar. This circumstance, though doubtless notorious in the neighbourhood, is unnoticed by Dr. Whitaker in describing the former of these places (History of Richmondshire, vol. I. p. 321), and may perhaps have drawn him into some misapprehension, when he says: "I am at a loss to conceive how a place stated in Domesday to have consisted of twelve carucates, should have

suddenly expanded into sixteen knights' fees; yet so it is stated in the old watch and ward accounts of Richmond Castle." Whether there really be any confusion in this passage, I cannot affirm; but some of your Correspondents may be able to determine.

Both these places appear to have received their names at an early period, and from distinct proprietors, as different families, says Camden in his "Remains," have arisen from the Constables of various great castles;—of which Chester, Richmond, Flamborough, &c. have been adduced as examples.

Constable-Burton, says Dr. Whitaker, "acquired its appellation* from Roald, Constable of Richmond, and probably the first grantee of the Earls of Richmond after Domesday." The seat of the Constables, in like manner, is so named, says Camden, from its Lords; but those Lords, according to Douglas's Scottish Peerage, derive not their name from any office in Yorkshire, but are descended from — de (not le) Constable, who came over to England with William the Conqueror; though Burton in his Monasticon Eboracense derives them from the Saxon Kings of England and the Kings of Scotland.

With respect to the orthography of these places, it appears from the various authorities I have consulted, that the seat of the Wyvills is correctly written Constable-Burton, and that of the Constables Burton-Constable; but this order is reversed, I presume erroneously, in the Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire. NEPOS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 8.

IN your Magazine for August, page 135, is a Letter signed "Octogenarius," requesting you to insert the following Inscription on the monument of Mr. T. Thackeray, surgeon, Cambridge, his "chief object being to give circulation to the beautiful epitaph raised to his memory:"

"Near this spot are interred the remains of Mr. Thomas Thackeray, surgeon, of this

* "Its *second and distinct* appellation," are the Doctor's words, yet, as he writes it Constable-Burton, he must have meant its *first* appellation; which, though it *distinguishes* the place from the numerous other Burtons, rather tends to confound it with Burton-Constable in Holderness.

THE VIAPAS, CLIFFE LINCOLN



Sec. betwene Nicholas Prydeaux of Hollesworthie in the countye of Devon, Esquire, on the one parte, and Richard Lawrence, nowe Mayor of the Towne and Burrough of Paddestowe in the countye of Cornwall, and the Burgesses of the same, on the other parte: Witnesseth, that the saide Nicholas Prydeaux, for diverse good causes and considerations him movenge, hath geven, graunted, and demyased, and by these presentes doth geve, graunte, and demyase unto the aforesaide Mayor and Burgesses, and to their successors (except herein excepted) all that Waste and Waste grownde his whatsoever, sett, lyeinge, and beinge within the libertyes, precinctes, and lymtes of the saide Towne and Burrough of Paddestowe, with all anchorage, burglage, and oulge, togesether with all such other lawfull profittes, advantages, and commodities, and emolumentes whatsoever, which by any waye or means shall or maye arise, come, growe, or happen by reason of any shipp, barque, boate, crayer, or other vessell whatsoever, that shall arryve, anchor, and harbour within the haven, river, and porte of Paddestowe, on the libertys of the saide Nicholas aforesaide (excepted and allwayes excepted, to the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, oute of this presente graunte and demyase, one guillett and parcel of lande some tyme used heretofore for a market place for the saide towne, and wherein the pyllerrye nowe or late useth to stande, and also excepte all and singular the free fshinge and layenge of backynge nettes or other engines for takynge of fyshe in the ryver of Paddestowe aforesaide, belonginge to the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, and also excepte wreckes and profittes of the sea hereafter happenynge, by any manner of wayes or meanes to the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, whatsoever): To have and to holde the aforesaide premisses, with their appurtenances, excepte before excepted, unto the aforesaide Mayor and Burgesses, and their successors, for, dewringe, and contynewinge the full and complete number of One and Twentie yeares, from the feast daye of St. Mychaell the Archangell laste paste, before the date hereof, from thenceforthe fullye to be compleated and ended, yeldinge and payenge therefore yearlye dewringe the terme aforesaide, unto the saide Nicholas, his heires and assignes, the full and whole somme of fortye shillinges of good and lawfull monye of Englande, yearlye, et, in, and upon the feast daye of St. Michael the Archangell.

"And if it happen the saide yearlye rente of fortye shillinges to be behinde and unpayde, in parte or in all, by the space of twentye dayes next after the feast aforesaid, in which it ought to be paid, or if the aforesaide Mayor and his successor or successors for the tyme beinge, yearlye and from yeere to yeere dewringe the aforesaide lease and demyase, doe not or shall not in his naturall and particular capacite become obliged and bownden unto the aforesaide Nicholas Prydeaux, his heires and assignes, at a sufficient and reasonable obligation of fower pounds, upon requests by the saide Nicholas Prydeaux, his heires and assignes, unto the Mayor there for the tyme beinge, with condition indorsed for the true paymente of the aforesaide rente of fortye shillinges, expressed unto the saide Nicholas, his heires, and assignes, unto the saide Mayor, his successor, or successors for the tyme beinge, that then and from thenceforthe this presente lease and demyase shall utterly cease and be voyde and of no effecte, any thinge before mentioned, or herein contaigned to the contrarye notwithstandinge.

"In witness whereof to the one parte of this presente Indenture, the saide Nicholas Prydeaux, Esquire, hath putte his hande and seale, given the daye and yeare fyrste above written, and to the other parte of this presente the saide Mayor and Burgesses have caused the common seale of their Incorporation to be hereunto affixed, and also the saide Mayor hath hereunto subscribed his name.

"Signed Richarde R l Laurence."

The impression of the Corporation seal represents a large ship with an anchor at the bow, and is somewhat similar to that used by the borough of Truro, of which Lysons has given an engraving.

In accounting for the lapse, or rather the desuetude of the Charter (for no record exists of its having been surrendered), it may be proper to refer to the dawning of the Reformation in the time of the 8th Henry. At that period, the town of Padstow being under the patronage of Bodmin Priory*, experienced in common with other places, the exaction and rapacity of the Romish Clergy†. When, however, the property became vested in the Crown, a new impulse was given

* It appears that the tithe of fish, with the oblations and emolumentes of the Chapels of St. Sampson and St. Cadock, were leased, in the year 1587, by the Priory of Bodmin, to Nicholas Prydeaux of Thuborough in Devon.

† That impressions would lead us to conceive that the popular feeling against the Romish Clergy at the dissolution, is evinced in the remains of some old pews in the Church of Padstow, on which are carved, among other grotesque figures, more than one

to the industry of the inhabitants, and we find the fluctuating fortunes of Padstow again assuming a favourable aspect. So great was the progressive improvement a few years after the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, that the inhabitants were enabled to purchase a Charter of Incorporation, which also, as in the case of Marazion, empowered them to return members when they were able to support the charge. To this point of prosperity however, by some fatality, they never arrived. The manor of Padstow passed from John Pope, a trustee and favourite of royalty, to Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon, at the latter end of the 16th century, and the immediate connection of the Prideauxes with the town and borough of Padstow, may be dated from this period. The latter gentleman having granted to the Corporation of Padstow the privileges specified in the lease before transcribed, afterwards erected a house near the town, on the site of the ancient monastery, and near the Chapel of St. Sampson. The exercise of the authority of a corporate body in the town of Padstow, was doubtless a subject of uneasiness to the Prideaux family, and there is every reason to surmise that through their influence the Burgesses were induced to relinquish a charter, of which the existence has of late years been disputed. A large house, with a commodious porch and staircase, near the market place, known in the old writings by the name of the Great House, was evidently the town hall; and we must not judge too harshly of the respectability of the Burgesses, from the rough appearance which the initials of the Mayor present in the counterpart. The circumstance forms a striking contrast with the benefits of education now enjoyed by the poorest inhabitant.

It is a matter of doubt whether the loss of their charter be an event really

to be regretted by the Padstonians. When indeed the town is favoured with the exertions of a resident County Magistrate, the absence of incorporate government is more than supplied. The energies of civil power are increased without its concomitant evils. To many, I had almost said to most, of the Cornish boroughs, the observation of Hals may be correctly applied, who speaks of them as "unduly exalting the reputation and perpetuating the privileges of a petty society made up of mechanics, tradesmen, and inferior practitioners of the law." An imperfect government, however, is to be preferred to none, and in the absence of superior controul, the inhabitants may be justified in regretting the loss of their Corporate privileges.

We must regret that any inducements should be wanting to retain our country gentlemen some part of the year at their paternal estates; for who will attempt to limit the benefits which may be conferred on the community through the kindly influence of an old and wealthy family? Place, a mansion of which the noble architecture is only surpassed by the beauty of its situation, has long been unoccupied by its owner, although possessing every claim to calm and dignified retirement.

The active magistrate has duties, the conscientious performance of which involves services which are very inadequately estimated. To promote industry as the incentive to virtue, and to stigmatize idleness as the parent of vice; to bear a firm front against depravity, however recommended; to support the dignity of his office unbiassed by the interested chicaneries of the attorney, and unprejudiced by the influence of more elevated characters; and, in the words of Scripture, to act "for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of those who do well;" these are qualifications of which

representation of a fox preaching to geese. It appears, however, to be the opinion of some intelligent Antiquaries, supported by the historian Fuller, that all pieces of carved work of this description were the weapons of abuse, wielded by the regular secular and conventual Clergy against the mendicant Friars, in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The superior attainments, unwearied exertions, and papal privileges of the new orders, to whom the respect of the laity was soon transferred, created a "deadly antipathy" (see Fuller) between them and the parish priests, who were for the most part of relaxed morals, and excessively illiterate. The Friars were distinguished into four principal branches, viz. 1. Minors, Franciscans or Grey Friars; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans or Black Friars; 4. Carmelites, or White Friars. How violent must have been the obloquies of that "esprit du Corps" which thus embodied personal hatred with the most sacred associations!

we frequently read, but seldom see practically enforced. One indeed survives in the memory of the inhabitants of Padstow*, who possessed in an eminent degree all these requisites, but a recurrence to their long and salutary exercise only contributes to the severity of their loss.

Having thus disposed of the Charter of Padstow and its history, the writer will enter on some particulars connected with the town, which have hitherto escaped the notice of topographers. The prominent figures which surmount the buttresses on the most ancient part of the parish Church, are involved in considerable obscurity. On the centre buttress stands a figure in flowing robes, supporting a shield parted per pale, 1. Three lions passant. 2. A chevron between three wings displayed. On that to the right a lion couchant, and on that to the left an unicorn gorged with an antique crown with chain affixed thereto: the heads of the two supporters are gone, as well as the lower part of the centre figure, and part of the dexter side of the shield. The hand of time has given to the whole an undoubted impress of high antiquity. Perhaps some of your Correspondents can explain the singularity of impaling the arms of England with those of a private family. The arms of Nanfan of Tregerryn in Padstow, and of Trethewell in St. Evah, were, Sable, a chevron Erm. between 3 wings displayed Arg. Nanfan was also written Nanfon and Nanson: the founder of the family, John Nanfan rose, according to Hals, in the wars of Henry V. from a domestic of one of the Eriseys, to a Captain, in which capacity his successful valour and conduct highly recommended him to the King,

who bestowed on him considerable estates in England and France: he purchased the barton of Trethewell in St. Evah, and the manor of Tregerryn† in Padstow, where he seated himself. The property of this family continued to accumulate, and we find serving the office of Sheriff, Joan. Nanfan, in the 7th and 18th of Henry VI.; Joan. Nanfan, probably his son, in the 29th and 35th of the same reign. Ric. Nanfan in the 20th of Edward IV.; and Nich. Nanfan in the 4th of Henry VII. In the last reign the family became extinct, the heiress having married Trenowth.

The oldest register of Padstow commences in 1599. The averages for four years, from 1613, are, Baptisms 31; Marriages 11; Deaths 17. The following appears to be the succession of Vicars from the 16th century. Thomas Potter, 1599; Ralph Michell, 1621; Thomas Bowden, 1670; Humphry Bishop, 1681; Charles Guy, 1720; Thomas Biddulph, 1771; William Rawlings, 1790. In 1640, 210*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* the amount of donations given to the poor of Padstow, was laid out in the purchase of lands from John Cole, Esq. which were vested by enfeoffment in the following persons:—John Arthur, John Warne, John Peter, Richard Rouncival, Justus Marsh, John Tom, Robert Billing, Pollider Juell, Nicholas Jolly, and Henry Stribley. Although the name of Prideaux was not originally connected with the trust, yet through the influence of that family the management appears to have passed into their hands. In the return made to Parliament in 1786, the then existing vacancies appear to have been supplied; but we find Peter the only name remaining of the original feof-

* To those connected with the town of Padstow, it is unnecessary to name the individual here referred to. The Committee of one of the eminently charitable institutions of this county justly allude to the same gentleman in their annual report, dated Sept. 1820:—"Your Committee may be allowed to add that there seems to be a particular call for increased efforts and prayers towards supplying in some degree a loss which they fear will be felt not merely in his immediate neighbourhood, but throughout the whole county. They allude to the death of Thomas Rawlings, Esq. one of your Vice-presidents. In mentioning his name, they deem it superfluous to enlarge on his steady and cheerful attention to public duties in general, but especially to the concerns of this and similar establishments; and they consider themselves hardly justified in bringing into public view that attachment which he showed towards this society or its friends, in the bosom of his family. They will, therefore, content themselves with expressing their hope, that having himself derived comfort from the Holy Volume in the most trying moments, and having in the hour of death 'fixed his anchor's hope on high,' he has accordingly encouraged those that shall come after him to go and do likewise."

† Tregerryn was at that time an extensive manor; the estate has passed from the Molesworth to the Rawlings family.

fees, and five of the Prideaux family are introduced. At the present time the Rev. Prideaux Brune is the only surviving trustee.

The oldest Church rate-book bears the date of 1638, John Arthur and Titus Reed, Churchwardens. The following items are worthy of notice :

1638. Bearynge the Parish Armes, is.

1640. A Roape for the Organ's Bellows, viijd.

1642. Paide for carryinge the Parish Armes to Noman's Lande, is. iiijd.

1645. To the Ringers at the Prince's comminge, is. viijd.

— To the Prince's Highnesse ser-
vautes, vi. xs.

— Paide Nicholas Hutchings, for or-
deringe the Prince's seale, viijd.

1665. Paide for fixing the Parish Armes,
ijs.

— Two servitors for bearinge them
xv days, il. xs.

1666. Paide two men for carrying the
Parish Armes to the muster, is.

In 1651 and 1655, among the stores
of the Church, are the organ pipes,
136 small and large, in the latter year.

From some of the above items, is esta-
blished the fact of the Prince's (after-
wards Charles II.) residence at Pad-
stow, where he was entertained by the
Prideaux family. The first charge for
arms occurs at the commencement of
the contest between Charles and his
Parliament; the other two were pro-
bably caused by the apprehended descent
of the Dutch, which was afterwards
attempted without success, at Cawland
and Fowey, in 1667.

The writer, in concluding this pa-
per, would allude to the richly sculp-
tured font, and the finely carved oaken
pulpit of the Church at Padstow. They
are both unfortunately painted, and
the latter seems to emulate the colours
of the rainbow! Antiquaries have
mourned over the Gothlike barbarism
of the Churchwarden race, and he
who remembers these relics in their
simplicity, with the battlements which
surrounded the venerable edifice to
which we refer, will feel induced to
sympathize in the same feelings.

Yours, &c.

R. G. A.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

West Riding.

“Ye thus behold my hills, my forests, dales, and chaces
Upon my spacious breast, note to what Nature places
Far up into my West; first Langsbrothdale doth lie,
And on the bank of Wharfe, my pleasant Barden, by
Chevin and Kilnsey Craggs, were they not here in me,
In any other place right well might wonders be.”

DRAYTON.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, the North Riding; East, the river Ouse and the Ainsty;

South, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; West, Lancashire.

Greatest length, 95; *greatest breadth*, 48; *square*, 2500.

Province, York. *Circuit*, Northern.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Brigantes.

Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis; *Stations*, Burgodunum, Addle; Isu-
rium, Aldborough, the capital of the Brigantes; Legeolium, Castleford; Da-
num, Doncaster; Olicaua, Ilkley; Cambodunum, Slack; Calcaria, Tadcas-
ter; Eboracum, York.

Saxon Octarchy, Deira.

Druidical Remains. Brimham Craggs; Devil's Arrows near Boroughbridge;
Rishworth; Saddlesworth; Stansfield, called Hawkstones, Bridestones, &c.

British Encampment, Castleshaw. *Roman Encampments*, Adel; Austerfield;
Castleberg; two at Counterhill; Lee hill near Slack; Mowbray Castle hill
near Hackfall; Sheffield; Wincobank; Woofa Bank. *Roman Temples*,
York, dedicated to Bellona (on the site of the Abbey); another dedicated to
Serapis (discovered 1770). *Saxon Encampments.* Almonbury; Bailey hill,

Bradfield (fair and perfect); Barwick-in-Elmet; Conyng-garth in Soriven; Gipton near Leeds; Kirkburton. *Danish Encampments.* Armley, called Giant's hill; Castlehaugh, Gisburne; Gateshill near Ripley. *Abbeys* of Barnoldswick (founded in 1147 by Henry de Lacy); Fountains (founded in 1132); Kirkstall (founded by Henry de Lacy in 1147); Ripon (founded by Eata, Abbot of Melross, in 661); Roche (founded in 1147 by Richard de Bailli and Richard Fitz-Turgis); Sallay (founded in 1147 by William de Percy); Selby (founded by William I. in 1069); York, St. Mary (founded by William Rufus in 1088). *Priories* of Allerton Mauleverer (founded by Richard Mauleverer, temp. Henry II.); Bolton (founded in 1120 by William Meschines and his wife Cecilia de Romille or Romeli); Drax (founded by William Paganele, temp. Henry I.); Dunscroft (cell to Roche Abbey); Ecclesfield (cell to St. Wandrille Abbey); Embsay (founded in 1121 by William Meschines and his wife Cecilia); Healaugh (founded 1218 by Jordan and Alice de Maria); Knaresborough (founded by Richard Plantagenet, second son of King John); Monk Bretton (founded by Adam Fitz-Swain about 1186); Monkhill (founded by Robert de Lacy in 1090); Nostal (founded in 1121 by Ralph Adlave, Chaplain to Henry I.); Tickhill (founded temp. Henry III.); YORK (founded by Ralph Paganele, who came over with William le Bastard); another (founded in 1202 by Hugh Murdac); and a third, dedicated to St. Nicholas (founded ante 1403). *Nunneries* of Arthington (founded by Peers de Ardyngton in twelfth century); Dolebank (founded by Sir Thomas Gascoyne, bart.); Esholt (founded by Simon de Ward in twelfth century); Hampole (founded in 1170 by William de Clarefai and Avicia de Fanai his wife); Kirklees (founded temp. Henry II.); Nunappleton (founded by Adeliza de St. Quintin, temp. Stephen); Nun Monkton (founded temp. Stephen, by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife); Syningthwaite (founded about 1160 by Bertram de Haget); Walding Well (founded by Ralph de Cheurolcourt); YORK (founded ante 1145). *Churches* of Adel (beautiful specimen of the Norman, built ante 1100); Bardsey; Carlton; Guiseley (nave semicircular arches, clustered columns, and Norman capitals); Halifax (erected temp. Henry I.); Harewood; Hatfield; Horton (erected temp. Henry I.); Kirkburton; Leeds, St. Peter; Linton (Norman); Sheffield, St. Peter (erected 1100); Sherburn (nave purely Saxon); Thornton-in-Lonsdale (early Norman); Thorpe Salvin (handsome Saxon doorway); YORK, All Saints, St. Gregory (part of one of the walls remains), St. Margaret's (the porch an extraordinary specimen of Saxon sculpture). *Chapels* of Beeston; Bolsterstone (founded 1412); Bolton bridge; Bondgate Ripon (now a National School); Bridge Hewick (in ruins); Eldroth near Dawkland; Harthead (Norman); Hubberholme (Norman); Ingleton (twelfth century); Ingmanthorpe; Knaresborough, St. Robert's (cut out of the solid rock); Micklehow hill (erected about 1200, no remains); Mirfield; Swinton (beautiful Saxon remains); Wakefield-on-the-bridge (now a News-room; see Gent. Mag. 1808); YORK, St. James, St. Sepulchre (underneath which is a prison for ecclesiastics), St. William by Ouse bridge (erected 1268, taken down 1810). *Founts* at Bolton; Doncaster (Saxon); Ingleton (very curious Norman); Linton; Thorpe Salvin (representing the seasons of the year). *Castles* of Almondbury; Bingley; Bradford; Burton (built either by the Saxons, or the Normans); Cawood; Conisborough (built by William, the first Earl of Warren); Denton; Drax (built by Philip de Tallevilla, ante Stephen); Elslack (embattled by Godfrey de Alte Ripa, 12 Edward II.); Harewood (built soon after the Norman invasion); Haverah (perhaps erected by John of Gaunt about 1371); Kirkby Malzeard (belonged to the Mowbrays); Knaresborough (built by Serlo de Burgh, who came over with Wm. I.); LEEDS (built by the De Lacys); Pontefract (built by Ilbert de Lacy, temp. Wm. I.); Sandal Magna (built about 1320 by John Earl of Warren); Sedbergh; Sheffield (built by Thomas de Farnival, temp. Henry III.); Skipton (built by Robert de Romille in the eleventh century); Sowerby (belonged to the Earls of Warren); Spofforth (built temp. Edward III.); Tadcaster; Thorne; Tickhill (probably built by Roger de Busli, temp. Wm. I.); YORK (erected ante Athelstan); another (built by Wm. I.). *Mansion* of

Bolton Hall, *Caves*. Ginglepot, Ingleton; Hurtlepot, Ingleton; Knaeve Knoll hole, Thorpe; Weathercoate (equally sublime and terrible); Yordas (singular place).

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Lakes. Giggleswick Tarn; Malham Tarn (the source of the Aire); Plumpton.

Eminences and Views. The Vale of Aire; Allerton Mauleverer, variegated landscapes; Aldfield; Benthall contains the softest and the wildest scenery of Ewecross; the Belvedere, Bilham-house, commands the richest prospect in this Riding; Castleberg Rock; Chevin hill, above Ouley, looks down over the rich vale of the Wharfe, Farnley Hall, &c.; Conisborough, many beautiful views; Dent dale, viewed from the higher grounds, presents the picture of a terrestrial paradise; Gisburn Park; Gordale Scar, one of the most awfully grand scenes of rock and water in Craven; Hackfall, sequestered and romantic spot; Handsworth; Harewood-house, commanding extensive views; Haslewood, famed for the extent and richness of its prospects; Heath; Hubberholme, interesting scenes; **INGLEBOROUGH** hill, 2361 feet above the level of the sea; Ingleton Church-yard, commands a fine view of the vale of Lonsdale; Jennett's Cave; Kilnsey Crag, 270 yards long, and 165 feet high; Kirkstall Abbey; Knaresborough, beautiful scenery; Malham Cove; Micklehow-hill, striking prospect of the surrounding country; **PENNIGENT** hill, 3220 feet above the level of the sea; Plumpton rock, singularly beautiful; Raven Ree, 40 yards high, covered with evergreens; Red House, fine view of York; Ribstone Hall, commanding an extensive prospect; Roche Abbey, a most luxuriant and fascinating landscape; Studley Royal Park, the most admired in the North of England, in which are the ruins of Fountains Abbey, the most beautiful, perhaps, in the kingdom; Thornton Scar; Thornton Force, viewed from the basis below forms an exceedingly fine picture; Wharfedale; **WHARNSIDE**, the highest mountain in England or Wales, being 5340 feet above the level of the sea.

Natural Curiosities. Aldfield mineral springs; Askern mineral springs; Boston medicinal waters, discovered 1744; Brimham Craggs, astonishing natural curiosities; Dodk Cave; Eshton St. Helen's Well; Giggleswick Scar; Giggleswick ebbing and flowing well; Gilthwaite mineral spring, discovered 1664; Harrogate chalybeate wells, one discovered 1571 by Captain Slingsby, sulphurous springs discovered 1783 and 1819; Horley-green mineral water, strongest known; Hulpit and Huntpit holes at the base of Pennigent-hill; Ilkley cold bath; Knaresborough dropping well, and sulphur spaw; Loversall St. Helen's Well; Stainforth Force, beautiful waterfall; Thornton Scar and Force, a curious cascade.

Public Edifices. Abberford National School. Ackworth Quaker School. Arksey Free Grammar School, founded by the will of Bryan Cooke, Esq. dated Jan. 3, 1660. Barkisland Free School, founded in 1657 by Sarah Gledhill. Barnsley Free Grammar School, founded 1665 by Thomas Keresforth, Gent. Batley Free School, founded 10 Jac. 1. by Rev. Wm. Lee, rebuilt 1818. Beamsby Hospital, founded by Margaret Countess of Cumberland, 35 Eliz. Bingley Free Grammar School, founded 20 Henry VIII.; National School, established 1814. Bolton Free School, founded about 1698 by Hon. Robt. Boyle. Bondgate Hospital, Ripon, founded *ante* John; National School, formerly a Chapel. Bradford Free Grammar School, founded temp. Edw. VI. Braithwaite School, founded 1778 by will of Edward Yates. Burnt Yates Free School, founded 1760 by Rear Admiral Robert Long. Carlton Hospital, founded in 1700 by Mr. Farrard Spence; Free Grammar School, founded in 1705 by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson. Cawood Hospital, built by Mr. Wm. James in 1724. Cawthorne Free School, founded 1639 by a decree of the Duchy of Lancaster. Clapham School, founded in 1815 by Henry Winterburne. Darton Free Grammar School, founded by George Beaumont, 1675. North Deighton Free School, founded by the will of Sir Hugh Palliser, 1791. **DONCASTER** Free Grammar School; Dispensary established 1792; Mansion House, erected 1744; Theatre, erected 1775. Drax Free Grammar School, founded 1667 by Chas. Read, gent. Drighling-

ton Free Grammar School, founded by the will of James Margetson, Abp. of Armagh, May 31, 1678. Eareby School, founded 1594 by Robert Hindle, Esq. Giggleswick Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. in 1553, for youth from every quarter of the globe! HALIFAX Blue Coat Hospital and Almshouse, founded by the will of Nathaniel Waterhouse, 1642; Cloth Hall; Dispensary; Gaol; Piece Hall, erected at an expence of 12,000*l.* by the manufacturers, and opened 1779; Theatre. Harrogate promenade room, opened 1805; Theatre, erected 1788. Hemsworth Free Grammar School, founded by the will of Abp. Holgate, 1555; Hospital, by ditto. Heptonstall Free Grammar School, founded by the will of the Rev. Charles Greenwood, 1642. Hipperholme Free School, founded by the will of Matthew Broadley, esq. of London, 1647. Huddersfield Cloth Hall, built 1765, by Sir John Ramsden, bart.; Dispensary, established 1814; National School, established 1819. Knaresborough Charity School, founded 1765 by Thomas Richardson, esq.; Free School, founded 1616 by Rev. Robert Chaloner; National School, erected 1814. LEEDS Charity School, established 1705; Free Grammar School, founded by the will of Sir William Sheafield, March 6, 1652; General Infirmary, built by subscription in 1768; Horse barracks; Hospital, founded in 1653 by John Harrison; House of Recovery, built 1802; Mixed Cloth Hall, erected by subscription in 1758; Moot Hall, erected 1713; two National Schools; New Court House and Prison, built 1812; Philosophical Hall, built 1820; three Schools of Industry; Theatre, erected 1771; White Cloth Hall, built 1771. Linton Hospital, founded by will of Richard Fountain, esq. July 15, 1721. Otley Grammar School, founded in 1611 by Thomas Cave. Pool Bridge, built 1754. Ripley Free School, built by Catharine and Mary Ingilby, in 1702. RYON Free Grammar School, founded in 1546 by Edward VI.; Hospitals, one founded by Abp. Thurstan, who died 1144; another, temp. John; a third, temp. Edw. IV. by one of the Nevils; and a fourth by Zachariah Jepson of York; Theatre, opened 1792; Town Hall, erected 1801, by Mrs. Allanson, of Studley. Rotherham Free Grammar School, founded in 1584 by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, esq. Royston Free Grammar School, founded 5 James I. Sedbergh Grammar School, founded by Edward III. SHEFFIELD Cutlers' Hall, built 1638, rebuilt 1726; Free Grammar School, founded in 1603 by Thomas Smith, of Crowland; General Infirmary, built by subscription, 1793; Hospital, founded in 1670 by Henry Earl of Norwich; Hospital and School, erected by Thomas Hollis, merchant; Military Barracks; Theatre, erected 1762, but subsequently rebuilt; Town Hall, erected 1700. Sherburn Hospital and Grammar School, founded 1619 by Robert Hungate, esq. Skipton Grammar School, founded in 1548 by Wm. Ermysted, clerk. Skircote Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1585. Tadcaster Bridge, one of the finest in the county. Thornhill Grammar School, founded by Rev. Charles Greenwood, M.A. Rector, temp. Chas. I. Threshfield Grammar School, founded in 1674 by Rev. Matthew Hewitt, Rector of Linton. Tickhill Hospital, founded *ante* 1225. WAKEFIELD Charity School; Cross, an elegant structure; Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth; House of Correction. Wetherby Bridge. Whixley Hospital, founded by will of Christopher Tancered, 1754. YORK Assembly-rooms, erected 1730 from a design by Lord Burlington; Cavalry-barracks, erected 1795; County Hall, opened 1777; County Hospital, erected about 1741; County Prison, formerly the Castle; Debtors' Prison, completed 1705; Dispensary, instituted 1788; Foss Bridge, erected 1811; Free School, erected 1804; Gaol, begun 1802, now about to be greatly enlarged; Grammar School, founded by Queen Mary; Guildhall, a beautiful Hall of the pointed style, erected 1446; House of Correction, erected 1814; Hewley's Hospital, founded 1700 by Lady Sarah Hewley; Lunatic Asylum, established 1777; Mansion House, erected 1726; Merchant's Hall; Middleton's Hospital, founded in 1659 by Mrs. Ann Middleton; Ouse Bridge; Retreat for insane Quakers, erected 1794; Subscription Library, erected 1811; Theatre Royal, erected over the ancient Cloisters of St. Leonard's Hospital, opened 1765.

(To be continued.)

S. T.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 12.
YOUR intelligent correspondent Mr. Weeton, having in your last Number alluded to the opinion I expressed in the Gentleman's Magazine, part i. p. 410, on publishing manuscripts which contain the blazon of the arms of individuals antecedent to the 14th century, I take leave to reply to his observations; and which I do with the greater pleasure, because I flatter myself that my remarks will be acceptable to him, and that they will tend to illustrate the subject of his letter.

In the utility of his suggestion of printing "ancient Rolles of Armes made at everie service, or so manie of them as yet remaine," I entirely concur, so far as it relates to those which it can be clearly proved were either compiled at the period to which they profess to belong, or were copied from documents of unquestionable authenticity. Upon the list of "Rolles" given by your Correspondent, it is the chief object of this letter to offer some comments, and in which I trust he will agree, though the objections which I am about to submit respecting some of them, did not perhaps occur to him. It is, however, fair to Mr. Weeton to state, that where he is in error he has been manifestly misled by an Heraldic writer whose work is justly held in high repute, but which, like every other production of the human mind, has its merits partially obscured by inaccuracies.

To proceed chronologically with the "Rolles" alluded to by your Correspondent:

1. "The Roll of Battle Abbey." If I understand his letter rightly, his idea is confined to "ancient Rolles of Armes:" it is therefore sufficient to observe, that independently of the just suspicion of the authenticity of that document, it of course does not contain any blazon of arms, and hence does not come within the plan of the work which he suggests.

2. "The Catalogue of such noble men, lordes, and gentlemen of name, as came into this lande with William Conqueror, from Hollingshed's Chronicle." Upon this article it is only necessary to observe that it is merely one version of the apocryphal "Roll of Battle Abbey."

3. "The Return of Knights' Fees

held in the reign of Henry the Second, contained in the 'Liber Niger Secocarii'." Although this record presents the names of the Knights of England at that period, it has nothing whatever to do with their *arms*, even if it be admitted that armorial bearings, in the modern acceptation of the word, were then known; and consequently, like the articles before mentioned, it does not come within the plan of the publication which Mr. Weeton has proposed.

4. "The List of the Knights serving in the royal camp of Henry the Third, anno 1220, entitled, 'Les Noms de Chevaliers en le Champe Henry III.'" Your Correspondent evidently alludes to the List printed in the Antiquarian Repertory, and in considering it to have been formed in the reign of Henry the Third, he not only appears to be supported by the accomplished writer to whom he refers, but also by the editor of the "Bibliotheca Heraldica*." A few words, however, will be sufficient to shew the error into which they have fallen. That List is, with some trifling differences, a copy of the valuable MS printed by Mr. Mores in 1748; and which, as its editor has observed, was undoubtedly compiled in the early part of the reign of Edward the Second, nearly *ninety years* after the period which has been assigned to it. In p. viii. Mr. Mores has argued that it was written between the 15th and 19th of Edward II. anno 1321—1326; but from the circumstance of its describing the arms of the Earl of Cornwall to have been Vert six eagles Or, it is evident that it was compiled between the years 1308, when Piers Gaveston was created to that dignity, and his death in 1314. The only material variation which I have discovered between Mores' work and the article in the Antiquarian Repertory, besides its inaccurate orthography is, that the latter includes "Le Conte de Stafford," which title did not exist until the 25th Edw. III. anno 1351. The idea then, that that list was compiled in the reign of Henry the Third, is at once proved to be absurd; and I shall not, therefore, waste another word upon the subject.

The next article noticed by Mr. Weeton, is

5. "The MS. in the Bodleian Library, which was printed by Mr.

Mores." Of the authenticity of that MS. I have no other means of judging, than from the very close resemblance between that work and the *contemporary* roll in the Cotton. MS. Caligula, A. xvii. of which I spoke in a former letter, and consequently I have not the shadow of a doubt of its genuineness; but I have in vain sought in Mr. Mores' volume for a reference to the MS. from which it was taken†.

6. "The blazon of the arms of the Nobility attached to the celebrated letter from the English Barons to Pope Boniface VIII. anno 1301." Of the value of that important document, in every point of view, no one is more deeply impressed than myself, and I fully concur in your Correspondent's remarks upon the subject.

7. "The Roll in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, No. 33, 8495, of the names and arms of the 260 Nobles, Banneretts, and Knights, in the reign of Edward the Second." Of the character of that MS. I have at present no other means of judging than from the description of it in the "*Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*," from which it is almost certain that it is not a MS. of the period, even if it be not, as I am inclined to suppose, a copy of the one printed by Mr. Mores. I infer that Mr. Weeton's assertion, that it contains the arms of 260 Nobles, &c. is taken from Mr. Dallaway's notice of it: whether that number applies to the Nobles and Banneretts, or whether it also includes the Knights, I know not; but in the latter case my conjecture would be erroneous, as the whole number in the volume in question exceeds a thousand. Under any circumstances, however, the Roll alluded to is, from the existence of the Cottonian MS. before referred to, and Mr. Mores' work, of less value than one of any other period would be.

8. "The Catalogue of Princes and Nobles in the expedition into France, 21 Edward III. by Brooke, Somerset Herald, preserved amongst Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library."

This MS. appears to be a transcript of the one in the Cotton. Library,

† Query, if it was MS. Dodsworth, vol. 145, No. 5086, art. 18, "The Knights of Edward the Second's time, with their arms blazoned," f. 24? If so, it does not appear from the Catalogue to be a *contemporary* copy.

marked Tiberius, x ix. and which is more generally known as the "Roll of Calais." It was printed by Mr. Mores in the volume which I have so frequently mentioned. However valuable for other objects, that Roll does not contain a contemporaneous description of the arms of the individuals present on that occasion, and could not, therefore, be included in a work professedly devoted to "*ancient Rolles of Armes*."

In your Correspondent's comprehensive suggestion "and every other known authentic Roll," I also agree; provided they come within the description pointed out in the commencement of this letter; but I would entirely reject modern compilations, unless the evidence upon which they were drawn up was unquestionable.

The "Roll of Agincourt," printing by Mr. Nicolas, contains, I have good cause to believe, the names of the Men at Arms, and persons of higher rank, who were present at the battle; and that, as no mention occurs of their arms in the MSS. from which it was copied, it is not his intention to notice them. Whilst alluding to that individual, I may be allowed to remark, that he must fully appreciate the good opinion which your Correspondent is pleased to express of him.

Having spoken of all the "Rolles" mentioned by Mr. Weeton, I shall state how far his ideas are likely to be met by works now in the press. You, Mr. Urban, have informed him that the "Roll of Carlaverock," the most interesting and valuable of all MSS. of that description, is in a forward state; to which I beg to add, that an 8vo volume will appear about January, containing

1. An exact copy of the Roll in the Cottonian MS. A. xvii. with which the proof sheets have been carefully collated.

2. Such names as occur in Mores' work, and are not included in that MS. with a notice of all important variations between them; and the arms of those few individuals in the Roll of Carlaverock which are not included by Mores, or in the Cotton. MS.

3. The blazon of several hundred arms from Seals (including those attached to the letter to Pope Boniface in 1301), of which there are drawings in some MSS. in the British Museum and in another public library, with the legends, and a short description of the

most curious of them, from the earliest period to the reign of Henry the Sixth: together, probably, with some introductory remarks upon the ancient usage of arms deduced from the contemporary evidence afforded by the contents of the volume.

Mr. Weeton will perhaps allow me to suggest to him that there is another authentic source for ascertaining the arms of ancient families; namely, from monuments and buildings, more particularly in Cathedrals and large Churches; and I have the pleasure of acquainting him that that source is at length likely to be made available in a convenient manner to Antiquaries, as Mr. Willement, the author of "Regal Heraldry," purposes, I am told, giving at intervals the blazon of those in the principal Churches. An account of the arms placed in Canterbury Cathedral, chiefly during the reigns of Henry the Fourth and Edward the Fourth, is nearly ready; and which there can be no doubt will be produced with his wonted accuracy and taste.

It will, I hope, be evident to your Correspondent, that I coincide in his opinion of the value to antiquarian literature of such a work as he suggests; but he is not perhaps aware that no publisher in London would risk it, even if the MS. were given to him.

The works which I have mentioned as being in the press, will be valuable from their contents having been derived solely from *contemporary evidence*, upon the importance of which I have so strongly insisted throughout this letter, deeming it the pole-star of every species of historical research.

Yours, &c.

CLIONAS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 13.

THE Testamenta Vetusta of Mr. Nicolas, is a very curious and valuable work. I take the liberty of offering to you as an addition to that work, a will of one of my collateral ancestors, which, from its mention of certain latent funeral customs (the pall, &c.) I consider to be rather curious.

Yours, &c.

T. D. FOSSEBROKE.

"In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord God 1500, the fourth day of May, I, John Fossebroke, beyng of hoole mynde, and sike of bodye, do bequeathe my sowle to Almyghtye Ihu and to owre ladye Marye, and to all Sayntes of hevin.—

My bodye to be buryed bys my wyf Mawde, within the paryshe church of St. Martyns in Oxford. Item, I bequeathe to the moder Church of Lyncoln, xx*d*. Item, I bequeathe to the Curate for the ministring of the Sacraments at my buryinge, and at my month's mynd, iijs. iii*d*. Item, I bequeathe to the parish church of St. Giles of Matelok, a crosse of v*d*. with a staffe and one vestment, price xxs. to pray for my sowle, Mawdys sowle, and mine, that wee bothe may be rememberid xx^{to} yeres in the pulpyt, and her fader and moder sowlis. Item, I bequeathe to the Paryshe Church of Whitewyk, of St. John the Baptist, a crosse with a staffe, of vs. and a vestment of xxs. to be prayed for in the pulpitte everye sondayes [for] xx^{to} yere, and for the sowles of my fader and moder, John and Alice, and for the sowles of Maude and Catherine. Item, I will that my Curate put all our names in the Bedroll, and rehearse our names everye Sonday, and especiall on Ester day, and to have for hys labor liij*d*. Also I wyll, that Henrye Browne of Banburye, my brother in lawe, be my cheefe executor, and Thomas Ames, gentleman, be my other executor; and to have every of them for their labor xs. and this I wyll to be trewly doon, and Maister Eggecombe, my Gossip*, to assist them in all right, and to gyve them hys best counsell, when anye of them come to hym, at all tymes, and he to have for hys labor xs.; and I require myn executors that they never goo to the lawe, but and they cannot agree in any mater or materes, then bind Maister Eggecombe to be umpire betwene them, and as he giveth sentence, so to be ruled. Item, I wyll that my brother, Sir William Chanon, in the Abbey of Leicester, have xls. to saye a Trentall for my sowle and the soule of my wyfe Maude. Item, I bequeathe to the place of Levett, in recompense for the coosts that I and myne have had in that place, and to say a solemn dirige and masses for our soulis, xls. Item, I wyll that Ricard Woodward have a good gowne and doublet, and a shyrt; a smok and an apron for hys wyfe, and iiij yardis of blankett to make hys chyldren ij cots; and a cewe

* Gossip is a term for Sponsors, frequently used in Mr. Nichols's "Progresses of James I." &c. &c.

to gyve them mylke, and never to kyl her⁺; and to praye for the sowle of hys sister and for my sowle. Item, I wyll that Maude that was haunt [sic] and cosynt to my trewe wyfe, have a gowne and smok, an apron, a paire of hosis, and a paire of shoon, and vis. viiid. in good money. Item, to my haunt Agnes a mattress, a blanket, a payre of myddell shets, a coveryng and a pillowe. Item, I bequethe to my cosynt Rob. Qwyn, as moch as xls. in haburdashery ware, and xls. in good money; and iff myn executor perceiue hym fals to theym to stele or to hide any of my goodes or detts to the value of iiijd. thenne he not to have anye peny in money. I warne them in Goddis name. Item, I wyll that the Grey Freres near London have vis. viiid. to praye for the soule of Ffryer John Okeham. Item, God be pleased, I wold have at my dirige, and at month's mynd thre [of the] iiij ordre of fliers, and every order to say dirige and mass, and to have for theyr labor every place

xiid. to make them mery, and vis. viiid. to the comun welthe of theyr places, and that same daye of my buryng a full trental, and every preest that cumeth to dirige and sayeth masse 6d., and he saye but masse to have but iiijd., everye clerke iid., everye chyld id., every best ringer iid.—iiij poore men, and they to have everye of them a blak gowne, and everye of them iid. and at my buryng xxvis. viiid. in half-peny brede, dalt in almes, as [to] William West and Richard Bechamp seemeth best; and to pore peple, that hath most nede, to pray for my soule and wifes Mawd and Katryne, with all cristen sowles, and for the quyer and the parish iijs. iiijd. in kaks, burnigs †, and roughs, and xiid. in chese, that is to saye, to everye a quarter and a halfe in ale, and exactly as moche at the month's mynde in peny dole thereat, wheder to poore syke peple, and to gude peple that have manye chyl dren, but none to noo comyn beggers; also, for lyght at such tymes to the chaunde-

* On the 12th Aug. 4 Edw. VI. John Earl of Warwick leased the park near Coventry "for the releef of the poor of the said City: for pasture of Cows and Geldings" (*Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 90). In 1519, Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, destroyed a chase for the benefit of the poor, who "for xxd. per annum, had keeping for their cows" (Id. 667). In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Glastonbury, for the year 1403, is "Et de medietate locagii unius vacci (sic) Sancti Johannis (*Warner's Glastonbury*, *Append.* xvii.) The next paragraph explains this. In the Churchwarden's accounts of Waver, co. Salop, is this Item, "Ther is a cowe gyven to the town, and not to the Churche ther, by oonne Robert Elde, of the profyttes of whiche cowe ijs. yearly is and hath beene viij or ix yeares past distributed in breade and drinke to the refreshinge of poofe people before service on Crosse Munday, which cowe is now in the custodie of Richard Webbe." Upon this the learned Authors remark, "Before the existence of a public national debt, in which the smallest portion of money may be invested, with a certainty of receiving the regular interest, corporate bodies and individuals were much at a loss how to dispose of the savings out of their incomes, and this was one of the expedients to which they had recourse. They bought cattle and let them out to tenants, covenanting to replace them in case of death or mischance. It was an accommodation too to a poor man, who could not afford to buy them, but might reap a decent subsistence from their occupation. The live stock of St. Mary's parish at this time consisted of ten cows and three sheep, and the rent of a cow appears to have been not quite 8s. 1d., that of a sheep 4d."—*Hist. of Shrewsbury*, by Archdeacon Owen and the late Rev. Mr. Blakeway, ii. 343. Aubrey mentions the following old story concerning Newton in Wilts "King Athelstan having obtained a victory over the Danes, by the assistance of the inhabitants of this place, riding to recreate himself, found a woman baitinge of her cowe, upon the way, called 'the Fosse.' This woman sate on a stool, with the cow fastened by a rope to the legge of the stoole. The manner of it occasioned the King to aske, why she did so. She answered the King, that they had no common belonging to the town. The Queen being then in his company, by their consents it was granted, that the town should have so much ground in common next adjoining to this way, as the woman would ride round upon a bare ridged horse." (*Britton's Beauties of Wilts*, iii. 125.) The Gentry were much in the habit of taking in these commons for parks, and the preceding paragraphs show why the poor often rose in insurrection against such inclosure, an instance of which I have given in my *History of Gloucester*, under Stoke Giffard. I could add more to this note, but having mentioned the custom in a compressed form in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 580, I consider it unnecessary.

† Welsh uncles and aunts are only cousins.

‡ The word is *Burneys* or *Burnigs*. It is not in any Glossary in my possession.

School, and regularly conducted to their parish Church every Sabbath-day. The appropriation of a large portion of the sacred edifice to free seats for the poor, rendered it necessary to occupy some part of what was before vacant space. In the transept stood an ancient tomb of the Greens, who gave their name to the place. This was a massive slab, resting on four walls of sand-stone, once curiously carved and painted, but defaced anterior to the memory of any person in existence, and now (lately) in a state of insecure dilapidation. The slab was removed with all possible care, laid in the floor immediately over the vault of the persons it commemorates (its inlaid brass effigies and legend being in perfect preservation), and now forming a very handsome finish to the spacious centre aisle, and quite secure by its locality from the wear of footsteps. This is part of "the havoc lately made in the Church of Greens' Norton near Towcester" (luckless proximity to the dwelling-place of a G— F—), "of the ancient tombs of the Greens."

Now for the "monumental effigies." There were formerly two recumbent figures of soft white marble or alabaster, lying by the side of the aforesaid tomb, upon walls in a most dangerous state of decay, insomuch that the Churchwardens long since thought it their duty to remove them. These figures afterwards lay in an obscure corner of the Church, from which probably they would have had no resurrection, but for the proper spirit actuating the persons now in office; and under whose superintending authority a fine country Church has been beautified and made perfect for its sacred uses. These effigies then have been, not replaced it is true, on their original site, but removed to a very short distance under a vacant arch in the North wall; and an inscription has been actually prepared to explain the occasion of their removal, to include a copy of the long-lost inscription, which Bridges in his History of Northamptonshire has alone preserved, as once attached to some part of this monument. I annex a copy, which will show how ancient a memorial this is; and am happy to add, that the researches of a friend have been rewarded by a discovery of the dates of these persons deaths, who were the grandfather and grandmother of the Sir Thomas Greene

who lay under the adjoining tomb. He died Dec. 14, 1417; she April 13, 1433.

"*Hic jacet Thomas Greene, Miles, filius et hæres Thomæ Greene, Militis, filii et hæredis Henrici Greene, Militis, (quondam unius Justiciarii Regis Edwardi Tertii,) et Maria uxor eius, filia Wilielmi Calbot, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.*"

So much for the scandalous representations of this G— F— (presuming that you have fairly made him out). Next in order are the imputations arising out of the charge of "havoc." The "merciless contractor" had nothing to do with the arrangement or derangement of these "ancient tombs." This is defence enough for him. But "really the Incumbents of Parishes, as men of education, and guardians of the sacred edifices," very many of whom are your readers and correspondents, Mr. Urban, will look askance at your "minor correspondence" for some time, I think, after your gratuitous assumption upon *such* evidence. It is, fortunately for us the Clergy of Peterborough, particularly inapplicable here: for the appointment of Rural Deans by our excellent Diocesan, affords "ample room and verge enough" for our confidence in his Lordship's anxious care of the sacred edifices: and of the discharge of their duties by that very useful body of Ecclesiastical officers, *si monumentum quaris, circumspice!* This would be a good lesson for that G— F— the next time he enacts Paul Pry in our parish Church, where, if he attended to it, he would find a *flat* contradiction (pardon the pun) to his "*destruction of the ancient tombs!*"

R. B. EXTON, Curate of
Greens' Norton.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 10.

WHEN I pointed your attention to the devastations committed at Gray's Inn Hall, I did not contemplate that I should be soon called upon to record the mutilation of another ancient structure of the same description. That to which the present communication relates, is the Hall of the Middle Temple. This edifice was of a later period than the former, having been built in the reign of Elizabeth during the Treasurership of the eminent lawyer Plowden (*ante* 1597).

Like the Hall of Gray's Inn, the

walls are of red brick, with stone dressings; the windows in the lateral walls are square, and divided by mullions into several compartments, the heads of which are semicircular, or nearly so: buttresses are attached to the intervening piers, and in the upper part of the eastern gable is a window having an arched head-way, a specimen of the Pointed style in its lowest declination. From the ridge of the roof (until lately) rose a lantern of wood, of a mixed kind of architecture, the round arches of which showed that the Roman style at the period of its erection was rapidly superseding the old Pointed architecture. The interior, in its magnificent timber roof and splendid oak screen at the principal entrance, displayed the same mixed style in all its richest variety*.

Until the present time, this building had suffered but little from the hand of the innovator, nor was it much injured by the attacks of time and the weather. It is now undergoing an extensive repair, which, unlike the restoration of the ancient Church of the Templars, appears to have been done as far as it has gone, in a very slovenly manner, without the least regard to the preservation of the ancient character of the edifice in the modern additions. As a proof of this assertion, the upper part of the western gable, together with the parapet and battlements of the North side, have been rebuilt with light-coloured modern facing bricks, instead of the dark red bricks of the old style of building, forming a contrast as striking as if the red coat of a Chelsea pensioner had been patched with the blue of a Greenwich veteran. To crown the whole, the ancient lantern has been replaced by a pigeon-house erection, in the pure fantastic style, of the same design and character as that already denounced at Gray's Inn. The old weather-cock will probably be deemed too antiquated to occupy a corresponding station at the top of the new lantern; but should the superintendants of the present repairs require a finish to the elegant structure alluded to, I would recommend them to adopt a "Wig" as the most appropriate and happy device to ornament the apex of this *carpenter-like* structure.

The interior of the building is now filled up with scaffolding, and here I

cannot help deprecating the carelessness which has left the elaborate and curious carvings of the screen and music gallery exposed to accidental defacement. Surely so valuable a specimen of ancient carved oak would not have been too dearly protected at the expence of a screen of a few deal-boards, a species of material which I am sure is not wanting in the stores of the "architect" of these repairs. Its value can never be appreciated by those who could direct such additions as I have already detailed to be made to the ancient structure. No; to their ideas, as many superficial feet of painted deal, set off with carpenter's mouldings, would be worthier of preservation, as according more exactly with the *advanced state of the arts* in the present period.

If public Corporations take no more care of the precious deposits committed to their charge if Benchers, and Deans and Chapters, think that all that is required of them is limited to plastering and patching old structures, we shall soon witness the total destruction of the few ancient buildings which have reached our days, and in their place a spurious imitation, resembling them only in the decay, which the fragile materials will bring on as effectually as the hand of time has done on the originals.

A new building has been latterly attached to the South side of this fine old Hall, which displays a specimen of the spurious style to which I have alluded. It is built of the same modern bricks as those with which the old Hall has been patched, but coined, and ornamented like that with stone work; it is true in its windows and buttresses, it somewhat assimilates in style with the Hall; but the latter have been most absurdly topped with what are intended for *pinnacles*, a poor attempt to combine the ecclesiastical with the domestic style of architecture; and to complete the irregularity of the design, the said pinnacles are made to vary in their construction; thus those at the angles of the building are formed of *iron*, and hollowed out like cages. The intermediate ones are square obelisks without crockets, and closely assimilate to posts.

On the Eastern side of this building is a doorway, with a low arch, and bounded by a square-headed architrave; in the spandrels are plain shields; the

* See two large interior views of this Hall, and one exterior, by Malcolm.

whole design puerile and modern. Above this doorway are two pannels, the upper one ensigned with a holy lamb, the lower one, which is the largest, bears the following inscription in Roman capitals :

"*Edificium hoc, a Johanne Mander, nuper e magistris de banco, designatum, et sub auspiciis Georgii Domini Kenyon, Theasaurarii MDCCCXXII—III, feliciter inceptum, Franciscus Bushell Reaston, Theasaurarius MDCCCXXIII—IV, consummavit.*"

In a porch attached to this building, is a stone tablet, which has been removed from some part of the Hall, bearing the date 1595, in good preservation. It proves the correctness of the period I have before assigned to the erection of the Hall, and will, I trust, be preserved in some conspicuous part of it.

At some future period I may be again called upon to advert to the subject of these repairs, as well as to the restoration of the Church, which certainly bears the mark of a closer attention to propriety than the alterations I have had occasion to notice in the present communication. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

OF the many places in this country bearing the same appellation as Leith Hill (of which before in p. 232), I may mention the following, some of which, on the introduction of the use of surnames about the time or a little anterior to the Conquest, gave names to families who possessed them.

Leith, a village in Westmoreland; Leathley, Kirkleatham, Upleatham, in Yorkshire; Lathes, a hamlet a little to the northward of Penrith in Cumberland; also in the same county, Lathes a hamlet in the parish of Aigton (see Denton's MSS. cited by Hutchinson) which varies its name to Laith, Laithie, Laithes, &c. and gave name to the ancient family of Laithes, a descendant of which, Adam de Laithes, in the reign of Elizabeth, sold the lands to the inhabitants; and another descendant, Joshua Laithes, Esq. served the office of Sheriff of the county in the reign of George II. And in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, we are informed that Thomas Leathes, Esq. the last heir male, left his estates to his nephew, who assumed the name pursuant to his uncle's will.

Leath Ward, comprehending a large and fertile portion of the county, and

Leath water, or Withburn, a lake at the foot of Mount Helwellyn (see Capper's excellent *Topog. Dict.*), to which may be added Water-lath, which still retains its original orthography.

The Lathes of Kent are referable to the same source, and from whence our Leet Courts derive their name. In Blomefield's excellent *County History*, is mentioned Lathes, a manor in Old Buckenham, which gave name to a family of the name of Lathe, mentioned by him so far back as anno 1110, and which was subsequently varied to At Lathe, Attelathe, Layth, &c. Besides these instances we read of Lethes, a river in Spain; Lethæus, a river in Asia Minor; to which may be added, that in Persia the name is further varied to Leis. See Richardson's *Dissertations*, and the article Laith or Leith of the *Nouv. Dict. Historiq. par Chandon et Delandine*, 1800.

In Betham's *Gen. Tables*, 645 to 649 inclusive, the name frequently occurs separate and in combination; but it is unnecessary to cite more instances, there being sufficient to shew the prevalence of the custom of that extraordinary people of giving the titles of their Deity as names to places; and were a full investigation of all the solar epithets still current, to be made, would tend to throw much light upon their history.

As this hill is one of the most conspicuous stations in this country, it was to be expected that some Druidical remains would have been discovered on it. That such in modern times have not been observed, may perhaps be accounted for, from its geological structure and position. The hill itself consists entirely of an immense deposit of ferruginous sand, which rises through the chalk formation that surrounds it, to a great extent on all sides, being situated nearly in the middle of the great chalk basin, which extending from the eastern extremity of the country by Lynn and Cromer, stretches to the westward as far as Bridport, a distance of nearly 250 miles in length, and about 100 miles in breadth from South to North, throughout the whole of which there are no large stone quarries, except layers of flints and beds of soft lime stone, altogether unsuitable for the solid and durable structures which that enterprising and wonderful race usually erected, and which in other situations still attest their former greatness and magnificence. A. Z. I.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

60. *The History of Shrewsbury.* By Archdeacon Owen, and the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway. *With Plates.* 2 vols. 4to. Harding and Co.

IN the former part of this Volume * we had the melancholy office of recording the death and distinguished merits of one of the Authors of this masterly Work. The other eminent Antiquary, though senior to Mr. Blake-way, we are happy to perceive has succeeded his brother Historian in his pastoral charge at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

The Welch writers make Shrewsbury the foundation of Dyffenwall Moell-mydd, or Dunwallo Molmutius (438 ante Christum), the man who is *said* to have made the four straight Roman roads, the Watling-street, &c.—Now the best way to examine these legendary stories is to compare them with the existing things; and the works of Sir Richard Colt Hoare in particular enable us to ascertain real British Topographical History by the infallible evidence of the remains. With regard, for instance, to the four great Roman roads, straight and formed upon the points of the compass, nothing is more clear, than that in the pretended æra of Dunwallo Molmutius, the Britons had only their own trackways, which wound along hills, and covered ways that proceeded from village to village. So also in respect to their pretended Cities, it is well known that their tribes or clans had migratory settlements upon the banks of rivers, or among fertile meadows, and that they had district fortresses, to which under danger they retreated. All this is clearly shown in Strabo, Diodorus, and Cæsar, and from these and other authentic sources, compared with actual remains in Mr. Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," vol. II. chap. xi. on *Earthworks*. Shrewsbury it is well-known is a peninsula in the form of a horse-shoe, so made by the winding of the Severn. The following passage in the Encyclopedia, p. 498, is therefore precisely in point:—"It appears from Cæsar,

that a hill surrounded, or rather peninsulated by a river, and fortified with a wall across the isthmus, was deemed a very strong position."

Such was *Vescontio*, now *Besançon*; and such were the favourite positions also of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes. *Avarecum* now *Bourges* in Berry was a peninsula almost surrounded by a river and marsh, and had a very narrow adit. This was another strong position. We have a fine fac-simile of these positions [described by Cæsar] on Carnochon farm, near St. Bride's Bay. It is a peninsula *crossed* half way by a natural broad ditch with nearly perpendicular sides to the level of the sea, and the rest guarded by four parallel ramparts? It further appears from Cæsar, that ramparts across the adits were not deemed indispensable, for sometimes the Britons blocked them up with an *abatis* of trees. The direct application of these passages to Shrewsbury will be apparent from the description in its British state, but we must previously object to the account of the authors, that it is of subsequent date to the Roman station at Wroxeter, and formed or occupied by the Britons, after they had abandoned Wroxeter†. It was the *rule* of the Romans to throw up stations, and make roads parallel or adjacent to British camps and trackways; and therefore *Pengwern* (Shrewsbury) was of far prior date to *Uriconium*, Wroxeter. The Roman roads and trackways are unfortunately omitted by our authors, or the matter would be more clear.

Pengwern is made upon the authority of Llywarc the palace of Cynddylan a British Prince (p. 5). We beg to add from Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, first Edition, i. 258, 259 (but we do not recollect it in the later editions) that Mr. Turner supposes this Cynddellan was the Condidan, who fell in 577 in the battle of Dirham. Of this hereafter.

The account of *Pengwern* is as follows:

"The Severn, on the eastern side of Shrewsbury, ran at least in five channels,

† Baxter and Leland, quoted page 6, merely denote *occupation*, after Wroxeter was destroyed.

* See Memoirs of Mr. Blakeway, Part I. pp. 277. 369.

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forming within these last hundred years, four islands, and spreading most probably in the days of Cynddylan into a marshy lake from the foot of the Wyle, at least as far as the site of the Abbey. On the Northwest, ancient tradition attests, and the face of the ground confirms the idea, that Cotton-hill was connected with Frankwell by a bank, which caused the river to spread over the rich meadows called the Pur-ditches in a broad lake, and forced its waters under Henicot and Crosshill (in a channel still strongly marked by its banks, and discernible at all times, particularly during floods) till they found their way into the present channel at Hagley Bridge." P. 7.

The next point of information which we receive is of the place, where Cyndellán died, (*Withington* or *Whittington*), so that he could not have been the *Candidán* who fell at Dirham.

A good work upon the remains of British Antiquity, *i.e.* containing all their *local remains*, utterly excluding all aid from Welch Literature, is a desideratum in Archæology. We mean no disrespect to our fellow-countrymen; but our Authors say (with sorrow, we add)

"As Welsh Literature does undoubtedly ascend to a very early period, it is to be lamented that the Antiquaries of that nation have admitted so large a portion of fictitious narrative to mingle itself with the authentic particulars which they possess, that it is become almost necessary to reject the whole." P. 11.

Now these remains consist of poetry and legend; both of which deal in imagination and superstition. Could any authentic *History* be formed out of Poetry? and what light has been or is likely to be thrown upon Abury or Stonehenge, or the discoveries recorded in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, by all the Welch Literature ever discovered? We beg not to be understood as discouraging *any* species of Literature. We simply mean, that *Archæology* and *History* have only been mysticised by such literature; and what the Roman Historians have clearly told, been involved in enigmas and puerilities. But earthworks and remains are indubitable monuments, and with pleasure we add one fortress more to the Trer-caeri's, Coxwall Hills, and Herefordshire Beacons of genuine British History. About a mile from Basschurch, at a pool called *Berth*, is a very remarkable British fortress, thus described, and its appearance in the *Vignette* of Chap. I. strongly reminds

us of that very fine specimen of British antiquity, afterwards Romanized, Old Sarum, converted into *Sorbiodunum*; a round pie-dish, turned bottom upwards on a table. Here there are two, one smaller than the other, and there are heights behind, so that this Salopian fortress resembles a Greek acropolis, *i.e.* a hill upon a plain, surrounded with distant heights.

"This strong-hold consists of two positions; one, a natural eminence about forty-five feet high, surrounded at the bottom by a circular vallum; the other an elliptical entrenchment, on which more pains have been bestowed, very much lower than the other, and perfect on three sides; the fourth being open, and apparently extended into a wider and more irregular form, the traces of which are rather indistinct and uncertain. The vallum of this elliptical entrenchment, where it faces the eminence described above, is thrice the height of any other part of it. The back parts were probably defended by water or bog.

"The whole of these two positions, with the exception of a kind of causeway to be mentioned presently, is surrounded on one side by a deep pool called the *Berth*, on all other sides by an extensive morass, which was in all probability a thousand years ago covered with water. The works are connected by a low road, made by incredible labour, of small stones heaped together, and edged by large ones; and both are connected with the main land by a similar road, leading across the morass in a curve. If this road was covered with water, as probably it was, to the depth of a few inches, strangers would not know where it was; and the loftier fortress had a farther defence in an interruption of the roads, which do not reach all the way to it, but cease within a few feet of the point of junction, and thus act as a kind of rude drawbridge; where the inhabitants might lay down a plank for their friends to come over. At the point where this interruption of the road exists, was evidently the entrance into the fort, which is there defended by two outworks, one on each side, of stones heaped up, in the manner employed by the British Caractacus, of whom Tacitus tells us 'in modum valli saxa prætruit.' The works of the lower fort are also, as has been observed, much more laboured at the point where the road connects it with the higher one." P. 8.

The passage concerning the entrance is exceedingly curious, and, according to our own recollection, novel. The antiquity of the spot is further corroborated by the parish (*Basschurch*) having given name to a Hundred, being no doubt the site where the

courts were held, because a fortified place, and by the place being also ancient demesne of the Crown.

We have in p. 14 a curious illustration of the old British Watted Houses. Among other things, it seems that the Laws of Howel Dha "have no other criterion for estimating the value of houses, even the King's hall, than by counting the number of posts. A gentleman (mab uchelwr) had usually six posts to his hall. The doors were constructed with watted twigs and clay. Indeed the word *adcllulu*, to build, is composed of the particle *ad*, and *cllilo*, alternate, to wattle together.... Many years have not elapsed since all the cottages, and most of the small farm-houses in the higher parts of Montgomeryshire, were watted only, even without an outer coat of plaster."

Thus it is apparent, that the old watted Church at Glastonbury is conformable to contemporary modes of building.

A lithograph is given from an original inscription upon a sepulchral pillar to the memory of Eliseg, a king of old Powis of the British line. The letters are very curious, and show two important facts, that the British characters of the æra are in form what may be called Greco-Roman, that is to say, they have the appearance of Latin written in Greek—possibly the character was in a great measure borrowed from the old Druidical Greek letters. The *ecy*, the *essey*, the *gees*, the *tees*, &c. are of the Anglo-Saxon form, and decidedly show that their alphabet had been in previous use among the Britons.

Such are the reflections which have occurred to us, upon perusing the first Chapter. In the second, relating to the Anglo-Saxon period, we have only to observe, that Domesday book does not give us a census of the whole population, only of those who owed rents or services to the crown. The following account of Anglo-Saxon modes of living in towns, is seemingly well supported.

"We must not suppose, that the circuit surrounded by this rampart was filled, as now, with the habitations of men closely wedged together.... The state of society at that time was not sufficiently matured to permit the operations of husbandry to be safely conducted at any distance from fenced towns. If a precarious harvest were

sometimes snatched from the adjoining country, it was all stacked and thrashed within the town; and, at the time of which we are treating, much corn was probably grown on spots now occupied by streets and alleys and gardens, and we may believe, that each of the Saxon burgesses had, as is still the case in some states of Germany, his little acre or field of arable land for the supply of the immediate wants of his family, contiguous to the burgrave in which he dwelt." P. 31.

The Norman part of the work is excellently compiled; but our limits will allow us only to notice a few particulars.

Of the term *Folly*, applied to buildings, we refer the authors to Du Cange's *Foloiu*. — Speaking of the battle of Shrewsbury, our authors quote the *Angla Sacra*, concerning the disposition of the body of Hotspur.

We beg to lay before them the following record on this subject, which our Chroniclers seem not to have known. The head and quarters of Henry Hotspur were exhibited over the gate at York, and afterwards delivered to Elizabeth his wife to be buried. Claus 5 Henr. IV. pars i. m. 28. Any interment at or near Shrewsbury is therefore out of the question.

In p. 287 we find the following entry,

"Paid for a yard of hempen cloth, and for painting six dozen of leopard's heads for badges to be used by the poor gathering alms, 18d."

Upon this item, the authors make the following remarks.

"This and a following entry may serve to confirm the opinion of those who deny that the dissolution of Monasteries had any thing to do with the increase of pauperism in England. Here, as it seems, were, fifteen years before the least surmise of that great event, seventy-two beggars issuing out of one town, and furnished by the magistrates with its armorial bearing to enforce their supplications for charity. The legislature, ten years later, by statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, sanctioned this practice, directing the Justices of Peace to give licence under their seals to poor aged and impotent persons, permitting them to beg within a certain precinct; and the preamble to this act, which preceded the dissolution by more than five years, declares 'that in all places throughout England vagabonds and beggars have of long time increased, and daily do increase, in great and excessive numbers.' Similar complaints arose in many other countries about the same time; and the influx of the precious metals poured in upon Eu-

rope from the American mines, and thus enhancing the price of all the necessities of life, appears to be the only sufficient cause of this unhappy result, which has so long excited our heaviest complaints, and employed ineffectually our most 'piercing wits.' I. p. 287.

This paragraph is excellent; but it cannot be said that the Dissolution of the Monasteries did not enormously aggravate the existing pauperism.

A great light is thrown upon the civil government of the nation by the following item and remarks.

"Reward to a messenger of our Lord the King, bearing a commission of the said Lord the King for double watch to be kept while the said Lord the King shall be in parts beyond the seas, 2s."

Our Authors here remark,

"It was on the 30th of May, 1520, that Henry embarked at Dover for his famous interview with Francis I. of France at the field of '*Cloth of Gold*.' So many great peers accompanied him on this costly and foolish journey, that his apprehensive government deemed it expedient to superintend the police of the kingdom with redoubled vigilance during his absence." I. p. 287.

Thus it appears that the police of the kingdom being placed in the feudal militia, the Crown had no controlling force to keep it in subjection; and that therefore the great Barons could rise, singly, against each other, or jointly in rebellion, with the greatest facility; because they alone had force sufficient for administration of the police, which they could divert to other purposes. The error was trusting the police to them, instead of a distinct body owning no duty but to the Crown.

Our general readers do not know that Henry VIII. created his daughter Mary, afterwards Queen, Prince of Wales, and that she went by the title of "my ladie Prince's grace." P. 305.

This work contains too ample a portion of superior and curious information to be passed over lightly, and we shall resume it again.

(To be continued.)

61. *The Lives of Francis North, Baron Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles II. and James II.; of the Hon. Sir Dudley North; and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. John North. By the Hon. Roger North.* 3 vols. 8vo. Colburn.

THIS is an interesting work of Biography, strongly stamped with all the features of the times to which it re-

lates. Considered only as the memoirs of the three individuals of the Guilford family, the work is merely one of amusement, deriving its attraction from the amplitude and simplicity of its details, and from a circumstantial minuteness which gives it the air of ingenuous candour, but which at the same time makes it border very closely upon the tedious. This familiar communication of petty circumstances was so much the fashion of that period, that it gives an individuality to these old works, and we are charmed with the appearance of conversing with the olden times, and can almost fancy we are among the plumed hats, slashed doublets, and embroidered cloaks of the merry Monarch's court. A modern book would be rendered prolix and intolerably dull by any such minutiae; and we believe that J. J. Rousseau is the only recent author who has contrived to create an intense delight in the perusal of volumes of Confessions, which in substance signify nothing. But the *Lives of the North* family comprise, in fact, much of the private and even political history, or rather memoirs of the reigns of Charles and his brother James. They throw much light upon contemporary authors, and we have here exhibited, as in a mirror, the secret machinations and hidden policy which actuated the great politicians and court intriguers of the period. The *Life of Lord Guilford* is an invaluable history of the profession of the law during his eventful career, and a more melancholy history of polluted justice and human depravity can scarcely be found in the *Annals of Tacitus*, or in any work ancient or modern. We have little else but instances of men elevated to the Bench, who, like Jefferies, spent their lives in one continued scene of blasphemy, drunkenness, and low debauch, and whose sole recommendation to office was the atrocity with which they were always willing to spill the innocent blood of those against whom the Court or Ministry had entertained any displeasure. These sanguinary pages of history ought to be the beacons of our future conduct, and whilst they should tend to make us appreciate the blessings of the present more pure and enlightened times, they ought also to make us wary and circumspect, lest any of the old leaven of unrighteousness still exist, or be introduced amongst us.

The three subjects of our Biography were the sons of the second Dudley Lord North, Baron of Kirtling, &c. and the eldest of them, Francis, was brought up to the profession of the law, having been entered as a student in the Middle Temple in Nov. 1655, upon paying his entrance fee of 3*l.* 10*s.* the ordinary fine being in those simple times only 5*l.* Our hero was what might be called a polite and well-governed youth amongst his contemporaries, but those were not the days of purity or decorum, and we accordingly find our embryo Lord Chancellor of England, sacrificing openly to Bacchus, and engaging in other scenes which in these more refined days would be reckoned at least indecorous. He kept from over-running the constable, his father allowing him 50*l.* *per ann.* which was no less than 5*l.* more than was allowed Judge Jefferies. Our hero, though not exactly a time-serving man, executes a job for the Court, which was generally spurned at by the profession, and he is forthwith made a King's Counsel. He is afterwards made successively Solicitor General, Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor, the ultima Thule of all legal careers. In these several offices he displayed, considering the times, great moderation of conduct, committing no acts of decided corruption, and never gratifying the higher powers by sacrificing the innocent upon the scaffold. His rivals were the sanguinary and infamous Jefferies, and the scarcely less guilty Sir William Jones, the latter of whom became Chief Justice, and the former was successively created both Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Keeper of the Great Seal. Lord Guilford died on his pillow, at peace with all mankind, and in possession of office and royal favour, which was no ordinary felicity at a period when human life was held at so low an estimate, that the Courts of Law more resembled the shambles than the Halls of Justice, and, if possible, were equally sanguinary with many of those subsequent scenes of iniquity called Courts of Justice in the French Revolution. Lord Guilford tells us, that whilst Sir William Jones was exerting "an undue fervour in prosecuting men to death for high treason upon Oates's plot," he secretly knew that the plot itself was an artful fiction, and

that those whom he consigned to the axe or gallows were innocent of crime. His Lordship tells us that this horrible guilt was "the greatest load of all that sat upon and oppressed his spirits," but we nevertheless find that these multiplied and atrocious assassinations were made by him the stepping-stones to his promotion to the Chief Justiceship of the Bench. The King consults Lord Guilford upon the propriety of elevating to the Bench a certain infamous character, and his Lordship conscientiously tells his Majesty, what all the world knew, that this person was "a dunce and no lawyer; not worth a groat, having spent his estate by debauched living—of no truth nor honesty, but guilty of wilful perjury to gain the borrowing of a sum of money."—"My Lord," said the King, "I thank you," and went away, and soon after the warrant came, and he was instated. This anecdote alone will prove the excessive wickedness of the times.

But Lord Guilford confesses that Lord Stafford "was pronounced guilty upon the grossest error, in common justice, that was ever known." With these sentiments, it was the paramount duty of his Lordship, as an honest man, to throw up office and to denounce the Ministry that were making him embroe his hands in the blood of the innocent; but we find, on the contrary, that he allows the unfortunate Earl to be led a guiltless victim to the scaffold, and yet he continues to hold office under a Sovereign and in conjunction with a Ministry that could thus pervert justice to an instrument of murder. But all religion, morality, and humanity had fled the Kingdom upon the accession of Charles, and we find that the most pious and the most flagitious associated in friendship. Sir W. Jones, with his scores of sacrificed victims on his conscience, was the intimate friend of the pious Tillotson, and even Bishop Burnet acknowledges him to have been a good man at bottom.

Full justice is done by our author to the strong mind, and great legal knowledge of Sir Mathew Hale, whose character displays a mortifying mixture of learning and ignorance, of purity and corruption. This celebrated man was very partial and corrupt on the Bench, but his corruption and partiality were against the Court, and in favour of the

popular side, and thus he escaped all reproach for venality; as if partiality in a judge were not equally reprehensible, whether it be in favour of the Court or against it. With a knowledge of the law in which he was unrivalled, he rather despised, or at least but little valued, his professional pre-eminence, and was extremely solicitous to shine as a natural philosopher and theologian, in both of which characters he was immeasurably surpassed by others. He brought his children up in such extreme severity of religious discipline, that they broke loose from their insufferable trammels, and ran, as Lord Guilford assures us, into the very opposite extremes of profligacy, and at length "died in the very sinks of pollution." The greatest reproach, however, to the memory of this great man, is his superstition, which impelled him to burn the two unfortunate old women as witches. This was the more reprehensible, as Lord Guilford and others had already got above the dark superstition of the age, at least to the extent of seeing the cruelty and folly of executing any persons on such a charge.

Lord Guilford bears witness to the levity, meanness, and extreme cruelty of James II. who, in stimulating Jefferson to slaughter the followers of Monmouth, used facetiously to call it "stag-hunting and fox-hunting."

Sir *Dudley North* was a younger brother of Francis Lord Guilford, and being in his youth rather wild and irregular, he was sent off to Turkey as an adventurer, and became a leading member of the Levant Company, the affairs of which he conducted at Constantinople with sagacity and prudence, residing in that city for many years. He returned to England with wealth and credit, and was made a Commissioner of Customs. His great knowledge of both the theory and practice of foreign trade, induced the Government to create him one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; but party bickerings again drove him to the Custom Board. It is singular, that such was the penetration and sagacity of this person, that although living in an age of prejudice and ignorance, his pamphlet upon trade contains many of the most enlightened doctrines of the Political Economists of the present day. This gentleman's descriptions of what he

witnessed and experienced during his residence in Turkey, are given with a business-like plainness, and are often very amusing. They are also illustrative of the morals and habits of the Turks in that distant period; and although they are of a more confined nature, they appear to be more genuine and authentic than many of the relations of Sir Paul Rycaut.

Whilst Sir Dudley North is recording all the peculation and injustice which he witnessed at Constantinople, his brother is noting down the violence and frauds of the public authorities at home; and it is difficult, by comparing their statements, to pronounce whether the Turks or the English of that day were the most depraved. In point of peculation they were about equal; in point of cruelty and private violence we fear our ancestors had the ascendancy. What we might have been, but for the influence of our more pure faith, it is difficult to say.

These Memoirs of the life of Lord Guilford, and of his brother Sir Dudley North, abound in anecdotes which make the work of pleasant reading; but these anecdotes are generally too long to admit of extracting into our pages, and where they are so exceedingly numerous, and approximate so closely in merit, it becomes necessary to refer our readers to the work itself, and to content ourselves with merely characterising them as highly entertaining, and as illustrative of the state of society in that singular and eventful period of English History.

The life of the Reverend Dr. *John North* is less interesting than that of either of his brothers. His sphere of action was more confined, and his profession necessarily restricted him to events and classes of individuals not likely to interest posterity. Of all lives, the purely college life is the least interesting beyond its own narrow circumscription. Hume has very pertinently remarked, that unless a man be exceedingly pre-eminent in literature, the life of a literary man is the least interesting to a general reader. We accordingly find that the biography of even a man like Dr. Johnson, to be interesting to the world at large, must relate more to his intercourse with society, and to his generalized habits as a man, than to his time actually passed in the study. The pro-

gress of study, and the developement of faculties, are told in a few words, and these few words are "caviare to the general," for few are possessed of sufficient intellect to sympathize in, or to appreciate the mental progress of genius.

The Rev. Dr. North was of a feeble constitution, and of moderate talents, but of a virtuous disposition, and desirous of checking the numerous corruptions that existed in his *Alma Mater* (Cambridge). He appears to have experienced the common lot of all reformers of abuses and depravity, the obloquy and slander of the many, and the approbation of the good—"the one plucked out of ten thousand." But in Dr. North's days, the modes of exhibiting resentment were less decorous than the present time, and we accordingly find that the students of Cambridge then acted as the students of the German Universities do at the present day. They broke the windows, and threw brick-bats at the reformer. Our doctor, therefore, lived a rather disturbed life at the University, in which he was made the Master of Trinity on the death of Dr. Isaac Barrow—the highest post of worldly honour to which he was destined to arrive.

In the last sickness of Dr. North, and of the Lord Chancellor North, we have a strong picture of the blindness of the medical science. The confidence of its professors was then at least equal to the confidence of its modern practitioners: assumption being always attendant upon those subjects in which we see "as through a glass, darkly." The rancour and malevolence of controversy are always in ratio to the absurdity of the subject, or to the ignorance of the disputants; and the absolute worthlessness of any points of dispute may generally be ascertained by the reproaches and anathemas which the polemics cast upon each other. An old woman is often the best physician; as we are sure the "best physician" of the time being often proves himself an old woman. When Sir Dudley North is attacked by the plague at Constantinople, an old woman nurses him, and conquers his distemper, by a copious use of lemon juice. As her patient recovers, she very sensibly tells him that had he been under the hands of a regular physician, he would have had endless doses of jalap and mixtures, conclud-

ing with the final recipe of a coffin, which always attended those cases. We remember, when in Jamaica, being attacked with the plague, commonly called the fever. An old lady, almost *vi et armis*, hurried us into her house, and administered to us jalap and calomel in quantities incredible to the ear of a regularly-bred physician. As we recovered, this old creole lady addressed us in a speech very similar to that which the old woman at Constantinople addressed to Mr. North in the seventeenth century; that had we been under the hands of regular physicians, we should have swallowed complex mixtures, until we had been mixed with our simple, elementary earth. When Dr. North is attacked by an apoplectic fit, the physicians have an idea that if he sleeps, he will awake no more, and that his only chance of life is to prevent his going even into a doze. They accordingly employ various persons to beat the waistcoat, and rattle the poker, tongues, keys, and dishes in the ear of the unhappy patient. At length the doctor's lady mother arrives in her hoops and farthingale, and she soon puts to flight the whole host of tormentors, and to the astonishment of the faculty, the patient not only gets a sound nap, but he partly recovers of the affliction.

We must not, however, be misconstrued into any patronage of your Lady Bountifuls, or into any advocacy of quackery. All we mean to say is, that in these cases of fever and plague, depletion is the great principle of cure, and whilst the old lady attains the object in the most rapid manner, the theorist often loses his patient by attempting refinements upon principles deduced from causes with which he is but partially acquainted, or of which he is often totally ignorant.

The Work before us is an essential link in the chain of English History; in this point of view it is indispensable to the higher class of libraries; but it is, moreover, a book of amusement to the general reader.

62. *Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur, Ambassador from France to the Courts of Russia and Prussia, &c. &c. Written by Himself.* 2 vols. 8vo 1825 and 1826. Colburn.

COUNT SEGUR has at length published the second volume of his Me-

moirs, including the History of his public Life, "e'en from his boyish days," to his entrance into the highest ranks of diplomacy. This period, with a slight retrospect of his ancestry, and with rather a tedious account of his father's administration, includes the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. the commencement of that of Louis XVI. with the author's military services in the American Revolutionary war; and a statement of the effects of that memorable contest upon public opinion in France. We may in this instance make use of the expression 'public opinion' with singular propriety; for although the old *regime* at the period to which we allude exercised all its ancient rights and intolerant privileges, and although it claimed the most subservient acquiescence in its absolute pretensions, still the people, down to the inferior shopkeepers, had tacitly acquired a habit of *philosophizing* upon all the principles and practices of the Government. It is true, indeed, that the public sentiment did not influence the measures of the Court, but it still formed an incipient "imperium in imperio," which the Count Segur and every other enlightened man saw plainly was soon to absorb every thing in its vortex.

The Count Segur's *Memoirs* include the early part of this singular and fearful state of society in France, and we anticipate with no ordinary gratification the publication of those succeeding volumes which shall treat of the Revolution itself—an epoch as interesting as history itself can furnish—a page as instructive to Governors and the governed, as the annals of any kingdom can display.

The style of Count Segur is as familiar as it is agreeable, exhibiting the acquirements of a scholar with the ease and grace of a gentleman accustomed to the highest class of society. It is scarcely possible, indeed, but that the memoirs of a man, who in his long career was intimate either in his private friendship or in his political connexion with the first personages of the day, should be replete with interest. Among the number of these, may be mentioned Catherine of Russia, Frederick the Great, Prince Potemkin, Joseph of Austria, Gustavus III., Mirabeau, Napoleon, Kosciusko; and last, not least, with Washington.—Added to this, the Count has under-

gone the most singular reverses of fortune; all the vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, of credit and disgrace, of opulence and poverty, of exaltation and debasement; appearing in his alternations "not one but all mankind's epitome."—His sentiments are often singular, and he divulges with an amusing naïveté both opinions and facts, which an Englishman would rather keep to himself. Thus he tells us:

"My father, the Marquis de Segur, relied less upon the favour of princes, and calculated more wisely. He made himself agreeable to a young and handsome lady, and married her. She had an estate of one hundred and twenty thousand livres a year, which enabled my father to live at Court and at the Army in a style suitable to his rank."

This is what an unsophisticated understanding would call fortune-hunting, in spite of the terms "young and handsome." Again he says:

"Chance almost always exercises a greater influence over our fate than our calculations. The Marechal de Castries, one of the men the most known for having sought, all his life, to fix fortune by deep and learned combinations, told me whilst I was with him in Brittany as his Aid-de-Camp, that during the course of his brilliant career, the caprice of fate had often defeated his most prudent calculations, and that he owed the greatest part of his success to unforeseen chances, to events which it would have been out of his power to guess, and sometimes, added he, laughing, to faults."

This confession (we say nothing of the unsoundness of its theology) was candid on the part of the Marquis, and reminds us of a celebrated French Minister, who, when persons were recommended to him for great enterprises, always interrupted the recommendation of their talents by asking if they were *lucky*. He is a man of genius, prudence, spirit (said the patron). "N'importe (replied the Minister) est il heureux?" Is he fortunate?

We owe to Count Segur our unqualified praise for his extreme candour and love of truth. Considering the school in which he was fostered, his freedom from prejudice is both laudable and extraordinary; nevertheless he has several very singular ideas, which may be traced to his education, and to the society in which he moved. Thus, speaking of Louis XV. he says,

"This good but weak Monarch was in his youth the object of an enthusiasm which

was too little deserved, and in his old age of severe reproach, which was equally exaggerated. He reigned sixty years without having been accused of a single act of cruelty, a fact very rare, and for that reason very remarkable in the annals of arbitrary power."

This latter assertion reminds us of the epigram on treason? Who under an absolute Monarch would venture to accuse a Prince of an act of cruelty, with a "lettre de cachet," the Bastille, or the wooden cage of Normandy, before his eyes? After this eulogium on Louis XV. the Count Segur tells us with a grave face that the Monarch's whole life was spent in efforts to trample on the equitable immemorial rights of the Parliaments; that he suffered his Ministers to sell the lettres de cachet in a most profligate manner; that he refused to mollify the severe and oppressive laws of the *Gabelle* and *Corvée*, and that even his courtiers resisted the manner in which he attempted to pollute the society of their wives and daughters by the association of his mistresses. The Count should have remembered that he who permits oppression "shares the crime, and had he been an Englishman, we would have reminded him of that sound axiom in British jurisprudence—*Qui facit per alios, facit per se*.

In the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI. a mania for investigating almost every subject existed in France, and the Parisians, throwing aside their thoughtless levity, had assumed habits of reflection even to a disease. Thus the English system of military punishment, and the effects of corporal infliction upon soldiers, intensely occupied the thoughts of the French officers. "Some contended, that with the stroke of the flat (part) of a sabre, our army would arrive at as high a pitch of perfection as that of the great Frederick, while their opponents considered the infliction altogether incompatible with French honour; a third party maintained that a stick would be an humiliating application, but the sabre was an honourable weapon." The Count then relates the following characteristic story:

"One morning, a young man belonging to one of the first families at court, entered my room; I had been intimate with him from my infancy. Having long renounced serious employment, he was wholly occupied with pleasures, play, and women. Of late,

however, a military ardour had seized him; he dreamed of nothing but arms and horses, the school of theory, and German evolutions and discipline.

"I observed as he came in, that he looked astonishingly serious. He begged me to send away my valet, which I did, when we were alone:—'What am I think (said I) of so early a visit and so grave a face, this morning, my dear Vicomte? Is it some new affair of honour or of love?'

"'Nothing of the kind (he replied); but still it is a very important object that I have in view, and I am resolved to bring the matter to a proof. It may possibly appear odd to you; but I really must pursue it in order to satisfy myself fully on the question that seems to occupy us all. We can never judge so well as from our own experience. You will be aware, the moment I communicate my project to you, that I could only confide it to a very particular friend, and that he only can aid me in its execution. In a word the case is this:—I am most anxious to ascertain the impression produced upon the body of a stout, courageous, and well-built man by the blows of the flat end of a sabre, and how far his obstinacy will support him under that species of chastisement. Take your sabre then, my dear friend, and lay on, I entreat you, until I cry out, *I have enough*.'

"Bursting into a fit of laughter, I endeavoured to dissuade him from his extravagant design, and to convince him of the folly of his proposed experiment, but it was quite impossible. He intreated, he insisted upon my compliance, with as much energy and earnestness as if I were about to confer upon him the most signal favour in the world.

"At length I consented, determined to inflict due punishment upon his absurdity, and give him full measure. I applied myself to the task, when, to my great surprise, the patient, reflecting coolly after every blow, and summoning his utmost fortitude, uttered not a word, and affected perfect indifference to the operation. In fact, I was obliged to give him some twenty severe blows, before he turned round and said: 'Enough, my friend; I am satisfied, and am convinced that such an operation will prove an efficacious remedy for many faults.'

"Concluding that all was over, I was going to ring for my valet to dress me, not a little amused at what had passed, when stopping my hand, the Vicomte said, 'Not yet, we have not quite done, it will be proper that you should just try the experiment in your turn.'

"I assured him that I had not the least inclination, and that nothing could change my opinion, which was decidedly averse to such an innovation upon our national feelings."

"‘True,’ he replied, ‘but it is not on your account, it is on my own, that I make this request. I know you well; and though you are my best friend, you are inclined to be somewhat sarcastic and merry. You may perhaps amuse some of your fair listeners at my expense, and make a pleasant anecdote out of what has just passed.’

"Overpowered by his intreaties, I permitted him to take the fatal weapon; but after receiving a single blow, instead of imitating his obstinacy, I cried out, ‘Enough,’ and assured him, that I had perfectly made up my mind upon this grave question. Thus ended this ludicrous adventure. We then took the most affectionate leave of each other, and though I was strongly tempted to relate the incident, I kept my promise of secrecy as long as he desired."

Count Segur is brought up to the army, to which he devotes himself exclusively, and serves in the American war with zeal and credit; but immediately on his return to France, his father tells him that he must lay aside the soldier, assume the diplomatic proficient, and appear as the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, where the affairs of France required the nicest management. This sudden metamorphosis of a frank and gallant soldier into a wily political intriguer of diplomacy, savours not a little of the Hibernian, who, in the reign of Geo. II. solicited the Minister to make him a Judge, or a Bishop, or to give him a *troop of horse*. The Count sails for America, and touching at the Cape de Verd Islands, finds a very accommodating Abbess at a convent, and a Bishop, who entertains him by dancing a fandango. The Count bears witness to the bravery and patriotism of the American people, to their hospitality and love of freedom. His dislike, however, to American cookery is invincible,—an old negro having cooked him a *dish of parrots stewed in chocolate*!! a dish, the very idea of which is sufficient to create a revulsion in the stomach of a French Gastronomer, and we would give a ducat to watch the physiognomy of an English Alderman at the mention of such a mess.—The Count adopts the common idea of the hero Washington. He says,

"One of my most anxious wishes was to see Washington, and the Count de Rochambeau was kind enough to introduce me to him. His exterior disclosed as it were the history of his life; simplicity, grandeur, dignity, calmness, goodness, firmness, the attributes of his character, were also stamped upon his features and all his person. His

stature was noble and elevated, the expression of his features mild and benevolent, his smile graceful and pleasing. His manners simple, without familiarity. He inspired with, rather than commanded respect, and the expression of all that surrounded his person manifested the existence of sincere affection, and of that entire confidence in the Chief upon whom the Americans seemed exclusively to have founded their hopes of safety."

The Count tells a good anecdote of Nelson, then Captain of a cruising vessel:

"The canoe which was astern of us did not follow our example; the officer commanding it held his course without fear, believing the frigate to be a friendly vessel. He was strangely surprised, therefore, when a ball or two, which passed close to the canoe, imperatively invited our unfortunate comrades to go on board.

"It was an English frigate commanded by a young Captain of the name of Nelson, who subsequently became but too celebrated by the destruction of our naval forces on the coast of Egypt, and various other brilliant victories.

"My friend Linch felt peculiarly uneasy at this critical moment, knowing that, by the English law every man born in England is punishable with death, if taken bearing arms against her. He, therefore, earnestly entreated Count de Deux-Ponts, not to allow a syllable to escape him, which might give the officers of the frigate to understand that he had been born within the British dominions.

"Nelson received these two officers with so much politeness, treated them so well, and gave them such excellent cheer, that, notwithstanding their regret at being captured, they presently began to resign themselves with good grace to their fate.

"It happened that, remaining long at table and finding the wine good, they drank a little more of it than was desirable; hoping doubtlessly to dispel the gloom on their spirits. The remedy produced its effect; their conversation became animated, and their gaiety confiding.

"Various subjects were discussed, and among them England and London being mentioned, Nelson committed, I know not by what accident, one or two mistakes relative to the names of some streets and the locality of certain buildings. Linch undertook to correct him, and a debate ensued. Suddenly Nelson said to Linch, with an archly significant look, ‘What amazes me, Sir, is, that you speak English, and seem to know London quite as well as I do.’

"‘That is not at all surprising,’ cried Count de Deux-Ponts, a little excited by the dinner, ‘for my friend was born in London.’ Linch shuddered from head to foot, but

Nelson, appearing not to have heard the indiscreet remark, changed the conversation, and continued to treat his guests as graciously as before.

"On the following day, taking his two prisoners aside, he said to them in the most obliging manner: 'I cannot but feel how mortifying it must be for a Colonel of a regiment, and an officer of the Staff of the French army, to be deprived of their liberty; perhaps on the very eve of an expedition, through an unforeseen occurrence. On the other hand, much as I should feel honoured by having captured you in the course of an engagement, it is but little flattering to my vanity to have taken possession of a canoe, with two officers not actually on duty. My intention, therefore, is this: I have received orders to reconnoitre, as closely as possible, your squadron anchored in the roads of Porto-Cabello, and I am about to execute those orders. If I am chased, and the vessel pursuing me should be *la Couronne*, I shall be obliged to carry you away with me without loss of time, because that vessel is so good a sailor that I should be unable to escape from her: any other would give me but little uneasiness, and in the latter case, I promise to put at your disposal a little Spanish bilander which I have recently taken, with two men, who will conduct you into port, and restore you to your colours.'

"Nelson kept his word: Count de Deux-Ponts and Lanch got quietly on board the Spanish skiff, and joined us, to our great surprise and their great joy."

Count Segur now becomes Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and he gives us some account of the assassination of Peter III. His wife Catherine having revolted from him, the unfortunate autocrat fled to Cronstadt, where he found the gates shut. He returned trembling and undecided, wavering in his plans every moment, changing rapidly from anger to discouragement, and from threats to prayer; the firmness of Marshal Munich could not elicit a spark of courage from him. He attempted to negotiate too late, submitted, signed his abdication, and gave himself into the hands of his enemies. The Empress (his wife) sent him to a country place, and here the conspirators, after six days of horrible meditation, and doubting the slowness of a poison they had administered, strangled him! It may excite surprise that the Court and Cabinet of England should have maintained the closest relations with the principal in this horrible transaction, as well as with her unhappy successor to the Russian throne, when their ab-

horrence of regicide France induced them to engage in as protracted and as sanguinary a war as ever England had to struggle through, but the politics of States, as of Individuals, will never bear the test of consistency! Even the Count, candid and ingenuous as he is, is an inveterate apologist of all high bred criminals. We have seen his absurd defence of Louis XV. and now speaking of Catherine the mariticide, he says, her reign shone with such a brilliant light, that the stains were rendered pale by it. "*If we tear one page out of her life,*" &c. &c. Oh, your *if* is a great peace-maker! but considering that this "one page" contains the record of repeated infidelities,—of a ceaseless course of lascivious impurities,—and all terminating in the murder of her Sovereign, husband, benefactor, and friend,—we shall find the excision of this leaf to be no trifling postulate to grant the biographer. As the man says in the farce, "Barring that John is a thief and a liar, he is one of the best servants in Christendom."

We have now passed rapidly, and we admit cursorily, through these interesting volumes, and have given a few extracts as specimens of the author's talents for anecdote and historical sketching. The whole Memoirs are lively and amusing, and replete with good sense and general knowledge. The author's sentiments and views do infinite credit to his heart and understanding. His principles are the more entitled to our respect, as they are delivered by a man of sound intellect, after an experience of the corruptions of the old French Court; the excesses and crimes of the Revolution; and the policy of the European Cabinets, since the downfall of that mighty genius, to whom the French Revolution gave political existence.

63. *Biographical Sketches of Living Characters recently deceased.* By W. Miller. 2 vols. 4to. Colburn, Colnaghi, and Molteno.

THE purpose of this volume is avowedly for illustration by portraits. It was originally written for the private amusement of the author (formerly a very respectable bookseller), and is published at the request of those who enjoy the same talent for research and collocation. The notices are far

too short to be deemed biographical,—too imperfect even for skeletons. To our own pages the author has been largely indebted, and he acknowledges the obligation with a gentlemanly candour, which we should be happy to see more generally imitated. Of the freedom with which he has spoken of the dead, we do not altogether approve. The passage from Johnson, under which he shelters his honest love of veracity, has reference rather to the biographer who “lends a lie the confidence of truth” by misrepresentation, than to him who placing himself in the seat of judgment upon frail and departed humanity, arraigns actions without weighing motives, and broadly states the crime in ignorance of the force of circumstances and the power of temptation. Give every man his due, and who shall escape whipping?

“Let but your Honour know
That in the working of your own affections,
Had time coher'd with place, or place with
wishing,
Whether you had not some time in your life
Err'd in this point which you now censure
him,
And pull'd the law upon you.”

Surely the loose surmises and current scandal of the day are not to be taken and set down by a “chronicler” who wishes to establish his reputation as “honest.”

Let us discard all previous hearsay of the Countess of Jersey, and read the following account of her:

“The unhappy differences which arose at Carleton House are said to have been fomented by the influence and intrigues of this fascinating, envious, and jealous Countess. *Whatever portion of truth there may have been in those reports,*” &c. &c.

Who does not immediately perceive that a serious injury is here done to the memory, upon the strength of an *on dit*, when the author admits that the rumour *may be* destitute of truth?

The article on Mr. Coutts is needlessly vituperative, when the author himself supplies a palliation in the imbecility and dotage of that singular person. The compliment to the *living* is not the least offensive part of the article.

Of Sir Vicary Gibbs it is said, “that Nature had given him so sour a countenance, as to procure him the nickname of Sir Vinegar,” a poor joke,

which might have slept with the estimable man who is the subject of it.

Neither is the obtrusion of political opinions in the best taste. The author states that the Duke of York was forced by the influence of popular prejudice from the command of the Army. After the exposition in the House of Commons, there is not a reflecting mind in the country who does not think that the temporary retirement of His Royal Highness was called for by the justice of the case.

The notices of Grattan, Banks, Callcott, Knox, Rennie, Vince, Perry, Dr. Clarke, Walking Stewart, and others, are striking and just.

Of Lord Londonderry we are informed, that in a moment of mental derangement, *with singular skill and adroitness*, he ended his existence.—A strange combination of phrases!

The notice of Gilchrist is pert and flippant. It is said of him, “that he had the good fortune to make the public imagine that he was a man of talent.” The whole article savours of personal pique.

Lord Erskine is treated with unsparing severity, and though we dare not attempt to controvert the facts related, or to palliate the errors of his closing life, something might have been ceded to “his grey hairs and his former fame.” But he was a *Whig*.

Of Lord Byron it is difficult to speak. Mr. Miller has trodden this tender ground with considerable skill and judgment. We do not, however, share in the regret he expresses at the destruction of the papers consigned to Mr. Moore. It is assuming a fact, we think, to state that the MSS. were lodged in the custody of this gentleman “expressly to be published,” and that he had no discretionary power. We are sure that the negotiation on this business was in the hands of honourable men, and we doubt not that their judgment was correct. Public curiosity may have suffered a disappointment. We suspect that public morals and private worth have been spared a severe infliction by the suppression.

Of poor Maturin Mr. Miller reports, that he has often tried to read his novels, but could never succeed, even with the aid of a gloomy day, an easy sofa, and a cheerful fire. We differ greatly from this judgment; and without these accessories we could peruse

his "Albigenses" with undiminished delight, were it even once a year.

We do not think the inference attempted in the case of Fauntleroy warranted by facts, and we think it more courageous to reflect on the conduct of the living than on the memory of the dead. If Mr. Miller is of opinion that Fauntleroy sacrificed himself for the advantage of his partners, he had better mention his belief in intelligible terms *now*, than at a period when he contemplated to provide them a page in a future volume of his work.

We have been thus busy in "picking holes" in a work which is executed in the main with very considerable taste and talent, admitting as we freely do, that in the sketches of so many public men (amounting to perhaps 500), it is more to be wondered that the exceptionable matter should be so little, than that opinions of which we have expressed a doubt, should have found a place.

It is the intention of the author to continue the work, as materials shall be unhappily supplied to him, and we heartily wish that his employment may be sweetened to him by recording the virtues of the noble and the good, and by holding up the burning and shining lights of piety and virtue for the guidance and example of posterity. Sure we are that when the period arrives when his own good name shall find the pious record he anticipates (and long be the filial labour delayed), there are few among the "worthies" of his pen of more undoubted honour, of more unquestioned integrity, and influential piety, than the Author of the Biographical Sketches.

64. *The Wanderer of Scandinavia, or Sweden delivered, in five Cantos, and other Poems.* By S. E. Hatfield. 2 vols. 12mo. Longman.

THIS is an epic poem, of which the renowned Gustavus Vasa of Sweden, whose misfortunes and bravery are so celebrated in history, is the hero. The fair authoress is a native and resident of Cornwall, who has already distinguished herself in the "Forget Me Not," and other periodical publications, by some light effusions of her Muse.—That Cornwall, the uncultured land of mining and methodism, should be the spot whence an epic is produced, and *that* epic from the pen

of a lady, is rather a novelty in the annals of literature; and, judging from the very respectable list of subscribers, the county seems proud of the distinction thus conferred upon it. But unfortunately for the fame and profit of our fair authoress, the fashion for writing whole epics, as it has been wittily observed, ceased with the fashion for roasting whole oxen. She will not then feel disappointed in this age of light reading, if her production should not receive that approbation and support from the public in general, which it seems to have experienced from her admiring friends and neighbours.

Though the poem, for a female, is a wonderful undertaking, which we understand has cost her many years of laborious effort, still we cannot but pronounce it as a complete failure, and very few readers will be found to encounter the tedium of wading through fifteen thousand lines, in which the laws of grammatical and metrical composition are so frequently violated. Besides the octo-syllabic measure is the least calculated for an heroic poem. It is too jingling, and, when written with that smoothness which it ought to possess, too light for the gravity of an epic. But, possessing as she does some poetic talents, it is to be regretted that Miss Hatfield did not submit her manuscript, or even the proofs, to some intelligent friend for revision. Surely her printer might have corrected such miserable couplets as,

"High beat his heart the source to know,
And dry of the concealed woe." vol. I. p. 137

Notwithstanding many minor defects, a fine passage sometimes occurs, which seems like an oasis of the desert. We quote the following.

"At length the Danes gave way before
The desperate valor of the Swedes;
Floated the channell'd street in gore,
As if the very stones had bled:
Yet still their leader fought, and still
Fought on with scarce intent to kill;
'Twas rather to defend the flying,
The groaning wounded, and the dying,
And this he bravely did, repell'd
Full many a blow whose force had fell'd
To the red earth the trembling wretch."

65. *The Fundamental Words of the Greek Language adapted to the Memory of the Student, by means of Derivations and*

Derivatives, Passages from the Classical Writers, and other Associations. By F. Valpy, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 362.

THERE is no doubt, but taking the root of words, and annexing the derivatives, is a very useful process to a person who has acquired a partial knowledge of a language, and wishes to complete it, but it must be evident that it is too refined a method for the understandings of children. We think also that learning words by rote only is a very fugitive acquisition. The mode in which a language is best learned, is in fact that by which every thing is best learned, viz. *constant practice in it*. We have read that only a certain number of words in our own language are ever used, though the dictionaries contain two-thirds more. In our opinion, the quickest processes for learning a foreign language are first by speaking, secondly, by writing in it; and both may be taught by the same process. Provide the Tyro with a dictionary quitted of all superfluous words; have an exercise book of the most simple construction (not one which the title says is *made intelligible to the meanest capacity*, for we have always found these the hardest to comprehend), but one which begins with the verbs in perpetual use, as *make, say, come, go*, &c. *ποιῶ, εἰπῶ*, &c.; next, put the common pronouns, *I, he*, &c. Then make short sentences of only two words in English, as *I think, I desire*, &c. require these to be rendered in Greek (or whatever may be the language) orally. After this enlarge the sentences (1) to three words by adding an accusative, (2) then to four words, by adding adjectives in some sentences, adverbs in others, (3) then take an original verb, and form sentences with its various senses, when joined with *ἀνα, δια, κατα*, &c. The plan may be carried further to any extent, but no sentence should exceed five or six words in English, to be translated into the language desired. The process by converting a native tongue, has treble the speed of construing. The mode which we have mentioned appears to us the best practical one of exemplifying Mr. Hall's plan, (the principle of which is undisputed) but which is beyond the powers of boys under fifteen.—The present book is formed upon Mr. H.'s plan, and there can be no doubt of its utility

to senior boys and students. It is too sound and rational in principle; an observation which we make, because quackery has got into teaching languages, as well as every thing else, whereas it is utterly impossible to learn a language speedily, as impossible as seven league boots, wishing caps, and the other *ineptiæ* of the nursery.

66. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London.* By William Lord Bishop of London, in July 1826. 4to. pp. 25.

WE should be ill discharging our duty to our readers, if we did not hasten to call their attention to this most excellent Charge, the perusal of which has afforded us particular gratification. Indeed, we consider the *present* as a most auspicious æra in the annals of the Church, and we cannot but feel an assurance of its increasing prosperity, when we see its highest posts so ably supplied by such eminent and pious characters, and peruse such useful and practical Charges as the one before us, which, whether we consider its elegance and correctness of language, or the mild firmness and the liberal and Christian feeling which pervade it, entitles it equally to our humble meed of approbation.

We will now proceed to give our readers a short summary of its contents, with such extracts as our limits will afford. His Lordship commences by observing, that

“Since my primary visitation, though events have occurred which could not be regarded without anxiety, I have never had reason to consider the interests of our holy religion as either retrograde or stationary.”

His Lordship then proceeds to call the attention of his Clergy to some “points of ecclesiastical regulation,” particularly the Act for the Maintenance of Stipendiary Curates, which “proceeds on the principle of rescuing the profession from the disgrace of illiberal parsimony on the one side, or miserable indigence on the other.”

The next point touched upon is “a culpable easiness in giving titles for holy orders:”—

“But I shall do all in my power to check an abuse inconsistent with the well-being of the Church, and indeed with the real interests of the individuals thus improperly brought forward.”

The pretensions of the Roman Ca-

tholic Church are then ably adverted to. After stating that discussions upon the subject had long been discontinued, his Lordship observes, that in consequence of this silence, "the reasons of our separation from Rome, and the real principles of the Roman Catholic Church, were no longer familiar to the public; and many persons were led to imagine that she had modified her objectionable tenets," and "had become more tolerant to Christians of other persuasions." Without, however, entering into the general question,

"The point to which I would draw your attention is the light which has been thrown in the result of the controversy on the character of the Romish Church, the utter disapproval of any alteration, or even the possibility of alteration in her principles, claims, or doctrines.—To this must be added, her utter rejection of any distinction of doctrines into *fundamental* or *not fundamental*.—In these statements, it is far from my intention to excite angry feelings.—When acquainted with the true state of the controversy, we may form our own conclusions, and these will undoubtedly lead us as faithful sons of a Church, which neither in purity of doctrine, nor holiness of worship, nor the apostolical succession of its ministers, is inferior to any other Christian Church, with calmness and steadiness, to resist an usurpation which would despoil us at once of our faith, our liberties, and our sacred character."

His Lordship then proceeds to state, that we can never expect to be "wholly free from the attacks of *Dissent*, *Infidelity*, and *Fanaticism*."

"But I see no cause for alarm, while her ministers are true to their profession.—The great body of *Dissenters* show no symptoms at present of particular acrimony against the Church.—Many there are, on the other hand, who differ little from us in doctrine, entertain a respect for the Church, and have too much of real piety to thwart the views of the Clergy, when they tend to the public good."

With respect to *Infidelity*, his Lordship observes,

"The infection appears to be rapidly wearing out.—Till vice, perverseness, and folly, however, are banished from the world, some persons will always be found to deny the truth of Revelation, and treat its mysteries with contempt.—The spirit of a disorderly *Fanaticism* is more likely to be extensively mischievous, because it is peculiarly infectious in its nature, and violent in its operation. At the same time, we ought

to consider that this is an excess which arises from the overpowerful action of a good principle on minds disposed to disease.—After all, the success of our Ministry depends on our wisdom and diligence in performing the work of Evangelists towards that portion of the flock which is committed to our immediate care. Whilst the great body of the Clergy sustain, as they should do, their appropriate character as stewards of Christ, and by their personal conduct and attention to their pastoral duties, deserve the love and respect of the people, the Church will *never fall*.—It is not enough that a Clergyman is chargeable with no vices, and acts with unexceptionable propriety in the ordinary concerns of life; nor will he maintain respect even by substantial virtues, unless he maintains the elevation and dignity of character which becomes a minister of Christ. The slightest departure from simplicity and gravity of conversation, whether it be affectation in dress, or levity in behaviour, or inordinate fondness of amusement, is an indecency in his station.—There may be also faults on the other side; severity and moroseness will make even piety unamiable; and seriousness may be carried to an excess which will disgust persons of sober piety.

"In respect to the duties of public worship, the first rule is, that all things be done *in order*. This of course will include the performance of the whole Service,—the Services I mean both of Morning and Evening; and when the sum of social worship is comprised in two or three hours on the Sabbath, it ill becomes the pastor of the flock to abridge this short portion.

"The next rule to be observed is, that all things be done to *edification*. We should make it our object to give the congregation the full benefit of the prayers and sermon by a distinct and audible reading, and by a simple, earnest, impressive delivery, that may fix their attentions, and penetrate their hearts. Inattention to this rule is one of the faults by which the effects of his (the minister's) labours for the spiritual good of his flock may be almost wholly lost."

His Lordship then enforces, in most impressive language, the great importance of performing the *occasional offices*, particularly those of baptism and burial, with due solemnity and feeling, justly observing that the latter service, in particular,

"Is often attended by those who are not in the habit of resorting to our places of public worship, and may sometimes afford the only occasion of awakening the conscience of the profane or immoral.—The least things connected with the service of God are considerable, if in no other respect as indications of disposition and feeling."

The attention of the Clergy is then called to the establishment and conduct of Schools.

"I hope there is no Clergyman in the diocese who will rest satisfied that he has fully acquitted himself of his duty, while he has left any measure untried to establish a Day School if possible, if not, a Sunday School, or what is better, the two in conjunction, in his parish, if it is still without the means of instruction. A well-managed School is the greatest of blessings in a parish."

His Lordship then recommends the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge,—for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,—for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of Negro Slaves,—for the Education and Maintenance of the Orphans,—and the Relief of the Widows of poor Clergymen, to the particular notice of the Clergy, as appendages to our National Church, which contribute to the extension of its usefulness, and the increase of its dignity and lustre.

His Lordship then sums up his able Charge, of which we have given so imperfect a sketch, with this pious anticipation:

"I feel a confidence rising within me, that under the protection of its Supreme Head, and the guidance of his Holy Spirit, our Church will ultimately triumph over all the attacks of superstition, enthusiasm, or infidelity, will gradually throw off the dross which is generated by human corruption in her own bosom, and shine as the luminary of the Christian world, till the second coming of her Founder."

It only remains for us strongly to recommend the Charge itself to the perusal of our readers in general, and to the Clergy in particular.

67. *Précis de l'histoire des Tribunaux Secrets, dans le nord de l'Allemagne. Contenant des recherches sur l'origine des Cours Wehmiques; sur leur durée, leur influence, l'étendue de leur juridiction, et leurs procédures inquisitoriales.* Par A. Loève-Weimars. 18mo. pp. x. 306. Paris. Imported by Treuttel and Wurtz.

SECRET Societies always create an interest, because mankind are anxious to detect the springs of evil, or to ascertain the motives of good. But either the mystery is closely guarded, or there is nothing to recompense a search. We know many Freemasons; yet we have not acquired from their demcanour a conviction that Freema-

sony is beneficial. Not that we would undervalue a respectable association, but we cannot allow it, as far as we can discern its effects, the application often made of a song in Aristophanes:

"For us alone the power of day
A milder light dispenses,
And sheds benign a mellow'd ray,
To cheer our ravish'd senses:
For we beheld the mystic show,
And brav'd surrounding dangers:
We know and do the deeds we owe
To neighbours, friends, and strangers."

The volume before us contains some particulars (we can hardly say an account) of a remarkable institution in Westphalia during the Middle Ages. The *Wehrlic* Court (the origin of this name is unknown) exercised a jurisdiction over all social offences, particularly breaches of the decalogue; its proceedings were secret, and its decrees summary; and such was the terror inspired by its name, that an entire population obeyed its citations. It was alternately the cause of good and evil; all ranks were admitted into its bosom, and during the defective administration of public justice which distinguished that period, its horrors were frequently salutary. Its antiquity, we suspect, is not great, perhaps not higher than the last of the Crusades; though this opinion is far from being universal. The name was extinguished only in the present century.

The reader will be disappointed in his researches elsewhere; nor is this volume satisfactory; at least, we wish to know more, and perhaps more cannot be recovered. The secret history of such subjects is never perfectly developed. But we recommend the inquisitive reader to peruse this little volume, which, if it does not make him master of all it professes, will introduce him (to borrow an expression of the celebrated Gregoric), to one of the *subterraneu* of mediæval history.

68. *Poems, the early Productions of William Cowper, now first published from the Originals in the possession of James Croft. With Anecdotes of the Poet. Collected from Letters of Lady Hesketh, written during her Residence at Olney.* 12mo pp. viii. 75. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THESE Poems may be compared to the first sketches of an eminent painter, and the first chisellings of an eminent statuary. But when we per-

ceive that they were composed between the ages of twenty and thirty, we wonder that Cowper should afterwards have written so well. These verses, for they are hardly poems, might gain an individual some reputation in a family circle, and are curious, because every relic of their author is valuable. But in his personal history they are very important; they discover the same piety, the same amiable feeling, and the same playfulness, as distinguishes his later productions; and that before his malady had given a bias to his mind, or rather called its chief impressions into greater prominence. The Ode on reading Richardson's "Grandison" is a particular instance, as the following stanza will show:

"Then ask ye from what source on earth
Virtues like these derived their birth?

Derived from Heaven alone,
Full as that favour'd breast they shine
Where *faith* and *resignation* join
To call the blessing down."

Most of these compositions are amatory, and addressed, under the name of *Deha*, to his cousin Theodora Cowper, the sister of Lady Heskett. Their mutual attachment was interrupted by the lady's father, who did not approve of the union of relations, and whom she would not disobey. She preserved her maiden name and her attachment, according to Mr. Croft, till her death in 1824. How far this circumstance explains the melancholy history of the Poet, we cannot hastily decide, nor are we prepared altogether to adopt the affirmative of his Editor.

The following lines are extracted from the record of a lover's quarrel:

"Happy! when we but seek t' endure
A little pain, then find a cure
By double joy requited;
For friendship, like a sever'd bone,
Improves and joins a stronger tone
When aptly re-united."

The next lines have a pretty conclusion, which these are poets who may envy:

"Hard is that heart, and unsubdued by love,
That feels no pain, nor ever heaves a sigh,
Such hearts the fiercest passions only prove,
Or freeze in cold insensibility.
Oh! then indulge thy grief, nor fear to tell
The gentle source from whence thy sorrows flow!

Nor think it weakness when we love, to feel;
Nor think it weakness what we feel to show."

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Nor must we omit the internal evidence of the following stanzas:

"Mortals! around your destined heads,
Which fly the shafts of death*,
And, lo! the savage spoiler spreads
A thousand toils beneath.
In vain we trifle with our fate,
Try every art in vain;
At best we but prolong the date,
And lengthen out our pain.
Fondly we think all danger fled,
For death is ever nigh,
Outstrips our unavailing speed,
Or meets us as we fly.
Thus the wreck'd mariner may strive
Some desert shore to gain,
Secure of life, if he survive
The fury of the main.
But there to famine doom'd a prey,
Finds the mistaken wretch,
He but escaped the troubled sea
To perish on the beach.
Since then in vain we strive to guard
Our frailty from the foe;
Lord, let me not live unprepared
To meet the fatal blow!"

These lines are applicable to a recent event connected with the Poet's history, the decease of his friend and patron Sir George Throckmorton, the George Courtenay of his correspondence. If an observation which belongs to our Obituary may be transferred to our Review, this is surely a proper occasion. It is not the least praise of the late Sir George Throckmorton, that he was the poet's friend; as such, he will survive in literary memorials, but his virtues were chiefly devoted to the service of those who could render no equivalent, and whose voice, however grateful and unanimous, dies with the present generation. We do not attempt to delineate his character, because we are unequal to a perfect detail; but to the memory of an individual who combated through a long life with protracted disease, whose studies (particularly of his favourite Cicero) were sedulous till death, whose charity left him no superfluity out of an ample fortune, and whose society was esteemed a treasure by those who enjoyed it, our humble testimony is due; and we owe it to Criticism, to let her detractors say, that for once at least, her pages were consecrated to Truth.

* We do not understand this sentence, perhaps the reading is wrong.

69. *The Welf of the Wye, a Poem.* By Arthur St. John, Esq. 8vo.

THIS is a curious Poem. It consists of Spenserian stanzas, and lines purposely prosaic, which sets one's ears on edge, but it also contains numerous beautiful sentiments. With the Wye it has, however, no more to do, than with any romantic scenery whatever.

Annexed to a line,

"But man in solitude is least a saint,"

is the following note :

"Ross. Strangers are very much struck by the unintellectual prejudiced character of Welch and Anglo-Welch society. No interest seems to be felt for letters, or the affairs of the great world. All is absorbed by the petty affairs of their own petty world." P. 130.

Now Wales and Anglo-Wales are in the main earthly Paradises, and would be so for habitation, if the inhabitants were more amalgamated with the great world; for difference of manners, as well as difference of language, in the same nation, is highly injurious. Wales, in a temporal view, is entirely in the power of lawyers; in a spiritual view, of religious enthusiasts. The truth is, that in unintellectual society, men cannot conduct the most trifling business (business which a London tradesman would laugh at) without consulting a lawyer; they cannot hold general conversation; have no taste for observation, anecdote, or humour, and make company a mere dull dialogue about the going to bed and getting up of their neighbours. Though Police and Education are the glaring desiderata of Wales, yet fear of private injury intimidates the Magistracy, and religious assemblies are deemed of more importance than schools. Now the result of mere religious enthusiasm is, that private character is not estimated as it ought to be, from morals, industry, prudence, domestic habits, or any other qualities useful to society, but merely from fanatical habits. We believe, however, that if men feel that by the influence of character upon their interests, they find honesty, sobriety, industry, and prudence, create their temporal well-being, such an impression introduces a feeling of respectability, virtuous education of children, and inculcation of prudent habits, far superior to any intenseness of religious feelings. This we affirm, be-

cause it is self-evident that the men who have made fortunes in this country, or have ennobled it, or founded munificent institutions, or been eminent for philanthropy, science, heroism, or any national benefit, are not noted in history for any other religious impression than *rational piety*; while those who have been mischievous, have created civil wars, and convulsed society to its very elements, have been religious enthusiasts. Let us go to our public schools, colleges, hospitals, almshouses, &c. have they been founded by fanatics? We know not of a single instance. We know, however, that they have despoiled and destroyed them.

But to return.—Whole ages could not, where character depends upon *profession*, not *conduct*, make people wiser or better; and while Scotland, merely by religious and moral education (an undoubted social good) has raised that nation to a high rank, a generous warm-hearted people has been retrograded by being the dupes of religious enthusiasm, because that cannot effect impossibilities, if man be the creature of education and circumstances, which undoubtedly he is. The Welch have, we have said, warmth of heart, which is a good soil for improvement; and it may be truly said of them,

—————"Mores quos ante gerebant
Nunc quoque habent; paucumque genus,
patiensque laborum."

But they are kept down by ignorance and low taste. For it is the tendency of religious enthusiasm to *assassinate* all taste for arts and sciences, knowledge and liberal education, and by so doing to *extirpate* in the end the pre-eminence of our national character.—Our author, however, dates the commencement of these unintellectual habits from Ross. Of that place we know something, and we know that a National School, several Reading Societies, a Dispensary, a Christian Knowledge Society, &c. are encouraged; and though there is too strong a feeling towards religious enthusiasm, yet it seldom extends beyond being troublesome in the way of proselytism to settlers of confirmed principles, who are satisfied that nothing can improve upon a sublime Liturgy and rational Sermons*, and who also know that to

* The Church concerns at Ross are excellently conducted.

stuff a country with blind devotees, is to reduce it to the moral and political degradation of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Except in the folly of trying to change people of strong understanding and elevated sentiment, into mere old women, and undervaluing useful arts, Ross is superior to most provincial towns,—those perhaps excepted which have a patriotic, paternal, and amiable Esquire (as was the Man of Ross) who delights in promoting improvement and good neighbourhood. But notwithstanding the beautiful scenery of Wales and its environs, and the moral and benevolent feelings and enlightened taste which the regular Clergy generally introduce into rural society, it has been said that more than one drawing-master could not earn a livelihood in a whole Welch and Anglo-Welch county. It is not that polished people do not occur in these counties, but they send their families out for education; and as to purse-proud clowns, in all places, they think that if the world was a hog-sty, the enormous accumulation of bacon would make ample amends for all the blessings which civilization and the arts bestow; and they think no more of Adam Smith than they would of a farmer, nor of men of talent than of ploughmen.

Statesmen might, however, justly calculate that the value of landed property in the exquisite Welch valleys might be doubled by civilization, and its business-creating accompaniments; and that a male-petticoat government of religious enthusiasts should not sway the destinies of people, who ought to be, from the bounty of Nature, wise and happy.

70. NICHOLS'S *Progresses of James the First.*
Volume II.

THE first article in this Volume is Ben Jonson's *Hymenæi*, or *Masque at the Marriage of the Earl of Essex* (afterward the great Parliamentary General) with his faithless and guilty Countess, Frances, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk.

It is a great misfortune for Jonson's reputation, that he is never considered but in comparison with Shakspeare, and accordingly is set down as nobody. But one observation may be made of Jonson's wish that Shakspeare had had more learning, viz. that, the age being pedantic, it would have done

Shakspeare, fond as he was of quibbling, infinite mischief. It has certainly had that effect upon the genius of Jonson himself. The Poetry in this *Masque* has considerable merit, and many lines in decasyllabic measure are not inferior to those of Dryden or Pope. But the consequence of Ben Jonson's learning is, that it has introduced a bad taste in the ideas. Instead of being natural and simple, he puts into verse the ceremonies usual at Roman weddings; the consequence of which is, that every line requires an explanatory note.

Now some of these are not unquestionable. We have, for instance, more than once had occasion to seek the origin of our Queen's going to be crowned in disshvelled hair. Ben Jonson, speaking of the Bride says, (p. 8) as from Roman customs * :

— " her hair,

That flow so liberal, and so fair,
Is shied with grey, to intimate,
She entereth to a matron's state."

But the practice of wearing disshvelled hair is not of Roman origin; it was derived from the Northern Nations, and the custom is thus explained by Du Cange. "To be in her hair" is the old English phrase; and the learned Glossarist says:

"*Romanere, aut esse in capillo dictum puella, quæ nondum marito juncta est, et adhuc in domo patris manet; nam promissos crines inuptæ ferelant, nec eos in nodos retorquabant, quod nuptiarum erat, presertim apud Longobardos. v. Capillus.*"

Mr. Walpole was therefore correct, when he said that it was a distinction of unmarried women.

To return to our subject. In the Greek Mythology there is nothing picturesque or sentimental—except the story of Cupid and Psyche. It is a matter of superstitious (unmeaning in any other view) and unintelligible ceremony,—an enigma without a moral. In fact, Brides and Bridegrooms became performers in pantomimes, got up for the Wedding Day, in which, from the natural operation of their feelings, every body else might take pleasure, and not themselves.

"*De gustibus non est disputandum.*"

for instance, every body knows that

* He quotes Pomp. Fest. Briss. Hottot, &c. but the hair in Roman Brides was divided into six tresses. See Montfaucon, &c.

nudity is the very essence of effect in the Greek statues :

"Græca res est nil velare." PLINY.

In the masque before us the attire of the Lords "had part of it for the fashion taken from the antique Greek statues mixed with some modern additions, which made it both *graceful* and *strange*" (p. 21). Now this gracefulness consisted in Persic crowns, with net-lawn, in fancy patterns, ornamented with jewels and pearls; the body belted of carnation colour, sleeves white in the upper part, light blue in the lower, cheveroned all over with lace mantles of several coloured silks, and so forth. This was the Greek costume, improved into the "graceful and strange."

"The Ladies attire was wholly new for the invention, and full of *glory*." This *glory* consisted in another fancy-dress, of which the gorgeousness is evident, but the taste dubious. The machinist of these pantomimes was master Inigo Jones (p. 23), and it is probable that the effect was, though tasteless, not without amusement, because it was shewy, odd, and (as being odd) not to be anticipated. To get up these splendid things, it seems, there were hired and borrowed "all the principal jewels and ropes of pearls both in Court and City." (P. 34.)

To change our subject. In solicitations for preferment, open and straightforward measures are most honourable. Prince Henry, in asking for the Deanery of Durham for his tutor, Dr. Adam Newton, says in a letter to the King his father :

"I have learned, among other good lessons, this out of Pibrac,

"Tu ne scaurois d'assez ample salaire,

Recompenser celuy, qui t'a soigné

En ton enfance, et qui t'a enseigné

A bien parler, et surtout à bien faire."

That this passage of Pibrac was a broad hint given to Prince Henry, cannot be doubted, though the mode could not be that of a high-minded man. The tutor was promoted, and, of course, would have been a Bishop,

if he had desired it. Instead of this, *being wealthy*, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet; and, after taking upon him his secular honours, renounced his ecclesiastical preferments. At the present day a donation of a Baronetcy to *Clerical* Court favourites is quite out of the question.

In page 48 is described a present sent to the Queen from her Majesty of Spain, by the hands of the Ambassador jesuitically sent from that country "to congratulate the King of England's happy deliverance from the late pretended [*i. e.* designed] Treason by Gunpowder*." It consisted of :

"A robe of murry satten imbroydered all over with amber-leather, and upon the leather in every seame and skyrt twice imbroydered about with gold; the forepart whereof was adorned with eight-and-forty tagges, three inches long, of beaten gold, hollow within and filled with ambergreece;—two large chaynes of ambergreece;—two karknets of ambergreece;—a velvet cappe with gold buttons curiously enamelled like the tagges;—a gyrdell suteable to the buttons;—every of these severally enclosed in an ovall box of gold. These were presented alltogether in a large vessell of gold, in forme of a bason."

The Visit of the King of Denmark to England in 1606, was, from the splendour and expence of his reception, an event of no trifling importance. It is circumstantially described by a Chronicler of the name of Roberts in two of those tracts, now so rare, which at that period gave our ancestors, on extraordinary occasions, a shadowy foretaste of the pleasure derivable from a modern newspaper.

In the account of the Procession which the Royal Brothers made in state through London, is a passage from which it may be presumed that kettle-drums were then unknown in England :

"Then follows the King of Denmark's Drume, riding upon a horse, with two drums, one on each side of the horse's necke, whereon hee strooke two litle mallets of wood, a thing verie admirable to the common sort, and much admired." P. 65.

* "The King of Spain sent an Agent on purpose to congratulate King James's great preservation,—a flattery so palpable as the Pope could not refrain laughing in the face of Cardinal d'Ossat when he first told him of it; it being notorious that, when King James came to the Crown of England, none sought his destruction more cordially than did the Spaniard; till a continuing tract of experience had fully acquainted him with his temper, and the impossibility of persuading him to form a league with France or other Christian Prince against him." Osborn's Memoirs, quoted in vol. I. p. 584.

It appears that the Knights of the Bath attended Royal Processions on horseback, in attire singularly splendid. P. 66.

On the following day, the "lions" of London were shewn to the Royal stranger, a procedure which furnishes us an amusing extract from the Chronicle of Howes :

"The next morning, King Christianus and Prince Henry, with others of both Nations, went unto the Abbey of Westminster * and into the Chappell Royall of Henry the Seaventh, to behold the monuments, against whose comming the image of Queene Elizabeth and certaine other images of former Kings and Queenes, were newly beautified, amended, and adorned with Royall vestures, but he tooke most notice of S. Edward's shrine, and therewithall admired the whole architecture and fabrication. After dinner the King, being accompanied with the Lord Admirall, the Lord Chamberlayne, and others, went by coach unto Paul's Church, and into the quyer, and other Chappels therein. And then the King and the Lord Chamberlayne, with some others, ascended the top of the steeple, and when he had surveyed the Cittie †, hee holde his foote still whilest Edward Soper, keeper of the steeple, with his knife cutte the length and breadth thereof in the lead; and, for a lasting remembrance thereof, the said Soper, within few dayes after, made the Kinge's character in gilded copper, and fixed it in the midst of the print of the King's foote; which was no sooner done, but some rustie mindes of this yron age, thinking all gold that glistered, with violent instruments attempted to steale it.

"From thence the King rode to the Royall Exchange, and walked twice about the upper pawne, observing the riches and beauty thereof; and when he had walked twice about below also in the Merchants' walke, hee sate downe upon the long bench at the East side, and behelde the manner of the building. Then tooke coach, and with the foresayd Lords went to the Tower of London, and surveyed all the offices and munition, and having walked a while up and downe, hee ascended the White Tower, commonly called Julius Cæsar's Tower, where himselfe discharged a peece of ordinance, and being descended, Sir William Wade, Lieutenant of the Tower, entertayned him and his chiefe attendants with a very Royall banquet, and the rest of their Trayne

were likewise very honorably banquetted in another roome, which kindnesse the King very gratically accepted."

The story will be best continued by the other Historian—Roberts, who, differing from Howes, says that at the Tower,

"Our gracious Sovereigne, his deare esteemed Brother King James, met his Highnesse, and with Kingly welcomes entertayned him, and in his owne person conducted him to the offices of the Jewell-house, Wardrope, the Ordinance, Mint, and other places, where to their Kingly presence in the Jewell-house were presented the most rare and richest jewels and beawtifull plate, so that he might well wonder thereat, but cannot truly prayse or estimate the value thereof by many thousands of pounds. The like in the Wardrope, whereof, for robes beset with stones of great price, faire and precious pearle, and gold, were such as no King in the world might compare; beside the rich furniture of hangings, cloathes of estate, cushions, chaires, and Kingly furniture for his palaces, as may cause much admiration, and bring great content to the beholders. But passing then on to the Office of the Ordinance, he well viewed the warlike provision of the great ordinance, which at an houre is ready for any service to be commaunded. Over every peece the laddes and sponges hang to lade them withall; and the traces and collers for the horses to draw them away when they shall neede to serve. The Armory and store of small shot so well maintained and kept, the numbers ready fitted for all sorts of muskets, calivers, petronels, daga, and other serviceable weapons, as pikes, halbards, targets, sheelds of sundry fashions, for varietie, antiquitie of the things, and the relating of their uses, did make him with greates and honourable admiration to behold them all very well, and commend them.

"These rare, rich, and most admirable pleasant sights overgone, their Majesties ascend to the Mint, which they viewed, and from thence to the Lyons, and other wilde beasts there kept and maintained for his Highnesses pleasures and pastimes, all Kingly delights, and such varietie, as I thinke the world cannot bring in one countrey more store, as it hath bin noted by many great travellers who have scene the greatest Courts of the world. From this place, as they went to take their barges, the King of Denmarke walked a turne or two

* "The Ringers at St. Margaret's, Westminster, were paid 2s. 6d. 'when the King of Denmark came to the Abbey on the first of August'."

† "Amongst all other things," says Roberts the other Chronicler, the Dane "admired most when the Noblemen accompanying him did report the being of a horse at the top of the steeple, comming up such a way of great danger and so hye, and he tooke very good notice thereof, and wonderfully did admire the same."

upon the Tower Wharfe, viewing the rich and forcible ordinance there placed, whereof there was no small store as his Majestie might well remember by the honorable peale was made him the day before, at their setting forwards from the Tower to goe through the Citie. When their pleasures were well delighted with those shewes, the tide serving to shoot the bridge, they tooke their barges and were rowed to his Majestie's house, Whitehall. At their going from the Wharfe, an honorable peale of great ordinance was discharged, the Officers using great diligence and foresight, and the gunners applying themselves very paynefully for the performance thereof, the time being so short as truly they did all deserve great commendations.

"This day brought with honor to end, they reposed themselves this night, and, in the morning very earely, being Saturday, they hunted in the Parke of Saint James, and killed a bucke. Then passed they on to Hyde Parke, where they hunted with great delight, spending the rest of the fore-noone in following their pastime, and about the time of dinner returned, and there dyed; and about foure of the clocke, their barges being by commandment ready at the Privy-stayres, they went to Greenwich."

(To be continued.)

71. *The History of the Church of Christ, particularly in its Lutheran Branch, from the Diet of Augsburgh, A.D. 1530, to the Death of Luther, A.D. 1546; intended as a continuation of the Church History, brought down to the commencement of that period, by the Rev. Joseph Milner, M.A. Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull; and the Very Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Carlisle. By John Scott, M.A. Vicar of North Ferriby, and Minister of St. Mary's, Hull, &c. 8vo. pp. 586.*

WE never read Church History without feelings of the deepest vexation. It resembles a fine thing utterly spoiled—a sublime landscape cut up into roads and quarries—a beauty mutilated by the small-pox. What we mean is the endless efforts of men to introduce the errors of their own minds, and the corruptions of their own passions, into a divine blessing, intended to produce wisdom in this world, and happiness in the other. Wicked and cruel as may be philosophers, who wish to rob man of hope, (the animating principle of his being,) they have yet one maxim, however misapplied, which ought to be regarded,—namely, that there are divine subjects with which man ought not to meddle, because it is physically impossi-

ble that he can determine what they are. "*Est enim id inferioris cujusque proprium, ut quæ se superiora atque excellentiora sunt, capere non possit. Ne bestiæ quidem, quid homo sit, capiant; multoque minus sciunt, quâ ratione homines respublicas instituant ac regant; astrorum cursus metiantur, mare navigent.*" GROTIUS.

When, therefore, we read Church History, we often find only this paramount absurdity, viz. the unceasing efforts of one man or body of men to maintain that their opinions are those of God, in matters of which God has not been pleased to give us an adequate conception; nay even to fasten upon the indescribable Jehovah, monstrous fantasies and follies;—for men, who merely dream, and talk in their sleep, will obstinately persist that they are awake and speak rationally, and never think of the obvious fact, that let the wisest and best of men speak of God as they will, it is not in their power to make of Him more than man, because they know no superior class of being.

But we here stop, for we do not wish our readers to have a dislike of Church History—only that they should not consider the errors and passions of man as any part of the works of God; only as human abuses,—in the same sense as we should say that, when God created the capacity of swallowing, He did not create drunkenness or gluttony.

In the work before us we are fortunately relieved from those importunate worryings of *rational folly*, which form the mass of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. By *rational folly* we mean things bearing every aspect of reason, which must necessarily *in se* be foolish. Here, however, we have in the main, the wonderful efforts of our "boisterous reformer" (as he has been called) *Luther*,—of him whose mighty soul was the lightning which purified the religious atmosphere, but struck *only* the errors of Papacy. The substance of that reform lies in a nutshell; merely sweeping away notorious abuses. The curiosity is, that the Scholastic Theology had made many capital reasoners, who yet paid no regard to absurd premises. The History before us refers to efforts made on one side to support folly and vice, on the other to destroy them. Of the shameless profligacy of the Ecclesiastics of this æra, we need only mention that

some of the principal of them, at the diet of Augsburg, "in the sight of the whole city, carried in and out with them two or three harlots, and spent their time in dice and other games" (p. 17). Also, among the "Hundred grievances of Germany," one was the shameful exactions of the Clergy for licences to keep concubines (p. 18.) The people, in fact, were exceedingly ignorant, and so was the Pope himself, for he was, it seems, so poor a Latinist, that the Confession of the Protestants was obliged to be translated into Italian, before he could understand it (p. 24).

However, the errors of Ecclesiastical History are not most prominent here. The great merit of the work before us is the excellent display which it gives of the character and conduct of Luther, who is (*properly*) treated by Mr. Scott, as if he were the hero of an epic poem. To digress a moment. In p. 28 Mr. Scott apologizes "for his narrative becoming too minute for general History." This apology is founded upon a prevailing mistake concerning Historical composition. Horace Walpole, quoting the recommendation of Voltaire "to omit all small circumstances in history, and to confine it to its capital outlines," asks very properly what would be less amusing than such a history? Battles, revolutions, and the wild waste of war, are common to all times. It is the circumstances only which distinguish one age from another. These are the minutæ of which posterity is ever most fond. They are the omissions, which Historians in their grandeur disdain to record, which the humble reader (and we will add, the writer, if he would trace the history of man) most painfully labours to recover.

Luther was unquestionably a hero. That character preponderated over the humble Apostle, and if we may judge by the circumstances, it was well ordered so by Providence. Nothing short of a hurricane would perhaps have toppled down the Papal towers. Meekness is misapplied, where the necessity for energy is paramount. Luther had to force the N.W. passage, through Ice-bergs. Dr. Robertson observes, that the contempt with which the Pope treated him, occasioned the success of the Reformation; for had he brought Luther to the stake, at the first burst of his contumacy, Protestantism

would have been stifled in its birth: so no doubt men of the world and politicians will think; but, says the hack-nied adage, *quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*; and we think with Mr. Scott in the following passage, that Providence had much concern in the matter.

"Thus died in peace the man, who, bearing no higher office than that of an Augustinian monk, and afterwards of a Protestant professor of divinity, had shaken to its centre one of the most firmly seated systems of despotism and delusion that the world ever beheld; who had provoked, and for nearly thirty years together defied the utmost malice of those mighty powers, which had a little time before made the proudest monarchs to tremble on their thrones; while, for the suppression of his principles, diet after diet of the German empire, aided by the representatives of the Papal authority, met in vain. His hand had been against every man that was engaged on the side of reigning error, and every such man's hand against him; yet not one of them could touch a hair of his head to his hurt: he lived and died unharmed, not only 'in the presence of all his brethren,' but in despite of all his enemies. So marvellous is the Providence of God; so inexhaustible is his store of means for accomplishing 'all his pleasure,' and so secure under all circumstances, is the man over whom the shield of his protection is extended." P. 478.

To us, this character is far more satisfactory than one woven in a philosophical loom; because Luther was evidently formed by Nature for great things; and as he did great things, we therefore think that he was an agent of Providence.

The account of his manners in private life shows that he was quite an intellectual character, and is interesting.

"At meal times he frequently dictated sentiments to be written down by others, or corrected proof sheets of his works. Sometimes he entertained himself and his guests with music. Melancthon says, it often surprised him to observe how little a man of Luther's size and strength ate and drank. He declares that sometimes for four days together he would take nothing; and at other times, he would be satisfied with a bit of bread and a herring daily. When invited to entertainments, he frequently did not go, that he might not waste his time; and he often complained that it was esteemed uncivil to decline invitations, while yet it was injurious to accept them. When he wished to relax himself from study, he took pleasure in play-

ing' at chess, in which he was very skilful. He practised also the art of turning, and sometimes threw at a mark. He was fond of horticulture, and collected seeds from his various friends for the improvement of his garden. In short, his activity was incessant. 'I am full of business,' he says on one occasion; 'the practice of psalmody (probably including the composition of hymns and the metrical version of psalms) demands my entire powers; my sermons do the same; my prayers and other devotions might employ a third self; and my expositions a fourth: to say nothing of my correspondence, my engagements in other people's business, and my intercourse with my friends.' His liberality to the poor was unbounded, and almost excessive. When a student on a journey once solicited assistance, which his wife declined, pleading the want of money, Luther took up a silver cup, and gave it to him, telling him to sell it and keep the money. On another occasion, two hundred pieces of gold having been sent him from the mines, he distributed the whole among the poorer scholars at Wittenberg. When the elector John once sent him a present of clothing, he wrote him word back, that it was 'more than he wished;' if he was thus to receive the reward of all his labours in this life, there would remain none for the life to come.' The same prince having offered him a share in some mines, he declined it, lest it should become a snare to him. He mentions also that he took no money from his printers, but only such copies of his books as he had occasion for, and those but few. He was exceedingly affectionate to his family, and took great care of their education, keeping a tutor in the house to instruct them....In person, he was of the middle size, strongly built. His eye was brilliant and penetrating, so that not every one could bear to meet its full gaze. It is said, that a man, once sent to assassinate him, was so overpowered by his glance, that he hastily retired from his presence." P. 557.

His conjugal life was affectionate, and his deace consistent with his principles.

We shall attempt no character of him. He was in all points a hero. If the Papists call him, as being a Protestant, an Heresiarch; then the Protestants might in indignation say the Papists are Impostors. The *Christian* might, however, observe with truth, "he spoke like one having authority," for he was another Sampson, and the Papists mere Philistines.

Excluding somewhat of Sermon-beaviness, the work before us is pious, impressive, and edifying. Mr. Scott has evidently sound judgment, from

the above characteristics of his book; but he is afraid of committing himself, as a Divine, if more lively. Why so? Human beings and human events are to be described as they are; why should not portraits be drawn from life, instead of being universalized in Scripture generals? Has not Nature's God made such a diversity in animals, that no two are alike; and why consider the *Works of God*, in a descriptive view, as inferior to his *revealed word*, which was never communicated for descriptive purposes. Could Linnæus describe a plant or an animal from the the Bible? Such a practice, as introducing Scripture, out of morals and religion, tends to inculcate very bad taste, and is injurious to science. Then we ought to have no language but Hebrew; no customs but Judaisms; and no words not found in the Bible.

72. *Forget Me Not; a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1827.* Edited by Frederick Shoberl, pp. 416. Ackermann.

THIS is the fifth annual present, under the above title, with which Mr. Ackermann has favoured the public, and we are happy to state that it is no way inferior to its predecessors—elegant as they have heretofore been.—As this work was originally the precursor of several others of a similar description (most of which have been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets) so it appears each year to be the first in the field, as if still determined to secure its pre-eminence over its forthcoming rivals. The Editor, for the first time, has given his name, which has been long familiar to the public, as being connected with the "World in Miniature," and many other interesting works. Indeed he may justly be considered as a veteran in the literary world; and we are acquainted with no individual who could boast of more editorial experience, or would be found more capable of giving splendour to the present undertaking. He has, moreover, been extremely fortunate in obtaining the contributions of numerous individuals more or less eminent in the various walks of literature—particularly poetry. "So abundant, indeed (says the Editor), was the supply of materials destined for the work, that he has been reluctantly compelled to exclude many communications."—"This volume (continues

he) is much richer in poetical compositions than any of the preceding portions of the "*Forget Me Not*;" and many of those compositions are of so high an order, that the Editor can assert, without fear of contradiction, that a Miscellany possessing within so small a compass equal claims to public favour has rarely issued from the press."

The graphic embellishments are executed in the very first style, by the most eminent artists, from original designs, made expressly for the work. The "*Mother's Grave*," "*Love's Motto*," "*Maria de Torquemada taking the Veil*," and the "*Escape of Mary Queen of Scots from Lochleven Castle*," (designed by Westall, and engraved by Finden) are exquisite productions of the pencil and the burin; the view of the "*Cliffs of Dover*" is charmingly picturesque; and the representation of the "*Monument at Verona*," and "*St. Mark's Church at Venice*," designed by Prout, are rich specimens of architectural engraving.

So great has been the increasing popularity of the "*Forget Me Not*," that, although nearly ten thousand copies of the last volume were printed, yet this large impression was exhausted some time before Christmas, and the publisher received orders for thousands more than he was able to supply."

There are several interesting narratives in prose; but as they are all too long for our pages, we must necessarily confine our extracts to the three following poetical pieces, as specimens of the work.

HUMAN LIFE.

By BERNARD BARTON.

I WALK'D the fields at morning's prime,—

The grass was ripe for mowing;
The sky-lark sang his matin chime,
And all was brightly glowing.

"And thus," I cried, "the ardent boy,
His pulse with rapture beating,
Deems Life's inheritance is joy—
The future proudly greeting."

I wander'd forth at noon:—alas!

On earth's maternal bosom
The scythe had left the withering grass
And stretch'd the fading blossom.

And thus, I thought with many a sigh,
The hopes we fondly cherish,
Like flowers which blossom but to die,
Seem only born to perish.

GENT. MAG. October, 1826.

Once more, at eve, abroad I stray'd,
Through lonely hay-fields musing;
While every breeze that round me play'd
Rich fragrance was diffusing.

The perfum'd air, the hush of eve
To purer hopes appealing,
O'er thoughts perchance too prone to grieve
Scatter'd the balm of healing.

For thus "the actions of the just,"
When Memory hath enthron'd them,
E'en from the dark and silent dust
Their odour leave behind them.

THE VILLAGE MAID.

By MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

BLEST is the humble village maid,
Who peaceful sits beneath the shade;
No anxious cares or thoughts has she,
Her life from guilt and sorrow free,
Content she dwells the live-long day,
And sings her rustic roundelay.
How gladly would my heart exchange
Its present lot, like her to range
The meadows green, the pastures fair;
For peace and virtue 'habit there.
I'm sick of life's tumultuous noise,
Its crowded scenes, its heartless joys,
Where under Pleasure's smiling guise,
Pale Sorrow, like a serpent, lies
(As the thorn lurks beneath the rose)
To rob the bosom of repose.
The world contains no charm for me;
My wearied heart pants to be free,
And sighs to seek the peaceful shade,
And wander with the village maid.

NATURE.

By DAVID LESTER RICHARDSON, Esq.
Author of "Sonnets and other Poems."

THE fair smile of morning,
The glory of noon,
The bright stars adorning,
The path of the moon,

The mist-cover'd mountain
The valley and plain,
The lake and the fountain,
The river and main,

Their magic combining,
Illume and controul
The care and repining
That darken the soul.

The timid spring, stealing
Through light and perfume;
The Summer's revealing
Of beauty and bloom;

The rich Autumn glowing
With fruit treasures crown'd;
The pale Winter throwing
His snow wreaths around;

All widely diffusing
A charm on the earth
Wake loftier musing
And holier mirth.

There is not a sorrow
That hath not a balm
From Nature to borrow,
In tempest or calm ;

There is not a season,
There is not a scene,
But Fancy and Reason
May gaze on serene,

And own it possessing
A zest for the glad,
A solace and blessing
To comfort the sad !

73. *Some account of the Life and Character of the late Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S. Physician to the Public Dispensary, and to the Fever Institution in London.* 8vo. pp. 234. Longman.

BIOGRAPHY is one of the most pleasing and entertaining, and at the same time useful and instructive studies that can engross the attention of man. It stimulates the student to the exertion of those faculties which have been placed at his disposal, by presenting to his view the successful and honourable career of predecessors in the same paths, or by holding up to censure the commission of vices which may have been engendered in the constitution during the susceptible period of youth ; and by proclaiming the miseries which naturally result from pursuing such a course of life, will present a formidable opposition to his own vicious propensities, and if not entirely eradicate them, will render them less virulent.

Education is the most important agent in the formation—if not the entire ground-work—of the character and actions of every individual in society. Examples of well-directed and persevering study, sound knowledge, and moral excellence are not wanting among Englishmen. The more numerous they are the more animating their influence ; and Dr. Bateman is one example which might with great propriety be followed in the earlier and *moral* part of his career. Yet he was not remarkable for any precocious talent ; his childhood giving

"No indications of the ability which afterwards distinguished him ; for he was remarkably silent and reserved ; and although always punctual in the performance of his tasks at school, so that his progress was sufficiently satisfactory to his master, yet he evinced no particular pleasure in the pur-

suit of knowledge, and never opened a book for his own amusement."

Being of a very delicate constitution when about eleven years old, he was taken to spend the Summer in the country, in the hope of re-establishing his health after the measles :

"It was his constant practice to sit on the top of a gate near the house for great part of the day, lost in thought, without seeking either employment or amusement ; so that his father (who was engaged in an extensive medical practice at Whitby, and had little time to spend with his family,) used to lament continually to his mother, when he came and saw Thomas on his old seat upon the gate, that 'that boy would never be good for any thing'."

The author then embraces the opportunity of conducting his readers over a long disquisition on Education ; which, however worthy of approbation—for it contains many sentiments deserving of praise—must be allowed to be irrelevant. To such an extent does this digression extend as to impress us with the idea that the book was written for the purpose of bringing before the publick the author's opinion upon this and other subjects under the generally attractive title of a "Life and Character ;" and thus ensure them attention, when otherwise it is more than probable, they would be passed by unread. And this opinion received confirmation, when we observed that the author, after the mention of any of the pursuits, acquirements, and virtues of his friend, slides into similar disquisitions on every one of them. Thus the beauties of poetry :

"Pure, gentle source of the high rapturous mood ;"

the requisite qualifications for a successful prosecution of that sublime vocation ; benevolence, principle, and feeling, &c. &c. all receive considerable attention, and occupy not a small portion of this volume. We regret their introduction, not from a want of interest and value in themselves, but because they estrange us awhile from the subject of the Memoir (whose career we narrowly watch), and plunge us into abstruse reflections.

Of Dr. Bateman we inserted a slight notice in vol. xci. i. p. 470, and we shall now extract one or two anecdotes respecting him which cannot fail of being perused with interest, as they

stamp the peculiar firmness of character of this eminent and useful physician. He was one of the Annual Presidents of the Royal Medical Society.

"He happened to be in the chair when an erroneous hypothesis was adduced, and mainly supported by the ingenious reasonings of one of his personal and intimate friends. He was obviously uneasy, as the usage of the Society precluded the President from taking a part in the discussion, and after a time requested a member who was sitting near him to take the chair for him; and thus joining the body of the society, he by a copious induction of facts, refuted his friend's argument: and having successfully combated error, resumed his duty as the President of the evening, 'Amicus Plato sed magis amica Veritas'."

One other anecdote is sufficient to elucidate further his strict adherence to truth, and the punctuality with which he complied with his engagements:

"On going out from his lodgings to an evening party, he had told his landlady that he would be back at a particular hour. He was pressed, however, to stay longer, and the company being agreeable, a friend on returning with him, expressed some regret that he had not given way to the invitation, as he would have liked to remain. 'So should I too,' said Dr. Bateman, 'but I had said that I would be at home at twelve o'clock, and I could not break my word, if it were to a chambermaid'."

From a number of testimonies to his professional worth, we select one as being alike honourable to the illustrious donor and receiver:

"The Emperor of Russia was pleased to desire, by a letter written by his own physician to Dr. Bateman, that copies of his books might be sent to him through the hands of the Imperial Ambassador in London. And on the command being carefully fulfilled, his Majesty further condescended to convey to him, by the same distinguished channel, a ring of a hundred guineas' value, with a gracious intimation of the Imperial pleasure that any future works written by Dr. Bateman should be transmitted in like manner to St. Petersburg."

Ill health and his residing at a considerable distance from the Metropolis, compelled him to resign his appointment at the Public Dispensary. On which occasion he was nominated a Life Governor, and a piece of plate was presented to him; but he declined the honour of being Consulting Physician for the same reasons.

It is melancholy to think that a man of such high moral character should have been a Non-religionist, or in other words, a friend to the doctrines of Materialism. We are aware of the general remark, that Medical Men are inclined to adopt those doctrines, and that the prosecution of some parts of their studies has a great tendency to confirm them in their scepticism; but the greatest anatomists appear to have been inspired with religious sentiments by the knowledge of the human frame. Such men as Harvey, Sydenham, Boerhaave, Haller, Pringle, Baillie, &c. &c. are illustrious instances. Dr. Bateman, however, did not terminate his earthly career in a disbelief of the divine precepts inculcated by the gospel, but with a humble yet firm hope that he should be a partaker of those blessings which reward the righteous. The particulars of his conversion and happy death were published in the *Christian Observer*, &c. and are re-printed in this volume. The writer then enters into a very able examination of the "prevalence of scepticism among those whose time and talents are devoted to the acquisition of an intimate acquaintance with the structure and economy of the human frame, in which are displayed so many proofs of benevolence and design;" and concludes with some due commendations from Dr. Bateman's brethren of his high professional attainments, of which there cannot be, however, a stronger proof than the general estimation in which his writings are held.

Having thus briefly noticed this interesting volume, we must consign it to the hands of our readers, who we are confident will derive as much entertainment and instruction from it, as we have done.

74. *A brief descriptive History of Holland, in Letters, from Grandfather to Marianne, during an Excursion in the Summer of 1819.* 16mo. pp. 152.

THIS little work is full of descriptive information, but the reflections in general are of no value, being founded upon the peculiar opinions of certain religious sects in England. Of course, Political Economy, Statistics, National Character, Moral Philosophy, Natural History, &c. &c. &c. are neglected.

We shall give two extracts of a proper character.

"In some parts of the City of Rotterdam the houses are constructed with a double front, one gable presenting itself in one street, and the other gable in another, so that the same families occupy the fronts of two parallel streets, one for trade, the other as a private residence. Scarcely any of the houses are perpendicular; they incline outward in proportion as they rise in height, to make more room in the upper apartments, which are chiefly used as warehouses for dry goods." P. 45.

Of Dutch economy, the following is a good picture.

"The Dutch cannot be too much admired for their habits of economy, and the manner in which they dispose of their income. It is a generally admitted principle among all classes, that something must be saved out of their weekly earnings, or annual profits in trade, let the amount be what it may; and the expenditure must be regulated accordingly. The working classes will subsist on salt-fish or herrings, or any thing that is digestible, in order to be on the gaining hand; and hence there is scarcely any such thing as absolute poverty or wretchedness among them, or so much as a beggar seen in their streets.

"According to the very ancient custom in India and Greece, they lay out their surplus in plate and jewellery by way of securing a sort of fortune.

"Even common maid-servants are expected to lay by something out of their wages; and as rings are not usually worn by the married women, but by the unmarried, it may often be ascertained how many years a maid has been at service, by the number of gold rings on both hands, and the weight of the ear-rings on her neck." P. 114.

How much better are the Saving-Banks as modes of accumulation!

75. *A Plea for the Protestant Canon of Scripture, in opposition to the Popish Canon, of which the Apocrypha makes an integral part, or a succinct Account of the Bible Society Controversy respecting the Circulation of the Apocryphal Writings, &c. &c.* 8vo. pp. 100.

A DR. LEANDER VON ESS (a Papist), solicited the Committee of the Bible Society to assist HIM with pecuniary funds for circulating *his* Translation of the Bible, adapted to the Romish Faith, and including the *Apocrypha*, because that which resembled the *Legends* of his own Church, sanctioned the latter. His assigned motive for making this extraordinary request was, that no Protestant version would be

received upon the Continent; and that therefore his proposition *must* be adopted, or the Bible not be circulated among the Catholics. For the latter reason, his request was granted, and the result has been a serious schism in the Society. In our author's opinion, Dr. Von Ess has duped them by a Jesuitical stratagem (see p. 83), and we candidly confess, that much as we respect the high and learned scholars in p. 33, we would not set up a trumpery shop in partnership with men of so little worldly wisdom. But solemnly, by what authority do Clergymen of the Established Church take upon them to sanction Versions of Roman Catholics, confessedly corrupted to support their peculiar creed? e.g. the crafty Doctor Von Ess translates, "Except ye repent" by "Except ye do penance," (see p. 81) and so proceeds, *de cæteris*, in order to support the errors of his own Church. Our author (who writes both cleverly and learnedly) therefore asks, with sound sense, why

"The funds of the English Bible Society are to be made subservient to the propagation of the chief errors of the Antichristian Church of Rome." P. 83.

Why, indeed? It further appears, from the Edinburgh Christian Instructor, Vol. XXV. No. 6, p. 446, &c. (copied in the Morning Herald of Aug. 4, last,) that this Professor Leander Von Ess receives from the Society *three hundred pounds a-year*, (equal to 7 or 800*l.* in Germany,) for circulating his adulterated versions; and it appears also, that the nominal Bible Society is a very profitable Trading Company, whose agents and speechifiers divide among themselves in salaries and bonuses only, nearly *eight thousand pounds per annum*. We once examined the list of members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and we did not find there the names of the flaming Bible-Society-stipended orators. We shall be glad to hear what the Christian Knowledge Society pays in fees for advocacy, and in salaries for agents. We beg not to be misunderstood. We do not deny the propriety of all persons having Bibles; but since in religion and medicine, the sole benefit to the world is knowledge of the respective professions, and an exemplary discharge of the duties, we object to quackery, because it is a fraud, and makes men dishonest, and heedless of rising by

merit. It is perfectly right that they who profess the Gospel should live by the Gospel, but then they should do so openly. They should not, like smugglers, carry on a forbidden trade in sacred things. All salaried and feed agents connected with charitable societies should be named in their Reports; and the sums which they receive be published; otherwise, there is collusion.

76. *A Sermon preached to the Congregation of the Episcopal Church of Hamburg, on Sunday the 18th of June, 1826, occasioned by a late melancholy event. By the Rev. Richard Baker, M.A. Chaplain to the British Residents. 8vo. pp. 16.*

WE hold Episcopacy and the Church of England, compared with other systems, in the same light as we do Cathedrals, in comparison with Chinese summer-houses, because we consider that form of religion not a fancy article, as are many others. To correct our figure, we would rather liken such fancy religions to those strange fantastic conglomerations of theatres, ball-rooms, and Roman temples, denominated modern Churches. The melancholy event which occasioned this sermon, was the death of a young married woman, who seceded from a sect

to marry a regular member of the Church of England. The continual reproaches of those whom she had left on this account, disturbed her reason, and ultimately produced suicide.

Strong-minded people would hold in supreme contempt all such persecutors; and, if necessary, stop impertinent interference in their private affairs, by suitable measures; for well does our author say

“Is that Christian love, which confines itself to the members of a sect whose kind and charitable feelings are circumscribed by the pale of their own austere fellowship, which affecting a fervent zeal for Christ and his Gospel, and exceedingly scrupulous about indifferent things, does not scruple to aim at the subversion of our Apostolical Church, and to speak of its adherents and its ministers with contumely and rancour. Because your belief is steady and rational, your minds calm and your tempers cheerful, because you partake of the recreations and amusements of society, which you believe are not forbidden by Christianity, because you are faithful to the creed and worship of your forefathers; because you are thus disposed, are you to be vilified as little better than Heathens, as reprobate and godless?” P. 13.

Yes you are; because ignorant interpreters of the Gospel conceive that the purity in life and principle, which Christianity inculcates, means war with the innocent pleasures of life.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

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Part I. of the History of the Town and School of Rugby, comprising the ancient History of the Town, Manor, and Church, from the most authentic Documents; an Account of the celebrated School, from its establishment to the present time; with Biographical Notices of the Founder, Masters, and most eminent Scholars. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Part XVII. of the Progresses of King James.

A Tour round Scarborough, historically and bibliographically unfolded. By JOHN COLE.

A Sequel to the Diversions of Purley: containing an Essay on English Verbs, with Remarks on Mr. Tooke's Work, and on some Terms employed to denote Soul or Spirit. By JOHN BARCLAY.

Paul Jones. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, Author of “Sir Marmaduke Maxwell,” &c.

Specimens of Sacred and Serious Poetry, from Chaucer to the present day; including the Sabbath, &c. of Graham, and Blair's

Grave; illustrated by Biographical Notices. By JOHN JOHNSTONE.

Papistry Storm'd; or the Dingie Down o' the Cathedral. By MR. TENNANT.

Discourses on the Duties and Consolations of the Old. By the Rev. Dr. BELFRAGE, Falkirk.

Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, for the Use of practical Astronomers, Surveyors, Engineers, and Navigators. By WILLIAM GALBRAITH, M.A. Teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh.

A short Statement of the Reasons for Christian in opposition to Party Communion. By ROBERT HALL.

The Christian contemplated, in a Series of Lectures. By the Rev. WM. JAY.

Sermons for Families. Vol. II. By the Rev. W. BROWN.

Memoirs of the Veteran comic Dramatist O'Keefe.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lindley Murray, in a Series of Letters written by himself; with a Preface, and a Continuation of the Memoirs. By ELIZABETH FRANK.

Ornithologia, or the Birds; a Poem (in two Parts). By JAMES JENNINGS, Author of "Observations on the Dialects of the West of England," &c. &c.

The Gossip; a Series of original Essays and Letters, literary, historical, and critical; Descriptive Sketches, Anecdotes, and original Poetry.

The Story of a Wanderer; founded upon his Recollections of Incidents in Russian and Cossack Scenes.

Thoughts on Domestic Education; the result of Experience, By a Mother, Author of "Always Happy," &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Remarks on the principal Features of the Foreign and Domestic Policy of Great Britain, since the year 1793. By the Rev. L. MOYES of Torglen.

Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curdistan, the Court of Persia, the Banks of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, Nishney Novogorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, in the year 1824. By the Hon. GEORGE KAPPEL, (son of the Earl of Albemarle).

No. III. of Mr. SKELTON's engraved Specimens of Arms and Armour.

A personal narrative of a very interesting description, edited by GORTRE, entitled, "The Young Rifleman's Comrade, in Military Adventure, Imprisonment, and Shipwreck."

A second Series of the Tales of the O'Hara Family.

A Weekly Publication entitled, "The Parliamentary Reporter, or Debates in Parliament, to commence on the meeting of Parliament.

The Poetical Souvenir. By KENNETT and GEORGE READ DIXON, esqrs. containing Gonzalo and Alcæa, The Parting, and other Poems, embellished with numerous beautifully designed Woodcuts by eminent artists.

Death on the pale Horse, a Treatise illustrative of Revelations, vi. 8. By the Rev. JOHN BRUCE, of Liverpool.

Mr. JAMES BIRD, Author of *The Vale of Sloughden*, &c. is preparing a Poem founded upon and illustrative of the History of the ancient City of Dunwich.

Memoirs of the Court of Queen Ann, by a Lady. Mr. Roscoe is also engaged on the same subject.

The tenth and concluding Number of the *Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland*, with descriptive Illustrations by Sir WALTER SCOTT, bart.

The second edition of Dr. Pritchard's *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, much enlarged.

Outlines of Lectures on Mental Diseases. By ALEXANDER MORRISON, M.D.

Protestant Union, or a Treatise of True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, and

what best means may be used against the growth of Popery. By JOHN MILTON.

The English Gentleman's Literary Manual, or a View of a Library of Standard English Literature, with Notices Biographical and Critical, including many curious original Anecdotes of eminent Literary Men of the Eighteenth Century, with estimates for furnishing Libraries, and a List of Books adapted for persons going abroad, regimental libraries, &c.

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Dr. Morrison asserts, that the ignorance of the Europeans, concerning the true elements and spirit of the Chinese language, is owing principally to the widely spread belief of its difficulty. Instead of 80,000 letters being indispensable for understanding Chinese, he says 2000 are sufficient, and that by means of these an European may express himself intelligibly to the Chinese, either at Canton or Pekin, upon almost every subject. To facilitate the learner in the acquisition of Chinese letters, Dr. Morrison's *Chinese Miscellany* gives a collection of the old emblems, from which the new roots are derived, and he remarks that the written language of the Chinese has more meanings than sounds. These emblems, which are, as it were, an etymology of the language, were never before printed in Europe. Of the primitive words (216) the pronunciation and significations are also given, and several examples of the different styles of prose and poetical composition. Besides these, Dr. Morrison gives a catalogue of 1411 syllables, of which the language of the Mandarins is formed, by means of a different intonation and accent.

ROYAL LIBRARY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This splendid pile of building for the reception of the Library given by the King to the Museum, is nearly in a finished state. The W. front of the building, looking towards Bedford-square, is faced with stone, and the projection in the centre is ornamented with four half columns of the Ionic order, fluted, and a pilaster at each end, of the same order, which support a pediment. The cornice, &c. of the order is placed at the top of the wall, along the whole of this side, wrought in stone. The entrance is at the end of Montague-place. The first apartment on the right, is of very great length, extending to the projection in the centre of the building into which it leads. That part of the room which corresponds to the centre division of the exterior of the building, is ornamented on each side with two superb Corinthian columns, the shaft and base of which are of marble, very highly polished. The capitals of the columns are not executed in the same sort of marble, but are variegated, and are extremely beautiful;

they also have a very high pulpit. The adjoining room is nearly equal in dimensions to the first, beyond which there are two rooms. The whole of this noble suite of apartments, which are very lofty, are of an equal height, and decorated at the top with an enriched cornice frieze, &c. which encircles the whole of the rooms. The ceilings are of a most magnificent description, being richly ornamented in a light and elegant manner. The frame work, which supports this ceiling, is entirely of iron, which renders the building fireproof; very strong iron girders are placed at intervals across the walls to support the work. The rooms are lighted by a row of windows on both sides, of equal dimensions, and extend the whole length of the building. The party walls which divide the apartments, are decorated at the angles with double faced pilasters of highly polished marble. A broad stone staircase in the entrance-hall leads to a corresponding suite of rooms above of the same extent as those below, though much lower; the ceilings are ornamented in a very chaste style, and light is admitted into these rooms by skylights in the roof. The principal part of the roof is of cast iron; it has a very slight rise, so that it is not seen from the ground. It is covered with copper.

POETRY OF THE FRIEZELANDERS.

Although the language of Friesland has never been admitted among the higher ranks, and only exists in the mouths of the peasantry, yet it has had its poets. Gisbert Japiks, a schoolmaster at Bolsward (ob. 1664), left works behind him which are still esteemed, have gone through three editions, and procured for the poet, a few years ago, a monument in the church-yard of Bolsward. In the year 1755, Jan Althuisen gave a collection of poems in that language; but these are not worth much. The muse of Friesland has since slumbered, but that she has still life and voice has been recently shown by R. Posthumus (minister of Waalkens), by the publication of an Essay upon the Poetry of Friesland. The songs in praise of Friesland deserve particular attention; for instance, a song upon Edo Jongema, and Gemma, of Burmanja. The latter was the man who refused, at Brussels, to bend his knee before Philip II. saying, "We Friezelanders kneel only to God." Tydemann gave a glossary of Friesland words, and Observations upon the Grammar, and some old expressions were published by Hœufft in 1825.

AFRICAN SURVEY.

The expedition sent out by Government to survey the coast of Africa and that of the island of Madagascar, has made some important additions to our geographical knowledge, and furnished the means of cor-

recting the existing charts in a variety of instances. Twenty-four thousand miles of coast, but imperfectly known before, have been carefully viewed. Many parts of it had been very erroneously indicated in the maps, and some of them were not less than two hundred and fifty miles out in latitude and longitude. The vast extent of coast which we have mentioned, is now perfectly known. Every harbour, every bay, every navigable river, has been diligently explored, and correctly laid down in the charts which are the result of this unostentatious, but interesting service.

SUMATRAN ORANG OUTANG.

Capt. Hull's account of a female orang of large size, taken on the South coast of Sumatra, is exceedingly interesting, in reference to the large male animal of the same species, which is described in the last volume of the Asiatic Transactions. It appears that Capt. Hull having, whilst at Bencoolen, heard of the capture of the last mentioned animal at Truman, dispatched a young man to the spot where it was taken, in the hope of his meeting with another orang of the same kind. After a lapse of several months he returned to Bencoolen, bringing with him a large female orang, as the fruit of his enterprise.

On his arrival at Truman, where he was kindly received, he heard various accounts from the natives of the animal he was in search of, called by them Orang Mawah, Mawi or Mawy. These animals, they said, resided in the deepest part of a forest, distant from Truman about five or six days' journey, and appeared very averse to undertake any expedition in search of them, stating that these beings would assuredly attack any small party, especially if a woman should be with them, whom they would endeavour to carry off. They were unwilling also to destroy these animals, from a superstitious belief that they are animated by the souls of their ancestors, and that they hold dominion over the great forests of Sumatra. After some days' debate, however, and hearing that a Mawah had been seen in the forest, the young man collected a party of twenty persons, armed with muskets, spears, and bamboos, and having marched in an Easterly direction for above thirty miles, fell in with the object of his search. The orang was sitting on the summit of one of the highest trees, with a young one in its arms. The first fire of the party struck off the great toe of the old orang, who uttered a hideous cry, and immediately lifted up her young one as high as her long arms would reach, and let it go amongst the topmost branches, which appeared too weak to sustain herself. During the time the party were cautiously approaching her to obtain another shot, the poor animal made no attempt to escape, but kept a steady watch on

their movements, uttering at the time many singular sounds, and, glancing her eye occasionally towards her young one, seemed to hasten its escape by waving her hand. The second volley brought her to the ground, a ball having penetrated her breast, but the young one escaped. She measured four feet eleven inches in length, and two feet across the shoulders, and was covered with red hair. It is probable, from the spot where this animal was found being so near to Truman, that she was the mate of the one destroyed by the party from the brig. Her remains, consisting of the skin and all the bones, were transmitted home by Capt. Hull to Sir Stamford Raffles.

OVERLAND NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

We rejoice that our sanguine anticipations as to the success of Capt. Franklin's Expedition to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence to Bttering's Straits, have been in some measure realized. The following gratifying intelligence has been communicated from Dr. Richardson, dated "Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, Feb. 1826:

"After remaining as long at New York, as our desire to commence our journey would permit, we proceeded to Lake Ontario, crossed it to York, the capital of Upper Canada, and from thence travelled by land and water, in carts and in boats, to Penetanguishene, a naval depot in Lake Huron. Here we embarked in two canoes, manned by 24 Canadian voyageurs; our party previously consisting of five officers and four marines; and, coasting Lakes Huron and Superior, arrived at Fort William, a post belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, on the 10th of May, 1825. At this place the Expedition embarked in four small canoes, adapted for the navigation of small rivers, and proceeding in two divisions by the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Lake Winifrey, and the River Saskatchewan, came to Cumberland House, where the seamen attached to it, and who had been sent out with three boats, passed the winter. We arrived at Cumberland House on the 15th of June, 12 days after our seamen had resumed their voyage for this summer, and losing no time in following them, we overtook them on the 29th of the same month, near the height of land which separates the rivers flowing towards Hudson's Bay, from those which fall into the Arctic Sea; our progress after this was more slow, from the accumulation of our stores and provisions, which we had been picking up at the different trading posts on our route; the different portages detained us considerably, as the crews had to make five or six, and when the boats were carried, seven or eight trips across. Merthy, the longest portage on the route, is about thirteen miles statute, in length, and occupied us seven days. We arrived at the

Lake of the Hills on the 15th July, at Slave Lake on the 26th, and entered Mackenzie's River on the 31st. On the 3d of August we arrived at Fort Simpson, situated at the junction of the River of the Mountains with the Mackenzie. On the 6th came to Fort Norman, another of the Company's posts, situate on the Mackenzie, about 200 miles further down; on the 7th entered Bear Lake River, and on the 10th arrived at this place, which we have since named after our Commanding Officer: Mr. Back arrived next day with the detachment of canoes under his charge. Captain Franklin and Mr. Kendall having descended the river to the sea in a boat with six seamen and an Esquimaux interpreter, they came to the mouth of the river six days after leaving Fort Norman, having passed the last of the Company's posts about half way. From Garry's Island, lying 28 or 30 miles to seaward of the river's mouth, they had a wide prospect of salt water free from ice, and abounding in seals and white whales. This was a cheering prospect: after remaining a day or two on the island to ascertain by astronomical observation its position, and which they found to be lat. 69 deg. 29 min. North, long. 135 deg. 41 min. West, they re-ascended the river, and joined us here on the 6th of September. The Expedition, up to this latter date, had travelled from New York, 5,160 miles, or from Penetanguishene, the out-post of Canadian settlements, about 4,444 miles, since the 23d of April. Captain Franklin was very desirous of opening a communication with the Esquimaux at the mouth of Mackenzie's River, but did not see any of them. He left, however, presents of iron work at several encampments, which appeared to be of recent erection, and we have the satisfaction, since the commencement of winter, of learning, through the medium of an adjoining tribe, that they received them, and are desirous of evincing their gratitude by receiving us kindly next season."

POLAR EXPEDITION.

In the course of our notices of Capt. Parry's last Voyage, (pp. 238—239,) we intimated that it was not the intention of the Admiralty to attempt any thing further connected with the North-West Expedition by Baffin's Bay, until the result of the Overland Expeditions were known. During this interval, however, Capt. Parry is determined not to be idle. A new Expedition is projected for him. It has for its object to reach the Northern Pole; to make known to us what the inmost point of the ice-bound Arctic Circle is. Captain Franklin had offered himself to undertake a journey over the ice from Spitzbergen to the Pole, and this has been adopted by Captain Parry, who, in addition to his own ardent expectations of success, procured the sanction of

the Royal Society to the practicability of the enterprise. The *Hecla* is to be prepared for Captain Parry early in the ensuing spring, and in that vessel he is to proceed to "Cloven Cliff," in Spitzbergen, in lat. 79 deg. 52 min. (or about 600 miles from the Pole), which he is expected to reach towards the end of May. From this point he will depart with two vessels, which are capable of being used either as boats or sledges, as water or ice is found to prevail. They are to be built of light, tough, and flexible materials, with coverings of leather and oil-cloth; the latter convertible into sails. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, with provisions for 92 days, which, if they only travelled on the average 13 miles per day, and met with no insurmountable obstacles, would be sufficient for their reaching the long-desired Pole, and returning to the *Hecla*, at Cloven Cliff. Dogs or rein-deer (the former preferable for drawing the sledges, when necessary, but the latter better for food, in case of accident or detention) are to be taken on the Expedition. It is known that the summer temperature is far from being severe; there is perpetual light, with the Sun continually above the horizon, and he knows, from experience, that the men, on such occasions, are always very healthy. During his absence, the boats of the ship are to be engaged in exploring the Eastern side of Spitzbergen; and the officers and men of science in making philosophical experiments with the pendulum, on magnetism and meteorology, in natural history, &c. The reward of success, besides the personal glory and general advantage attending the exploit, will be 5,000*l.*; and we earnestly hope, that by this day twelvemonths, Captain Parry and his gallant companions may be safe in London to claim and receive it.

LITERARY FRAUD.

In the Court of Chancery, lately, a curious exposure took place of the practice of an author, whose ideas of honesty do no credit to the profession. An injunction was applied for to prevent Mr. Butterworth from publishing a work entitled "*Advice to Solicitors in passing private Bills through Parliament*," a similar work, from which the greater part of it had been copied, having previously appeared. The author of the former work sold the manuscript to Mr. Stephens, and the second work professed to be an answer to the former one, and severely criticised it in parts, though the greater portion was merely a copy. It appeared that *both works were written by the same person*, namely, Mr. Ebbe, of Lambeth, who, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, said, that the attack on the former work contained in the latter, would make it sell like wildfire!

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BRISTOL INSTITUTION.

The Marquis Spineto, of the University of Cambridge, lately commenced a series of Lectures at the above Institution, on some of the most interesting departments of the Literature of Modern Europe.—The first was an Introductory Lecture, embracing the history of Literature from the most remote antiquity to the present day. In running down the stream of time, the Marquis did ample justice to the different periods, both ancient and modern; touching, of course, on the eras preceding the dark or iron age, the Troubadours, the revival of letters, the Singers, the Dramatists (or the Mystery writers), and the present more chaste and correct votaries of the Muses. He gave the palm of excellence, in French Literature, to the 17th century, and dwelt with particular pleasure on the age of Louis XIV. His second Lecture was dedicated to a history of that powerful and wandering tribe, the Arabs: in this, after touching on the birth and religion of Mahomet, he proceeded to shew that the Arabians, including in later times the Saracens and Moors, were the parents of much of the knowledge and science of the present day. He defended them from the sneers of Gibbon, who said we looked in vain for men of mind among them, and demonstrated that they possessed poets at a very early age; indeed their wandering and independent state of life was favourable to poetry and song; and the Colleges, Schools, and Seminaries, which they established at a remote period in Bagdad, &c. and in later times in Cordova, Salamanca, Valladolid, in Spain, and in Salerno, in Italy, were evidences of their love and attachment to learning, and of the obligations which modern Europe owe to them.—His third Lecture embraced the History of the Bards, and their successors the Troubadours; characters of their Poetry, and the influence it had on the Literature of other nations. He divided the Bards into two classes:—the Sacred and Udates; and those who treated of Love and War; these were the prototypes of the Troubadours, and their successors were the Improvisatori. The Bards were the attendants of Royalty, and sung the praises of the first Kings. The Troubadours sung their own adventures, and of course their own follies and crimes; and the excesses in which they indulged caused their ruin. Minstrels and Jongleurs followed; and thence the train of Harlequins, Polichinellos, and other mountebanks.

LECTURES ON THE EAR.

Mr. J. Harrison Curtis, Surgeon Aurist to the King, has commenced his Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Ear, at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho-square. The Lecturer combated the

unfortunate prejudice respecting the incurability of diseases of the Ear, and proved by his own extensive practice and experience, as well as that of the celebrated Professor Lallemand of Montpellier, the mischief that had arisen from this idea, in consequence of neglected affections of this organ producing chronic diseases of the brain, ending most unhappily; and frequently from the inattention of patients themselves. The Lecturer supported this fact by exhibiting a variety of anatomical preparations, shewing the effects and extent of neglected disease; but he came to this satisfactory conclusion, that diseases of the Ear, like diseases of other organs, will yield to proper treatment.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Saturday evening, the Reading Room of the Mechanics' Institute, in Hull, was crowded to witness the exhibition of a model of a steam carriage to run on common roads. The following is a description of this machine. It weighs 82 ounces, is 11 inches in length, has three wheels, and is guided by a lever in the front. The boiler and engine are placed in the hinder part of the carriage; the steam cylinder is half an inch bore; and the stroke of the piston is $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch. The eighth part of a pint of water being put into the boiler (which is heated by a tallow lamp), causes it to go for the space of half an hour. It will turn in a circle, the diameter of which is only twice the length of the carriage, and the inner wheel will form the centre of its motion. It is capable of being backed in a moment with the greatest ease, and when allowed to run in a straight direction, at its greatest speed, will proceed at the rate of upwards of five miles per hour. The youthful inventor is a clerk, and the machine is the production of his leisure hours. He was present, and prefaced the exhibition by a description of the steam engine. He received the warmest plaudits from his brother members, for the great ingenuity he had displayed,—considering he was not by profession a mechanic,—as well as for producing the first piece of mechanism shown to the Society, the workmanship of one of its members.

SILK WORM.

Dr. Sterler, a member of the Commission appointed for improving the production of Silk, and Botanist to the Royal Academy of Sciences, has succeeded in discovering a kind of food for the silk worms, which will supplant the use of the mulberry-tree. This too, it is said, the silk worms prefer, and it renders them less subject to disease. The silk, which the worms in this manner produce, is much more beautiful, and of a better quality than that formerly produced. Great advantages will result from this discovery. Next year it is hoped that enterprises on a grand scale will be attempted, and that we shall have two or three crops a

year, while, according to the former system, only one could be procured, and the planters were not indemnified for their expences in less than ten or fifteen years.

PLANTS.

It is generally known that cold countries have fewer species of plants than warm ones. A learned botanist shews that this difference follows pretty constantly the progression of the temperature; according to him there are in Spitsbergen only 30 species of plants; in Lapland, 534; in Iceland, 538; in Sweden, 1,500; in Brandenburg, 2,000; in Piedmont, 3,800; in Jamaica, 4,000; and in Madagascar, 5,000.

STATISTICAL REMARKS.

In *Great Britain*, the number of individuals in a state to bear arms, from the age of 15 to 60, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 98,030 yearly; and it has been remarked, that in 63 of these unions there were only 3 which had no issue. The number of deaths is about 332,708 yearly, which makes nearly 25,502 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among the women are in proportion to those of the men as 50 to 54. The married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean term of the number of children produced by each marriage is 4; in towns the proportion is 7 for every two marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of individuals of the sex as 1 to 3! and the number of married men to that of all the individuals of the male sex, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of the widowers as 3 to 1: but the number of widows who marry again is to that of widowers in the same case, as 7 to 4. The individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. The half of the individuals die before attaining the age of 17 years. The number of twins is to that of ordinary births as 1 to 65. According to calculations founded on the bills of mortality, one individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is to that of the female sex as 96 to 95.—In the *United States* of North America, the births of male also exceed those of female children. The returns of 1800 showed that there were born in that year 2,988,156 boys, and 2,923,952 girls; and that, in 1820, the former amounted to 4,894,171, and the latter to 4,731,376; that is to say, that in the last mentioned year the number of male exceeded that of female children born, by 162,795. This proportion, which is peculiar to nations in a state of transition from barbarity to civilization, is not to be found in any other part of Europe except Russia, and some of the provinces of the Austrian empire.

The principal ports in England for the

EXPORT OF GRAIN coastwise, are Lynn, Yarmouth, Boston, and Ipswich. Those which import most are London, Hull, Liverpool, and Bristol. London imports annually, from England and Scotland, about 250,000 quarters of barley, 200,000 quarters of malt, 550,000 quarters of oats, 450,000 quarters of wheat, 100,000 peas and beans, 1,000,000 cwt. of flour, and 100,000 cwt. of oatmeal and barleymeal; and it exports coastwise about 120,000 quarters of corn, and 15,000 cwt. of meal and flour. Hull imports, annually, about 250,000 quarters, ranking as to quantity in the following order:—Barley, wheat, oats, of which about one-third is re-exported. It imports a small quantity of meal and flour. Liverpool imports about 130,000 quarters of malt, oats, wheat, barley, peas, and beans, with about 12,000 cwt. of meal and flour, and re-exports about one-fifth. Bristol imports about 90,000 quarters of barley, oats, wheat, &c. with 50,000 cwt. of meal and flour, and re-exports about one-fourth. Lynn exports about 200,000 quarters of wheat, barley, oats, &c., with very little meal or flour; it imports almost none. Yarmouth exports about 250,000 quarters of barley, malt, wheat, oats, &c., about 250,000 cwt. of flour; its imports are

trifling. Boston exports about 270,000 quarters, of which five-sixths are oats, the rest chiefly wheat; it exports very little meal or flour, and imports almost no grain of any kind. Ipswich exports about 160,000 qrs., of which two-thirds are malt, the rest barley, peas, and beans, wheat, and oats, with about 85,000 cwt. of flour. Yarmouth in Norfolk, Maldon and Colchester in Essex, and Stockton in Durham, are the great markets for flour for exporting coastwise.

The TRADE OF LONDON employs about 3500 ships, the cargoes entering the port being annually not less than 13,500. On an average, 1100 ships are in the river at one time, together with 3419 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them; 2288 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade; and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. To this active scene which the port of London exhibits, are to be added about 8000 watermen employed in navigating the wherries and craft; 4000 labourers lading and unlading ships; and 1200 revenue officers constantly doing duty on the river; beside the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below London Bridge and Limehouse.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

COWEY STAKES.

An antiquarian discovery has been recently made during the recent improvements this year in the Thames Navigation. The tradition of the precise station of the Cowey Stakes, supposed to be set down where Cæsar crossed the Thames, had been for some time lost, though it was known to be between Weybridge and Walton. In deepening the river about 200 yards above Walton-bridge, a line of old broken piles was discovered, some feet below the previous bed of the river. They were about as thick as a man's thigh. Many have been drawn, and are in the possession of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The City of London should set up some mark to perpetuate the remembrance of the place.

ROMAN VILLA.

A Roman villa, and other curious remains of Roman antiquities, have recently been discovered on the side of the North Road, near Water Newton (seven miles south of Stamford,) which are in all probability connected with those on the opposite side of the river Nene (at Castor). The author of these discoveries has, within these last four years, traced them through the several parishes of Castor, Alwalton, Chesterton, Water Newton, and Sutton, an extent of nearly nine miles in circumference, and the remains are by far the most curious and extensive that have been explored in Britain

The villa, situated on the side of the road, near Water Newton, consisted of a large square of buildings; the floors are composed of small square stone tesserae, set in a durable cement, and appear to have been much worn; some parts of the walls bear the vestiges of colours as fresh as if but lately laid on: three hundred yards to the east of these buildings, several human skeletons were dug up, some urns, and two kilns resembling those used by the ancient potters. In 1824 and 1825 several kilns of this description were discovered in Sutton and Normangate field; also vessels containing the colour and glaze used in the manufacture of Roman earthen vessels.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN ITALY.

On a hill near Brescia (says a letter from Rome), there has stood from time immemorial, a large marble column, and there was a tradition that it belonged to a great Temple of Hercules, which had stood there in remote antiquity. For these two years past, excavations to a great extent have been made on the spot, the result of which confirmed the truth of the tradition. From time to time important monuments of ancient architecture and Roman inscriptions were brought to light, and every thing indicated that a most extensive edifice had stood there. At length the foundations of an immense temple were uncovered, with entrances to several covered passages. These were

examined, and on the day above mentioned, the workmen found in one of them several niches walled up. They were opened, and in one of them was found a colossal winged Victoria, of bronze, and of admirable workmanship; in another six large busts, one of them representing Faustina, the consort of Marcus Aurelius, and a highly-ornamented breast-plate of a horse; in a third and fourth, a richly gilt statue, four feet and a half high, of a captive King, and a colossal arm. All these are likewise of bronze, and of fine workmanship. There are also several inscriptions in the building, one of which mentions the "*Brixia Romana*." The eyes of the King and of the Victoria are of onyx. They are all in perfect preservation; and, from the situation in which they were found, it is evident that they were concealed and walled up for security, for both the wings and arms of the Victoria were taken off and laid at her feet.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION.

The learned Jacob Spon, in his "*Miscellanea Eruditæ Antiquitatis*," instances only a single trumpeter among the Romans, an inscription over whom is mentioned; Muratori knew only of one flute-player. A gravestone, however, has been discovered by Captain Berg among the ruins of the ancient Cherson, upon which, under the figure of a trumpet, is the following inscription:—

D. M.

AUR. SALVIANUS

Tub. L. (e) G. XIC

Qui Militavit

Annos XIII. Vi-

xit Annos XXXVI.

"To the manes of Aurelius Salvanus, trumpeter to the Eleventh (Claudian) Legion, who served fourteen years, and lived six-and-thirty."

SELECT POETRY.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

A FABLE.

A CAREFUL Shepherd had a flock
Of thriving sheep—his only stock;
Their pasture he with walls surrounded,
As wolves in all the lands abounded;
Great were his pains, his labour long,
To make the walls both high and strong;
Yet often, as he went to sleep,
The wolves broke in and tore the sheep:
At last he found the work complete—
No entrance left, but at the gate.
The flock protected, and at peace,
Began to flourish and increase:
Till full of years, and honest pride
At his success, the Shepherd died.

A Son succeeded, mild and kind,
Of liberal and princely mind;
Who wished, indeed, to save the sheep,
And yet the wolves in humour keep.
Him the submissive brutes petition,
To pity their forlorn condition;
Of their primeval rights denuded,
And from the pasturage excluded;
They vow'd, they swore, their alter'd mind
To sheep had long become so kind,
They would not put a tooth or foot on
The choicest, fattest leg of mutton:
Their ancestors, they all confess,
Of sharper notions were possess,
Had often climb'd the shepherd's wall,
And made the sheep in thousands fall,
Spread death and desolation round,
And stain'd with blood the blushing ground;
But they (kind souls) had other kidneys,
As noble as Sir Philip Sidney's—
Mild as Melancthon, they wou'd keep
And help to feed the flock of sheep.
The shepherd, fearing such a trial,
Was resolute in his denial;
Till by false friends, extremely puzzled,
He let the wolves in strongly muzzled;

Pared from each foot was ev'ry claw,
Full twenty straps bound up each jaw;
And each was forced an oath to pass,
He would eat nothing there but grass.
The wall was levelled, and the meeting,
"Twixt wolves and sheep, was grac'd with
greeting.

One would suppose through all the plain
The golden age was come again;
Sheep join'd with wolf hard names to call
The builders of the levell'd wall.
A few bold watchmen dared to cry
Against this frightful novelty,
And prophesied 'twould come to pass,
That wolves would think "all flesh is
grass;"

And, in their plenitude of power,
The silly sheep would soon devour.

Their warnings all are given in vain,
Within the fold the wolves remain;
The watchmen meet contempt and hate,
As "horn two centuries too late:"
Vile bigots, who, for private ends,
Would separate such loving friends.
Meantime the claws, which had been cut,
Grew long and sharp on ev'ry foot,
Some of the straps are weak and torn,
Which they in peace so long had worn,
And those, though few, that now remain,
Give tenfold discontent and pain;
Till, as an useless, galling brand,
They're all drawn off with gentle hand.
The shepherd starts, and late takes care
New straps and muzzles to prepare;
Resolv'd, at last, strict watch to keep,
And save, if possible, the sheep.
But vain is all precaution now,
The grim wolf knits his horrid brow;
The muzzle he rejects with scorn,
And on that melancholy morn
Destruction rages through the fold;
The sheep are slaughtered, young and old.

In vain for help the shepherd cries,
Amidst his butcher'd flock he dies ;
And curses, in his hapless fall,
The day he mov'd his father's wall.
Magilligan. JOHN GRAHAM.

◆
LINES

On the Death of Mrs. LETHBRIDGE, (recorded in pt. i. 374). By Miss PROWETT, daughter of the Rev. J. PROWETT, and niece of the Bishop of Norwich.

BRING violets pale to strew over her grave !
Young, lovely, and pure—as the fondest
and best !

For flowrets the fairest that Nature e'er gave
Are fitted to deck the light sod of thy rest !

Ah ! could not the arm of thy husband avail
To shield thy loved form from the arrows
of death,

Ah ! could not thy babes with their low
plaintive wail

Arrest for a moment thy fast fleeting
breath.

Oh no ! thou wert ready ! thy soul young in
years,

In wisdom, in virtue, already matured,
Speeds her flight, far outstripping our valley
of tears [secured.

To its own sphere of bliss now for ever

For oh ! thou hadst run thro' the circle of
life [cheek,

Ere yet the young roses could fade on thy
meek sister and child, gentle mother and
wife,

Oh wife how beloved, let my agonies speak !

Cold, cold are those lips which but open'd
to pour

The wisdom of sages, in accents of love !
That mild-beaming eye sheds its lustre no
more [dove.

Whose soft liquid gentleness rivalled the

And thy bright braided tresses of soft auburn
hair, [grave,

Oh where are they now ! laid low in the
And those roseate fingers that lightly as air
Thy dear scenes of nature to memory gave.

That meltingly swept o'er the strings of thy
lyre [his flight,

With tones that old Time might delay on
Or poured the bold tides of poetical fire

'Till each list'ning heart throbb'd re-
sponsive delight.

That would breathe the wild airs of thy loved
native lands, [got story,

And imprint on each list'ner its half-for-
Or rouse to remembrance their shadowy
bands, [of past glory.

As thrill'd thro' their bosoms the chords

That voice that could charm in Italia's soft
tone, [France,

Or sparkle at will in the light garb of

Yet esteem all the talent and worth of our own,
With a judgment *her taste* only served to
enhance.

For it cull'd from the Spaniard high flashes
of soul, [votion,

From the pages of Germany woman's de-
While a beam of past ages shone over the
whole, [emotion.

And gave firmness to gentleness, grace to

Now the cold turf envelopes the love of my
youth, [brow,

And the dark grass waves o'er the delicate
Can such thoughts as these my sad agony
sooth, [on me now ?

Can they lighten the darkness that dwells

Oh no ! but a day-spring shall gleam on my
road ! [discern,

That the clear eye of purified hope may
Its radiance illumine my deserted abode,

Dear Harriet ! it shines from thy funeral
urn !

Yes, the memory of that solemn hour of
affection

When all that was holiest, sacred, and best,
Mingled deep in our cup the sad draught of
affliction, [rest !

Thou tasted it, dearest !—then laid thee to

Yes ! thou turnedst to rest—and the Angel
of peace [thou wert leaving,

Shed his balm from above o'er the grief
Breathed a lustre celestial o'er all thy pale
face, [heart's heaving.

And stilled with his touch thy gentle

And still'd it for ever ! no earthly throb now
Of hope or anxiety, passion or care,

Shall ruffle the current which softly shall flow,
In the land of the blest—exempt from a
tear.

Yet thence shall thy pitying love look on him,
Left to mourn thee, desponding, thro'
each change of life, [sea,

Thy memory—his compass o'er that troubled
His haven that world that contains his
lost wife.

Yes, angel of light, from life's storm-beaten
shore, [to rest,

Thy dear hand shall beckon thy wanderer
And when this long voyage of grief shall be
o'er, [the blest.

His soul shall spring up to the realms of

There thy love, gentle Harriet ! meek wo-
man's no more [revealed tie,

Shall be merged in that holy, that half-
Which in yet dearer union than ours was
before, [on high !

Shall unite all mankind in the presence

Then the voice thou once lov'dst again shall
unfold [lyre,

Its melodies midst the soft tones of thy
But thy lyre shall then sparkle with pure
virgin gold, [fire !

Each life shall be touched with ethereal

One high Hallelujah all voices shall blend !
 All knowledge be found in the life-giving
 Word ! [offend,
 Mists of darkness and error no more shall
 But eternity dwell in the praise of the
 Lord !

◆

SONNET

*On my long esteemed and valued friend,
 The Bishop of ******

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

HERBERT, in early life admir'd where
 known,
 Who honour'd left the Muses' classic
 dome *,
 And chose, for Britain's sake, abroad to
 roam,
 Yet not, indeed, for Britain's sake alone,
 To Truth and Virtue always firmly prone.
 Knowledge attain'd, he sought his native
 home, [tome,
 Knowledge deriv'd from many a curious
 With the vast mental stores before his own.
 Friendship might well predict his Mitred fate,
 Who saw in youth the promise of his mind,
 Who saw him then, aloof from formal state,
 Wise with good humour, cheerful, frank,
 and kind;
 By Nature form'd intrinsically great,
 Sound in his faith, pure, learned, and refin'd.

◆

LINES

*Addressed to Mrs. MOODY †, of Turnham
 Green, Jan. 1, 1812.*

By the late GEORGE HARDINGE, Esq.

[Not printed in his Works.]

WHEN Hope and Youth from vision pass,
 Time throws away the Courtier's glass;
 I took it up,—though chill'd with fear,
 Soared at the words "another year!"

The scene was chang'd: a *Winter's* bough
 Spoke—as I thought—and said—"It's now."
 The *Summer's* promises were fled,
 The leaves of *Autumn* had been shed
 In Flora's lap, with sullen rage
 Despair had arm'd the Fiends of AGE.

Love in a fit of laughter saw
 The limner *Truth* my picture draw:
 A Hermit's beard of mountain snow
 Grac'd the departure of the Beau;
 Instead of health, a bilious hue
 To colours of the jaundies grew;
 The wrinkles of the cheek were there,
 No mercy could the waste repair;
 Nor hope was left me to forget,
 And with oblivion chace regret;
 For in the rear, but still in sight,
 Were all that's gay—and all that's bright.

* Cambridge University.

† She died in 1824.

But FRIENDSHIP, at no change alarm'd,
 The mirror of its frown disarm'd.
 She bore it in her graceful hand—
 I look'd—the scene was Fairy-land.
 The passions had been laid asleep,
 Their mast and sail abjur'd the deep.
 Ambition of the world bereft,
 A Milbourne oak ‡ with spirit cleft.
 Experience laugh'd at all the past,
 As idiots never born to last.

With FRIENDSHIP—gifts, and virtues came,
 But she refin'd and bless'd their aim.
 A sense of honor to the just;
 A tear that could embalm the dust;
 A *Muse*, of inexhausted wealth,
 And brac'd with adamant health;
 A pen of genius and of taste.
 By judgment rul'd, by wit embrac'd;
 The heart's indissoluble frame
 To my Elysian slumbers came.
 "All these are mine," their owner said,
 "And they are for the Hermit's bed."

It was no visionary form,
 But full of life, and colours warm,
 Her brow majestic and serene,
 She came on wings from *Turnham Green*.
 There was her dignified abode,—
 No Arab's tent or shifted roal;
 But she has *dryads* in her train,
 At Milbourne House in Esher Lane;
 Her wood-nymphs, in the Hermit's bower,
 That play with Time's imperious hour,
 Chain both his arms, arrest his wing,
 And make him breathe an air of *Spring*.

◆

TO THE GLOW-WORM.

WHEN Sol resigns the World to Night,
 Behold thou shedst thy feeble ray;
 And, twinkling with a borrow'd light,
 Dost all thou canst to make it day.

Thee, glimmering in the bank, I view
 And own thy worth surpassing mine;
 Thou giv'st to Nature all her due,
 While I conceal a light divine.

Did Man, like thee, dispense around
 Each beam that heavenly suns § impart,
 Less moral darkness would be found,
 And Virtue shine in ev'ry heart.

O. L. M.

◆

EPITAPH

In Heston Church Yard, Middlesex.

FAREWELL, dear youth, farewell, till we
 above
 Meet in the peaceful realms of light and love;
 Grain, hid in earth, repays the peasant's care,
 And Evening suns but set to rise more fair.

‡ The Hermit's [a name the Poet assumed] ruling passion was to cut wood.

§ Revelation and Reason.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain speak of continued disturbances in the provinces. The volunteers of Murcia and Roa having revolted, their example has been followed by the same class of fanatics in Tarazona, in Arragon. The latter found even the clergy scarcely bigotted enough to deserve protection from their insults. At Peniscola and Valladolid, disturbances have occurred, in which this licensed mob of volunteers were the prime agitators. The Canon Ostalaza, who has been called by the formidable name of the "exterminating angel," was at the head of the troubles in Murcia.

The East coast of Spain has been thrown into a state of great agitation by the appearance of an Algerine fleet of six vessels of war. The squadron is reported to have captured about fifteen sail, chiefly coasting vessels; and the Spaniards are so electrified by the event, and the dreadful prospects of slavery, if taken, that none of the vessels can get a crew to proceed to sea. The fleet appeared off Barcelona from the 20th to the 30th of September. This squadron has sailed against the Spaniards, in consequence of the usual tribute not having been paid to the Dey of Algiers.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Regency displays considerable vigour and activity in carrying into operation the new system. In many places the local Magistrates have been removed for their disaffection or want of zeal. Some slight insurrections have taken place, particularly in the Tra-os-Montes, but they were quickly suppressed.

ITALY.

We have already stated that the Pope had undertaken to reform the abuses in the political departments of the Holy See; but in a State where the most inveterate prejudices, rivetted by ignorance and bigotry, have predominated for ages, we certainly did anticipate some serious obstacles; and by recent accounts we learn that his Holiness has been compelled to have recourse to prayer, since the arm of the flesh is likely to be ineffective. We apprehend that he will find it necessary to call in the aid of the latter, and, like the Grand Seigneur, unite the two, if he wishes fully to accomplish his objects. The following is an extract of a letter dated from Rome, Sept. 23:—"It is affirmed that the obstinate wickedness, or stupid ignorance, with which the Pope's paternal intentions are counteracted, often af-

fect him to tears. Can it excite surprise that he, as the head of the Christian Church, the spiritual and temporal Shepherd of his people, has judged it necessary, under these circumstances, to implore the aid of Heaven to avert evils both near and remote? A religious Proclamation (*Invito sagra*) prescribes nine days' prayers to be performed, and three days' fasts; the first in the chapel of the *Sancta Sanctorum*, the second in the Borghese chapel on Maria Maggiore, and the third in the chapel of the Archangel Michael in St. Peter's. In the first and third, the Litany of All Saints, and the prayers belonging to it, are to be sung; in the second, the Lauretan Litany, and the *Miserere*, with the prayer *Deus Refugium defende*, and *Deus omnium Fidelium*, and be concluded on each day with the Sacrament. Each prayer begins two hours and a half before sunset, and continues about that time. The last of the nine days (28th of April) being the eve of the Feast of St. Michael, is to be a general and strict fast-day, that is, meat and milk diet are prohibited.

In the preamble to the above Edict is the following passage:—"The spirit of vertigo and revolt daily makes new progress, even among the better informed classes. Errors which lately lay concealed in a corner of the earth, and scarcely ventured from their hiding place clandestinely, to bite the foot of the pure bride of the immaculate lamb, now combine together with daring and unheard-of insolence—now threaten her with total destruction, if it were possible that the gates of hell could prevail against her."

From the preceding, it is evident that there is a spirit abroad, resulting from the improved state of all classes connected with intellectual pursuits, that will ere long, we trust, drive Popery and Popedom from the face of Europe.

TURKEY.

A terrible fire broke out at Constantinople on Aug. 31st, a short time after the sacred standard had been removed to the *Khasne*, or imperial treasury. The fire extended itself with astonishing rapidity, and raged till one o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st September, after having spread its ravages from the Bagdi-Kaponssi on the harbour, through a great part of the city, to the *Jeni-Kepu* (new gate), on the sea of Marmora. The gates of the Seraglio, at which a double guard was posted, remained open to afford an asylum in the inner court to the unfortunate fugitives. The flames

destroyed the palaces of the Nedschib Effendi, agent of the Pacha of Egypt, of the Kiaja Bey (minister of the interior), and of Kussni Bey, the two great magazines of Vizer Khan and Eltgi Khan, and the Palace of the Armenian Patriarch. The damage is very great, as the fire raged in the richest part of the city. The regular troops were under arms the whole time, and the Seraskier, Hussein Pacha, and the Grand Vizier, accompanied by only a few armed men, traversed the city in all directions.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

In p. 264, we stated that an irruption had been made by the Persians into the Russian territory. Since then the formal declaration of war by Russia against Persia has been received. In this Manifesto, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, after expressing its surprise at the sudden irruption of the enemy, and declaring its original supposition that the hostile proceeding sprung from the predatory habits of some lawless chieftain, setting at defiance the authority of the Persian Government, adverts, with equal astonishment and regret, to the fact, that it is Persia herself who has drawn the sword, and that her armies are led on by the Heir Presumptive to the Throne. It then goes on to affirm the entire ignorance of his Imperial Majesty as to the causes which can have provoked the Schah to such an unexpected measure, professing, at the same time, his anxiety to vindicate, in the face of Europe, the moderation of his own policy as regards Persia, and his willingness to demonstrate, had the opportunity been afforded him, by any previous statement of wrongs or grievances on the part of that power, how little justification could really be urged for the aggression which has been committed. With this view, the Manifesto proceeds to give a brief narrative of the events which have taken place since the conclusion of the Treaty of Gulistan, in 1813; of the discussions which emanated from some of the stipulations contained in that treaty, with respect to the recognition of the succession to the throne of Persia, and the line of demarcation between the frontiers of the two countries; the mission of Prince Menzikoff, in the early part of this year, and the sincerity of the Emperor in his wishes to follow the conciliatory policy of the late Autocrat, &c.—It may be supposed that Russia, like any other country, under similar circumstances, makes out a case sufficiently favourable to herself; but, wherever the aggression lies, war has been declared, and actually begun. From the details contained in despatches from General Yermoloff, it appears, that in the first collision of arms, victory declared in favour of the Russian troops. The despatches, dated Sept. 7, state that "Major General Prince Madatov attacked the Persians on the 2d of

September, who occupied a strong position on the right bank of the river Chamhora. The enemy had 2,000 regular infantry, eight pieces of cannon, 20 falconets carried by camels, and 8,000 cavalry. Mehmed Mirza, son of Prince Abbas Mirza, and grandson of the Schah, as well as the Sardar Amir Shan, brother of the Schah, and other Persian great men, were at the head of them. The advance of our army was given notice of at a distance by the outposts of the enemy, who were drawn up in order of battle, and awaited our approach. The fire of four Persian cannon, accompanied by musketry, was pretty violent; but some artillery, placed in a battery on our side, soon silenced the guns of the enemy. Our artillery was especially directed against the enemy's cavalry, which soon followed the example of the commander Mehmed Mirza, who sought safety in flight. The Persian infantry was thus deprived of its support, and our cavalry, consisting of eight hundred Cossacks, the Georgian Militia, and some Tartars from the district of Kazasch, pursued the fugitives briskly, and cut off their retreat. Terror and confusion seized the Persians; they made but a faint resistance, and were pursued for ten wersts. The enemy lost in this engagement two Khans, and above 1,000 men were left on the field of battle.—We took one cannon, eleven falconets, and several powder waggons. After these advantages Major General Prince Madatov advanced to Elizabethpol, which he took without opposition, on the 4th of September; but though this advance was made with incredible rapidity, 1,500 Persian infantry, who were in the citadel, succeeded in leaving it before our troops arrived. The enemy not only did not halt under the walls of the city, but were even seen to fly in the greatest disorder on the other banks of the Zeyva, beyond Elizabethpol. Our cavalry, which advanced twenty wersts, did not meet with a single Persian. At Elizabethpol we took possession of the enemy's camp, with large magazines of provisions. In the Citadel we found great quantities of flour, powder, and lead. General Yermoloff adds to these accounts, that Mahometans and Armenians had already arrived from Karabasch, who affirm, that since the appearance of the Russian troops, the inhabitants of those parts were become sensible of their treason, and are ready to atone for it by immediate submission. On this intelligence, General Yermoloff ordered the Adjutant-General Paskewitch to effect, as soon as possible, his junction with Major-General Prince Madatov, and to march to Karabasch."

In an article from Odessa, dated the 19th Sept., it is stated that the irruption of the Persians has been the signal for an almost general insurrection in their favour among the Tartars, in the provinces of Carabot, Scherwan, the Chessi, and Elizabethpol:

and that in consequence the Russians have evacuated those provinces as well as a part of Soukhetia. The mountain tribes are said to be in great agitation; on the side of the Caspian Sea the enemy has penetrated as far as Couba, in the environs of Derbent, which he keeps invested. The accounts go on to state that the Russians will not act offensively till the arrival of the reinforcements which have been required; and that in the mean time the country is terribly ravaged. The consternation of the Armenian merchants is extreme—they have ceased all business and suspended their payments. It is added that Tiflis, which is the entrepot of the goods consumed throughout Georgia, or sent to Persia, loses its most important channel for the disposal of its merchandize by the incursions of the Persians into the Russian provinces.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 21, state that the Emperor has ordered numerous bodies of troops towards the Caucasus to reinforce the army in Georgia. The Persians, on their side, have advanced, and have excited a revolt in two of the three Mussulman provinces belonging to Russia, which adjoins the frontiers.

CHINA.

The Chinese empire is divided into 20 provinces. There are reckoned to be 185 capitals, and as many large towns of the second order. The taxes and duties amount annually to a sum of about thirteen millions and a quarter sterling; 1,912,000 tons of corn and rice are also deducted for the subsistence of the troops, and supplying the public granaries. The civil service costs only one million and a half sterling: but the military service is six times as expensive, amounting to upwards of 8,000,000*l.* sterling. Among the articles of the Chinese budget, there are found 8,000,000*l.* for the keeping in repair the Yellow River, 2,000,000*l.* for the gardens of Yuen-Ming; and large sums for the entertainment of the Ministers of State, of the first and second class, to the number of 8,525. The revenue of the State in money and produce is valued at about 30,000,000*l.* The duties of entry and exportation on English and American vessels received at Canton add to this sum nearly another million. The revenue of England, which only reckons 22,000,000 of inhabitants, rose, in 1824, to a sum which was one half more than that of the whole empire of China, which, according to the latest census, contains 146,000,000 of inhabitants. That part of the population which lives on the water amounts to 2,000,000; the civil employments do not exceed 9,611, and the military officers 7,552. The army forms an enormous

mass of 1,263,000 men, of which 822,000 belong to the infantry, 410,000 to the cavalry, and 31,000 to the marine.

AFRICA.

Advices from the Gold Coast to the 20th of July, confirm the reports circulated of the disposition manifested by the Ashantees to act hostilely against our possessions in that quarter, and those of our allies. In a proclamation issued by Lieut.-colonel Purdon, it is stated that the King of Ashantee was within three days' march of Accra, and it was supposed he meditated an attack on that place, and subsequently upon the rest of the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast. Prompt measures had been in consequence adopted, to arm all persons residing within the said settlement, for the purpose of repelling any aggression by those ruthless barbarians. Private letters state their force variously, from twenty to fifty thousand men.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The final installation of the long-talked of Congress at Panama took place on the 22d July. The President was Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre. The style of the document generally was ostentatious. The propositions at which the President hints were, to resolve that no indemnity should be paid for the recognition of independence; to make some conjoint effort against Spain; to prohibit Spanish productions during the war; to exclude the vessels of all powers which do not admit the flags of the new republics; to reject all foreign agents who do not come authorized in regular diplomatic form. These were the main points which had reference to the present contest with Spain. He proposed moreover, that the confederated Governments should mutually guarantee their liberty and independence; that standing armies should not be maintained except in time of war. A more appropriate subject for discussion which he mentioned was the propriety of establishing entire freedom of intercourse and commerce between all the new States, except from the trammels of custom-house regulations. The envoys assembled at Panama, who would take active parts as constituent members of the Congress, were those of Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru. An envoy from the La Plata provinces is now on his way; one from Brazil has been named; the new republic of Bolivia will also send one. The envoys from England, North America, and the Netherlands, will be present, to receive any propositions on any subject which may affect these countries or their colonies. The Presidency of the Congress was determined by lot.

GENT. MAG. October, 1826.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

During the storm which took place on the evening of the 31st of July, the beautiful spire of *Raunds Church* in Northamptonshire, which had long been the admiration and envy of the surrounding country, abounding as it does with fine spires, received a shock of lightning which levelled great part of it with the dust. As soon as the air was cleared, it was found that several yards of the spire had completely fallen, and that two very large holes were made in its side, giving it the appearance of a burst vessel. On entering the body of the Church it appeared that the electric fluid had been through it in various directions; and that, attracted by the iron bars, it had made very peculiar rents in almost all the windows, including the great one at the end of the chancel, where it finally escaped. At the west end many masonry stones had made their way through the roof, and greatly injured the galleries, and partially, a valuable organ, which had been presented within the last year by the great liberality of the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Lye. The whole edifice had indeed been lately put into a complete state of repair, by the perseverance and in great measure at the expence of that gentleman, whose example in this respect should be held up both for praise and imitation. Since the accident, the damage having been, on a professional survey, estimated at 1400*l.* a subscription has been set on foot for the restoration of the spire, and it is now, we are happy to add, proceeding with great spirit,—the Rector, the Curate, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Sir James Langham, having each given 100*l.* The repair of the body of the Church is nearly finished, but the spire is not to be commenced until the Spring.—About six weeks ago nearly the whole front of the Rector's house gave way, so that he is obliged to rebuild that part. It is supposed that the same storm was the latent cause of this subsequent misfortune.

A meeting of the *Presbytery of Glasgow*, was lately held, when a long discussion ensued respecting the circulation of the Apocryphal writings with the Holy Scriptures. In the end, the Presbytery unanimously resolved, that disapproving of the proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, with regard to the circulation of the Apocrypha and the translations of the Scriptures, they did not feel themselves justified in resuming their annual collection in aid of the funds of the society.

At the last annual meeting of the *Bristol Missionary Society*, in aid of the London Missionary Society, Admiral Pearson in the chair, it was stated that several new Asso-

ciations had been formed, and that the proceeds of last year exceeded any former one by upwards of 400*l.* The report contained the following interesting particulars:—The *Harvey Islands*, in the S. Pacific, which were visited two years before by native teachers from the Society Isles, 500 miles distant, have recently been surveyed by one of the Missionaries, who found that the most wonderful change had taken place among the inhabitants; idolatry was abolished, and the idols cast away and trodden under foot. Christianity was universally embraced, and all ranks were engaged in learning the Catechisms and books that had been put into their hands; age and infancy were both engaged in this employment.—At *Honoueru*, in the Sandwich Islands, the congregation has increased from 800 to nearly 5000, to accommodate whom, a spacious Chapel has been erected by order of the King. The number in the schools has increased from 800 to 1850, and that of teachers from 22 to 40. The total number of persons learning to read in the different islands exceed 15,000. A spelling book, containing Scripture extracts, has been printed, of which 13,000 copies have been distributed.—A Chapel for the use of Missionaries is about to be erected at *Malacca*: the schools have increased from 5 to 7, and the number of attendants from 200 to 851. Several teachers, and about 80 scholars from the Anglo-Chinese College, regularly attend the public services of the Christian religion at present established there.—The annual examination of the schools at *Madagascar* took place in March, in the presence of the King, who expressed himself much satisfied. The number of children in the schools is estimated at 8000.

We are happy to state, that a revival of trade in the manufacturing and commercial districts of *Yorkshire* has taken place. The woollen cloth trade at *Leeds* (says the *Leeds Mercury*) is rather on the increase; at *Huddersfield* it is certainly improving, and wools, both at these places and at *Wakefield*, are generally in brisk demand. The prices of wool of the middle and lower kinds have advanced, within the last two months, about twenty per cent. and on manufactured goods an advance of ten per cent. may be stated. At *Bradford* and *Hatifax*, where the markets are principally for worsted stuffs, business is proceeding, each successive week, very satisfactorily. The blanket trade, which is chiefly carried on at *Heddonwyke* and *Deusbury*, improves. The fancy trade has been more deeply depressed, and the depression has been of longer continuance, than in any other branch, but it has begun to revive. At *Macclesfield* (says the *Stock-*

port Advertiser) there are six more silk mills in partial work now than there were three months ago, and at least 1000 hands more in employ, although there are still from 5000 to 6000 persons entirely destitute of employment. The cotton mills are working full time, and there is a great demand for calicoes, especially those produced by the steam-loom.

An inhuman murder has been perpetrated upon two aged individuals in the neighbourhood of *Leatherhead* in Surrey. The names of the unhappy persons are, John Arkhurst, a helpless old man, aged 96, and his housekeeper, Eliz. Haines, aged 74. They inhabited a cottage in the midst of a small orchard, in a very solitary and lonely situation, being at least a quarter of a mile from any other habitation. Their bodies, when discovered, presented a dreadful spectacle. The Magistrates of Union Hall are actively engaged in endeavouring to discover the wretches who have committed this horrible atrocity.

A horrible discovery was lately made on board the ship *Latona*, which had just been freighted, and was about to sail from Liverpool to Leith. Three casks on board were found to contain several human bodies, some of them perfect, others mutilated, and all in the most shocking state of decomposition. No time was lost in enquiring from whence the casks had come, and upon that circumstance being learnt, information was instantly given to the police, who dispatched several officers to the premises. On their arrival they made strict search, and after breaking open the doors of an under-ground cellar, a place well calculated for concealment, they succeeded in finding eleven other casks of a similar description to those on board the *Latona*, all of which, on being broken open, were found to contain human bodies, in a state too painful to describe: some were perfect, others dissected, and some, we shudder at the recital, were put into pickle! On extending their search, several sacks were discovered, containing also the violated remains of the dead. The whole number of bodies thus found to have been taken from the silent tomb was no less than thirty-five.

A phenomenon of rare occurrence was recently witnessed in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, Wigan, &c. The fields and roads were covered with a light filmy substance, which, by many persons, was mistaken for cotton. It was the gossamer of the garden, or field spider, often met with in the country in fine autumn weather, but seldom in such astonishing profusion. In walking in the fields the shoes were completely covered over with it, and its floating fibres came in contact with the face in every direction. Every tree, lamp-post, or other projecting body, had arrested a portion of it. At Wigan it descended in every direction like

sleet, and in such quantities as to affect the appearance of the atmosphere.

Oct. 13. The splendid church just completed at Blackburn was this day consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. This edifice is erected on the site of the old grammar school, and the foundation was laid on the 2d of September, 1820, by the late Rev. Dr. Whitaker, in consequence of the contracted accommodation and ruinous condition of the then parish church. The building has cost about 40,000*l.* (including the sum paid for the enlarged burial ground, the site of the old grammar school, &c. &c.) which has been defrayed by a rate upon the inhabitants of the parish, and it is calculated to accommodate 2,500 persons, including upwards of 700 free sittings for the poor. The design and execution of the building is of the most superb description, and is not surpassed by any edifice of the kind in the county, not even excepting the collegiate church at Manchester.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Revenue.—We lay before our readers an abstract of the account for the last year and quarter, shewing the produce of the revenue in Great Britain, contrasted with the same in the corresponding period of the last year. This abstract, when considered carefully, in conjunction with the peculiar circumstances under which the commerce and manufactures of this country have been placed during the whole of the present year, and with the reduction which has taken place in the rate of duty charged on various articles, exhibits a result which must not be considered as unsatisfactory.

Years ended 10th Oct.		
	1825.	1826.
Customs	£14,806,152	15,436,127
Excise	21,620,714	17,923,827
Stamps.....	6,997,016	6,411,242
Post Office	1,501,000	1,499,000
Taxes	4,976,168	4,703,518
Miscellaneous	802,741	633,992
	£49,763,786	46,507,676
Decrease on the year.....		£3,256,110

Quarters ended 10th Oct.		
	1825.	1826.
Customs.....	£5,978,455	4,579,640
Excise	5,154,858	5,326,723
Stamps	1,823,519	1,584,563
Post Office	379,000	360,000
Taxes	474,483	486,624
Miscellaneous	76,377	59,042
	£13,186,642	12,996,592
Decrease on the quarter...		£890,050

In nearly all the newly-formed companies the shareholders have been severe sufferers; and in those yet standing shares have been sold at a considerable depreciation. At a late sale at the Mart, under the direction of the assignees of Mr. R. Corbett, the purchase-money did not, in one instance, amount to the deposits paid on the shares. One original 400*l.* share in the Real Del Monte Mining Company, which had been paid up in full, sold for 355*l.* Five shares of 100*l.* each, in the Alliance Fire Insurance Company, upon which 10*l.* per share had been paid, 7*l.* 10*s.* per share. Fifteen shares in the South London Dock Company, of 100*l.* each, upon which 6*l.* per share had been paid, 5*s.* per share. Fifty shares in the London Water Company, upon which 1*l.* each had been paid, 1*l.* the whole. Twenty shares in the Irish Shipping Company, upon which 15*l.* per share had been paid, 14*l.* per share. Three hundred shares in the Protector Fire Insurance Company, upon which 2*l.* each had been paid, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per share. Fifty ditto, 1*l.* 4*s.* each. Forty-seven shares in the Phoenix Gas-light Company, upon which 80*l.* each had been paid, 21*l.* 10*s.* per share.—The Greek bonds have been almost valueless, and the speculation discovered in the Greek loan is frightful. At a meeting of the Greek bondholders at the City of London Tavern, it appeared that out of nearly 1,300,000*l.* the produce of the loan which had been made, the whole which ever reached the shores of Greece was 209,000*l.* Frigates were built, or ordered to be built, in America, at a charge of 155,000*l.* but no further

account was given of them. For the steam vessels, and other expences of Lord Cochrane's expedition, 160,000*l.* are debited; in addition to 64,000*l.* received for commission on the loan.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 9. An operatic drama, called *The White Lady*, or *The Spirit of Avenel*, was produced. It is from the French piece of *La Dame Blanche*, which has enjoyed some popularity in Paris. The hero of the piece is Roland Grame, the legitimate heir of the house of Avenel, who had been dispossessed of his birth-right by his uncle Julian. The plot commences at the period when Roland has arrived in the neighbourhood of the castle of Avenel, for the purpose of learning some particulars respecting his birth and parentage; and the dangers he encounters, before the accomplishment of his object, constitute the interest and incidents of the piece. As a dramatic composition it is of a very inferior class, though the scenery was pleasing. It was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 18. A comedy, in two acts, entitled *The Green Room*, from the pen of Mr. Kenny, was brought forward. It was an attempt to bring before the audience the quarrels and quibbles of actors, and in many instances displayed more of the broad farce than genuine comedy. The piece was given out for repetition amidst partial plaudits.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Oct. 9. 7th reg. of Light Drag.: Major James-John Fraser, to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. Hon. Geo. Berkeley Molyneux, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade: Major Jos. Logan, to be Major.—Garrisons: Gen. W. Knollys to be Governor of Limerick.—Col. Sir George Elder to be Lieut.-gov. of St. John's, Newfoundland.—Brevet: Perse O'Keeffe Boulger, esq. late Major in 2d Royal Veteran Bat. to have the rank of Major upon the Continent of Europe only.—Unattached: Capt. H. S. Olivier, 32d Foot, to be Major of Inf.—Brevet Lieut.-col. James Fullarton, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.—To be Majors of Inf.: Brevet Major John Winkler, 1st West India Reg.; Brevet Major Peter Macdougall, 25th Foot; Brevet Major Rich. Barrington, 56th Foot; Brevet Major Phineas M'Pherson, 35th Foot.

Oct. 2. 1st or Gren. Guards, Lieut.-col. Clive, to be Lieut.-col.—69th Foot, Major Sir C. Cuyler, bart. to be Lieut.-col.—Major J. Peel, to be Major.—72d, Lieut.-col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot, to be Lieut.-col.—Un-

attached: To be Majors of Inf.: Capt. J. Pratt, 17th Foot; Capt. G. Johnstone, 1st or Gren. Guards.—Brevet: Capt. W. Ferns, 96th Foot, to be Major; R. Diggins, esq. 11th Light Dragoons, to have the rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only.—C. Irvine, gent. 6th Drag. Guards; C. M. Graham, esq. 88th Foot, to have the rank of Major on the Continent of Europe only.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. W. G. Moore, and Brevet Major E. P. Buckley, 1st or Gren. Guards, to be Lieut.-cols. of Inf.

Oct. 16. 35th Reg. Capt. G. Teulon, to be Major.—Brevet: H. Roberts, esq. to have the rank of Colonel, and M. M'Pherson, esq. to have the rank of Major on the Continent of Europe only; Capt. C. Bayley, 36th Reg. to have the rank of Major in the Mediter. only.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. H. T. Shaw, 35th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.—Capt. H. Knight, 8th Light Drag. to be Major of Inf.—Brevet Lieut.-col. A. Rumpler, 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.—Brevet Major G. Hillier, 74th Foot, to be Major of Inf.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Brinkley, D.D. to the Bishopric of Cloyns.
 Rev. J. Bright, Preb. of Combe and Harnham, Salisbury Cathedral.
 Rev. W. A. Alderson, Seaton Ross R. co. York.
 Rev. J. Barber, Wilsden P. C. co. York.
 Rev. J. Baylie, Bloxwich Chapelry, co. Stafford.
 Rev. F. Close, Cheltenham P. C. co. Glouc.
 Rev. C. G. Cotes, Stanton-St.-Quintin R. Wilts.
 Rev. F. R. Hall, Fulbourn R. co. Cambridge.
 Rev. C. W. Hughes, Dulverton V. co. Som.
 Rev. R. Jones, Little Leigh P. C. Cheshire.

Rev. R. Ridsdale, Kirtford V. Sussex.
 Rev. H. A. Rous, Reydon V. Suffolk.
 Rev. R. S. Skillicome, Salford R. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. E. Swatman, Dalverton V. co. Sots.
 Rev. J. Ward, Great Bedwin V. Wilts.
 Rev. E. Wilson, St. Michael's C. Bath.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. B. Bruce, Chap. to Duke of York.
 Rev. T. Henderson, Chaplain to the Earl of Vexulam.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. R. Major, Head Master of Wisbeach Free Grammar School, co. Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

March 14. At Futtch Ghur, the wife of Major J. A. Hodgson, a son.

Aug. 15. At the Cottage, Stoneley, Huntingdonshire, the wife of Frederick Welstead, esq. H. N. a dau.

Sept. 15. At the Vicarage, Tiltshead, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Johnson, a son.—*24.* At East Horsley, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Percival, a dau.—*27.* At Elstone, in Wilts, the wife of Stephen Mills, esq. a son and heir.—At Gillingham, Dorset, the wife of W. R. Bell, esq. a son.—*30.* In York-street, Portman-square, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. a son.

Oct. 1. At Guernsey, the wife of Major Baynes, R. Art. a dau.—*2.* In Serjeant's Inn, the wife of W. E. Taunton, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, a dau.—*6.* At Mrs. Yea's, Pyrland Hall, near Taunton, the wife of Francis-Newman Rogers, esq. a son.—*9.* At the Vicarage, Hungerford, the wife of the Rev. W. Cookson, a son.—*15.* At Ashling House, near Chichester, the wife of Geo. Fraser, esq. a son.—*16.* Mrs. W. H. Cooper, of South Villa, in the Regent's Park, a son.—At Rochester, the wife of the Rev. D. F. Warner, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. Patrick Bannerman, esq. to Anna-Maria, dau. of Sir Wm. Johnston, bart. of that Ilk, Aberdeenshire.—*6.* At Leyton, Essex, John, son of William Davis, esq. of Leytonstone, to Eliz. Jesse, fourth dau. of John Cooper, esq. of Leyspring.—At Stratford St. Mary, the Rev. Henry Wynch, Rector of Pett, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Edw. Golding, esq. of Morden Erleigh, co. Berks.—At Richmond, Captain Byrne, of the Rifle Brigade, to Anne-Matilda, second dau. of Col. Norcott, C. B. &c.—*7.* At Liverpool, John-Horatio Lloyd, Barrister-at-Law, to Caroline, dau. of Holland Watson, esq.—*9.* At Milton, Northamptonshire, the Rev. W. C. Colton, to Louisa-Poyntz, second dau. of John Miller, esq. late Receiver-Gen. for the county of Bedford, and niece of Gen. Poyntz, of the 1st Life Guards.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Wm. Lemon Dunlap, esq. surgeon, E. I. C. to Mary-Anne Milligan, eldest dau. of Geo. Gwilt, esq. of Southwark.—At Coleshill, Geo. Barker, esq. R. N. to J. M. Palmer, dau. of the late Chas. Palmer, esq. of the same place.—*12.* At St. Pancras New Church, Baldwin-Francis Duppa, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Catherine, second dau. of Phillip Darell, esq. of Queen-square.—

Capt. C. Hope, R. N. to Anne, dau. of Capt. Parry, R. N. C. B. G. C. S.—At St. George's Church, Lord Suffield, to Emily-Harriet, youngest dau. of Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Eastington Park, Warwickshire.—At Shady Camps, co. Cambridge, Fitz-Gerald Wintour, esq. to Jane-Eliz. only dau. of the late Mar-maduke Dayull, esq. of Shady Camps Park.—*14.* At Christchurch, Hants, the Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of Erith, Kent, to Georgiana-Bulkeley, eldest dau. of John-Spieker Brander, esq. of Somerford Grange, Hants.—Capt. Watson, son of Col. Watson, of Westwood House, Essex, to Frances, dau. and sole heiress of the late John Butts, esq. of Kensington, Middlesex.—*16.* Francis H. Ramadge, M.D. of Ely-place, to Eliz. youngest dau. of the late Joseph Bell, esq. of Chobham, Surrey.—*18.* At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Archibald Dyer, esq. of Park-street, Westminster, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Winstanley, D.D.—*19.* At Kensington, Wm. Landen Hopkinson, esq. M.D. of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Eliz. fourth dau. of the late John Miles, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.—At Stannington Church, Northumberland, Adam Burn, esq. of Bath-terrace, Kennington, to Eliz. Mary, eldest

dau. of the late Geo. Hall, esq. of Stannington Vale.—20. At Clapham Church, W. T. Heath, esq. of Prospect-place, Wandsworth-road, to Christiana, only dau. of Arch. Hart, esq. of Chichester-house, Wandsworth-road.—21. At Yarmouth, Charles-John West, esq. nephew of Henry Francis, esq. of Norwich, to Eliza, only dau. of Giles Borrett, esq.—At Runcorn, in Cheshire, Lieut. Edward Hall, R. N. to Sarah, dau. of the late John Smith, esq. of Liverpool.—At Bressingham Church, W. Mello, eldest son of John Mello, of London, Banker, to Mary-Henchman, second dau. of Robert Berney, esq. of Bressingham Hall, Norfolk.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Rich. Turner Hancock, R. N. to Miss Eliz. Harwood, of Ely.—23. At Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, George Burnham, esq. Solicitor, of Wellingborough, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Chas. Harvey Hodson, esq. of the same place.—25. At Paris, J. Amesbury, esq. of Great Surrey-street, London, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Major Raleigh, of the 11th reg. of Inf.—26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Philip Herring, esq. to Catharine, only dau. of the late Walter Cleland, esq. of Edinburgh.—27. At Swanbourne, Bucks, the seat of Sir Thos. F. Fremantle, bart. Sir James Fitzgerald, bart. to Augusta-Henrietta, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thos. T. Fremantle, G. C. B. &c.—28. At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Wm. Parsley, esq. of High-str. Borough, Barcelona merchant, to Jane, eldest dau. of J. Humphreys, esq. of the Waggon Train Department.—At Westham, Essex, Stephen Gaby, esq. of Westbrook, Wilts, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of T. A. Loxley, esq. of Stratford-green.—At Wickham Market, Suffolk, Fred. Dufaur, esq. Solicitor, of Old Millman-st. Bedford-row, to Mary-Eliza, second dau. of Tho. Harsant, esq. of the former place.—At Dover, Thomas Daniell, esq. Capt. 89th Reg. to Harriet-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of H. N. Watson, esq. of Charlton House, Charlton, near Dover.—At Woolwich Church, Major Thomas Aston Brandreth, R. Art. to Mary, widow of the late Major Bennet, Royal Eng.—At the New Church, St. Pancras, Chas. Ammershuber, esq. of Esher, to Maria, only dau. of David Griffin, esq. of Howland-str. Fitzroy-sq.—30. At Christ Church, Dublin, the Rev. John Rowley, Preb. of St. Michael's, Dublin, and Rector of Lurgan, to Cath. second dau. of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Goswell-st. London.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, James-Grayburn Morris, late of Barton-upon-Humber, to Miss Ruth Whitwell, dau. of the late Wm. Whitwell, esq. of Beckenham, Kent.

Lately. At Dawlish, Devon, Edm. Wakefield-Meade, esq. to Harriet, dau. of Lieut.-col. Gustavus Rochford, M. P. for Westmeath.—Richard Hill, esq. Solicitor, of

Chancery-lane, to Miss M. Charlotte, of Bognor, co. Sussex.—At Bridgenorth, Shropshire, James Shipley, esq. Lieutenant R. N., to Harriet-Sarah, only child of the Rev. H. Ward, of Havering Bower, Essex.

Oct. 2. At Dunstable, Fred. Arnold, esq. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Piggott, Rector of Dunstable.—At Richmond, Yorkshire, the Rev. D. Tremlett, Rector of Rodney Stoke, near Wells, to Isabella-Mary, youngest dau. of the late T. Simpson, esq.—3. At Netherseal, Leicestershire, Samuel-Hood-Wheeler Richards, esq. 6th Drag. Guards, to Jane-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Whyte, R. N.—At Norwood-green, Middlesex, J. P. Beavan, esq. of Clifford-st. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late W. A. Thackthwaite, esq.—At Walton-on-the-Hill, P. G. Panton, esq. to Anne-Barton, only dau. of Daniel Russell, esq. and niece to the late Sir Wm. Barton, of Liverpool.—5. At Hale, Robert Pigot, esq. eldest son of Sir George Pigot, bart. of Patahull, co. Stafford, to Mary, second dau. of the late Wm. Bamford, esq. of Bamford, co. Lancaster.—7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Rich. Kirwan, esq. Capt. 9th Reg. to Eleanor, dau. of the late Geo. Bond, esq. Sergeant-at-Law, and niece to Lieut.-gen. Sir George, and Col. Sir Henry Cooke.—9. At Whitchy, James-John Wilkinson, esq. of the Temple, London (formerly of Durham), to Anne, third dau. of the late Thomas Belcher, esq.—10. At Wemyss Castle, N.B. the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, to Miss Wemyss, of Wemyss.—At Aldenham Church, Capt. Phillimore, eldest son of Robert Phillimore, esq. of Kendalls, co. Herts. to Miss West, of Portland-place, dau. of late Wm. West, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John-Dean Paul, esq. eldest son of Sir J. D. Paul, bart. to Georgiana-Georgina Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Sussex, and grand-dau. of the late Duchess of Leinster.—11. At Eccles, Major Cole, Royal Marines, to Miss Scholes, of Broomhill, eldest dau. of the late Tho. Scholes, esq. of High Bank.—12. At Walthamstow, Essex, John-Farquhar Fraser, esq. nephew of the late John Farquhar, esq. of Fonthill Abbey, co. Wilts, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire.—17. At Fulham, Richard Roy, esq. of Regent-street, to Eliza, second dau. of James Thompson, esq. of Ivy Cottage, Parsons'-green.—At Richmond, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, to Miss Baillie, eldest dau. of the late Peter Baillie, esq. of Dochfour.—At St. Marylebone Church, Francis-John, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Lambert, bart. to Cath. only dau. of the late Major-gen. Wheatley, of Lesney, in Kent.—18. At Richmond, the Rev. Samuel Paynter, Rector of Hatford, Berks, to Eliza, only dau. of Samuel Paynter, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

LORD GIFFORD.

Sept. 4. At Dover, aged 47, the Right Honourable Robert Gifford, Lord Gifford of St. Leonard's, Master of the Rolls, Deputy Speaker of the House of Peers, and Recorder of Bristol.

The example of this eminent man affords one of those extraordinary instances of rapid advancement from an humble origin, which in this country alone can be successfully sought for. His attainment of high rank and honours within a few brief years, is the more remarkable, when it is considered that his powers, though respectable, were not splendid,—though solid, not profound.

Mr. Gifford was born at Exeter, Feb. 24, 1779. His father was a respectable tradesman there, dealing in hops, grocery, and drapery; and his mother was of very humble connexions. His father left a large family, and for their benefit two of his elder brothers, Mr. Wearman and Mr. Charles Gifford (who are still living), carried on the business till within these ten years. His education was commenced at a small school kept by a dissenting minister, in Exeter, who has been heard to affirm that Gifford was the cleverest boy he had under him. He was next at the Grammar-school of Alpheston, near Exeter, under the very clever but notorious Dr. Halloran. This has been disputed; but Dr. H. always assumed the credit of having educated Lord Gifford. It was one of the habits of his boyhood to attend the Assizes at Exeter, and to remain in the court till the close of each day's business. Whether these visits originated in a love of the law, or whether it were the proceedings at the Assizes which inspired him with a preference for the legal profession, it might now be difficult to ascertain. However, when he had completed his education, he was articled, at the age of 17, to Mr. Jones, an attorney of Exeter, with whom he remained for the usual period. It is said that Mr. Jones violated his promise, that he would take him into partnership on his admission to practice as an attorney. At that period the attorneys at Exeter were embodied in a society, to which it was usual to refer matters in dispute amongst themselves. To this society young Gifford appealed, and he and his master argued their respective cases before a special meeting. The decision of

the society was, that the young man's claim was valid and ought to be allowed; but his master, who had not demurred to the jurisdiction of his brethren in the first instance, then refused to abide by their award; alleging, as it has been stated, that his promise had been given on the contingency of his nephew's not returning from London to Exeter to practise. From the forensic talent which Mr. Gifford displayed on that occasion, the attorneys received a most favourable impression of his abilities for the Bar; and on their suggestion, aided by intimations of professional support on the Circuit at a future period, he entered his name as a student of the Middle Temple. For some years previously to his death, he had been one of the Benchers of that honourable Society.

On his first coming to London, Mr. Gifford was two years with Mr. Robert Bayly, at present one of the Barristers belonging to the Western Circuit; and afterwards, according to some of the statements which we have seen, he was twelve months in the office of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, who was then practising as a special Pleader, and is now Solicitor to the Stamp Office.

Mr. Gifford was called to the Bar, Feb. 12, 1808. His earliest professional efforts were made at the Exeter Sessions, where his talents for business, and the assiduity with which he evidently devoted himself to the acquisition of legal knowledge, attracted much notice. Almost from the commencement of his practice, he was distinguished by the quickness with which he could seize upon certain points; and also by that unerring test of ability, the facility of reply.

In 1814, Mr. Abbott, the present Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. Dauncey (one of the most brilliant orators of his day), were engaged at Exeter on special retainers, to conduct a great lunacy question, which occupied nine days; and Mr. Gifford was selected alone to conduct the case on the other side. The high powers which he then displayed are yet fresh in the recollection of every barrister on the Western Circuit.

The late Lord Ellenborough, at that time Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, who presided in the Common Pleas, both remarked and patronised his rising

talents. Lord Ellenborough, in particular, was much struck with the knowledge he displayed of the law of property, a knowledge which in common law barristers is generally slight. From that period his Lordship took a lively interest in his fortunes: he applied for a silk gown for him without success; but it was to his recommendation that he was ultimately indebted for his appointment as Solicitor-general. That appointment was made May 9, 1817; and in that capacity he was, on the 16th of the same month, elected Master of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. While holding the office of Solicitor-general, he distinguished himself on the trial of Dr. Watson and his associates, for high treason; and also at the trials under the special commission at Derby.

In July 1819, he succeeded Sir Samuel Shepherd as Attorney-general. This appointment led to the most remarkable event in his professional life, the prosecution, in 1820, of the late Queen Caroline. That, indeed, was nominally a Parliamentary proceeding; but it was the duty of the Attorney-general to conduct the business, and to furnish evidence to the Legislature on behalf of the Crown. Sir Robert Gifford's opening Speech was simple, unadorned, and, as some thought, rather ineffective; but his reply, which constituted the more difficult and important part of his duty, far surpassed the expectations of all who heard him: it was replete with sound convincing argument, distinguished eloquence, and felicitous expression.

The year 1824 was a year rich in honours to Sir Robert Gifford. On the 30th of January, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Gifford, of St. Leonard's, in the county of Devon; he was appointed to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; in consequence of that appointment, he was, on the 16th of June, made a Sergeant; and soon afterwards, on the death of Sir Thomas Plumer, he was made Master of the Rolls.

Previously to his elevation to the Peerage, his Lordship sat in the late Parliament as Member for the Borough of Eye, in Suffolk. At the commencement of the Session of 1824, his Lordship was appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords,—an office then first established, and in executing which, during that and the two succeeding Sessions, he devoted himself most assiduously to the hearing of appeals and writs of error, on those days in which the Lord Chancellor was engaged in

the duties of the Court of Chancery; this was the result of an arrangement made by the House in the Session of 1823, for accelerating the disposal of a great arrear of causes, especially the appeals from Scotland. His Lordship was not less strenuous in his exertions to dispose of the numerous causes which were then before the Privy Council, it being one of the duties of the Master of the Rolls to preside at the hearing of such appeals.

His eloquence was not of that sparkling order which more frequently startles than convinces; clear and correct, he aimed not to give his words a meretricious charm. He ever appeared as if wishing to elucidate rather than to make a personal display. His leading characteristic was good sense,—a quality more estimated by its results than in its operations. Connected with this was a plain and forcible manner of reasoning, and his arguments ever evinced both a clear mind and well-directed application.

In the Commons House of Parliament he never shone. He appeared in that assembly to be out of his proper element. His want of popular energy was here most apparent; either in the elaborate rivalry of regular discussion, or the sharp conflict of occasional debate, his defects were extremely palpable, and, although he has dared to enter the lists with Romilly, the courage of the attempt formed its only glory.

As a Judge, he is entitled to great praise. Cool and dispassionate, scrutinizing, patient, and impartial, he gained universal confidence. His quiet but close attention to the merits of every case was remarkable; and, though comparatively young when called from the world, it is generally supposed that, however soon the vacancy might have occurred, he would, had his life been spared, have succeeded the Earl of Eldon as Lord Chancellor.

In person, though well proportioned, he was rather below the middle stature; his carriage was easy, his aspect mild without any admixture of weakness. His eye was quick and intelligent; his general manner and address calm, frank, and engaging.

Lord Gifford married, April 6, 1816, Harriett-Maria, daughter of the Rev. Edward Drewe of Broad Henbury, in the county of Devon, by whom he had issue two sons: Robert-Francis, his successor, born March 19, 1817; and John, born November 27, 1821; and three daughters: Charlotte-Dorothy; Harriett-Jane; and Caroline.

His Lordship left London on the 23d

of August, for his residence on the Marine Parade, Dover. He was at that time labouring under a bilious attack, to which he was constitutionally liable; in other respects his health was good. On Saturday the 2d of September, however, symptoms of cholera morbus appeared; on Sunday he became much worse; and, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of his medical attendant, Mr. Sankey, he died at a little after six on Monday morning. On the morning of Sunday the 10th, his Lordship's remains, in a hearse drawn by four horses, followed by one mourning coach, arrived at the Rolls' house, in Chancery-lane, from Dover. The body was placed on tressels in the library, where, by his Lordship's particular desire, it remained without any state or pomp till Tuesday, the morning of its interment. The management of the funeral was entrusted to Mr. Lamb, of Dover. The police, under the command of Mr. Townsend, prevented the crowd outside the gates from forcing their way into the yard. The number of those admitted within the Rolls Chapel was but small. At a little after one o'clock the plume bearer entered, and was immediately followed by the coffin, which bore on its lid a brass plate with the following inscription:

Depositum
ROBERTI BARONIS GIFFORD,
Sancti Leonardi
in comitatu Devonix,
Rotulorum Magistri;
qui obiit 4to die Septembris,
anno Domini MDCCCXXVI.
annum agens
quadragessimum octavum.

The pall was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Baron Shepherd, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Gaselee, on one side; and on the other, Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Lord Chief Justice Best, Sir Wm. Grant, and Mr. Justice Park. After the first part of the service had been read by the Rev. Mr. Erskine, the body was removed to the vault, whither it was followed by Mr. Wearman Gifford, and Mr. Charles Gifford (the brothers of the deceased); Mr. Alderson; and Mr. E. Drewe; Sir James Mackintosh, and Mr. Drewe; Mr. Burford, and Mr. Rowe; Mr. Hine, and Mr. Sykes. In the body of the chapel, we observed; the Attorney and Solicitor General; Sir Charles Forbes, and Mr. Spencer; Mr. Sergeant Adams, and Mr. Sergeant Cross; Mr. Dover, and Mr. Harris (one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court); the Rev. Mr.

Alderson, and Mr. Mauld; Mr. Murray, Mr. Nane, Mr. Sergeant Rough, &c.

LORD RIBBLESDALE.

Sept. 22. At his seat, Gisburne Park, near Skipton in Craven, aged 73, the Right Honourable Thomas Lister, Lord Ribblesdale, D.C.L.

His Lordship was born March 22, 1752, the only son of Thomas Lister, esq. M. P. for Clitheroe, by Beatrix, daughter of Jesop Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park, Lancashire. Having lost his father in 1761, when only nine years of age, he received his education at Westminster School, and was created M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1772, and D.C.L. in 1773. No sooner had he arrived of age, than his uncle Nathaniel Lister, esq. who since his brother's death had represented the family Borough of Clitheroe, accepted the Chilterns to make room for the young heir, who was accordingly returned to Parliament. He was re-elected at the three next General Elections of 1774, 1780, and 1784. At that of 1790 he retired, having supported in the House of Commons the Coalition Administration.

He had in the preceding year, 1789, married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Fielding, esq. of Ireland. Her Ladyship died in 1816 (see vol. LXXXVI. i. 568), having had issue: Thomas, now Lord Ribblesdale; Catherine, married first in 1810 to James Skurr Day, esq. of Burnett, Som.; and secondly, in 1817, to her cousin the Rev. John-Hemming Parker; and Rebecca-Adelaide.

During the American war, Mr. Lister raised, at his own expense, a Regiment of Horse for the use of Government, called Lister's Light Dragoons, and afterwards, at the breaking out of the French Revolution, became Colonel of the Craven Legion of Yeomanry Cavalry, which Commission he retained to his death. For these and other important services to his country, coupled with his high and illustrious descent, his late Majesty raised him to the Peerage, 26th October, 1797, by the title of Baron Ribblesdale. It is needless to add, that his Lordship's political opinions were, upon all questions, truly in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, as settled in 1688. He was a patron of the Fine Arts, and possessed a valuable collection of pictures at Gisburne Park, including some choice portraits, viz. one of General Lambert, and one of Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely, said to be taken by the Protector's own order, with all his singular warts and protuberances. See in Part i. of this volume, p. 585.

GENT. MAG. October, 1826.

DR. WARBURTON, BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

Aug. 9. At Cloyne Palace, aged 71, the Right Rev. Charles Mongan Warburton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Cloyne.—Dr. Warburton's paternal name was Mongan. He was, it is said, the son of a poor roadway piper, in a little village in the North of Ireland. He was a Roman Catholic, and intended for that Church. On the Continent, whither he was sent to study in one of the institutions endowed for the education of Romish Priests, before the building of Maynooth College, he was thrown by accident into the society of the Earl of Moira, and having won his favour, was induced to change his destination to the Protestant Church. He was, after taking orders, appointed as Chaplain to a regiment in America, and there he married his first wife, a lady said to have been particularly recommended by Lord Moira. That lady soon after dying, he married his second wife, who is now his widow. With her he changed his name to Warburton,—with her he pursued the way to wealth and fortune,—became Dean of Ardagh,—then Bp. of Limerick in 1806, and of Cloyne in 1820.

When at Limerick Dr. Warburton was much esteemed for his courteous manners. His family led the van of society, and his translation to Cloyne, though an increase of 3000*l.* a year to the Bishop, and many thousands of enlarged patronage, was much regretted by the inhabitants. In the poor town of Cloyne he lived much more retired; and it is rumoured that he has amassed 120,000*l.* He bore an excellent private character, exemplary in the duties of a husband and a father, and strict in his religious observances; but his Catholic neighbours discovered too close a hand, and were offended at the rapid accumulation of his fortune. It is divided among his children,—three sons and one daughter, one of whom is a Colonel in the army, another a Major, another in the Church, and the daughter married to Archdeacon Maunsel at Limerick.

The Bishop's daughter, Miss Selina Warburton, was one of the most charming and amiable young ladies in the world. Her life was spent in acts of goodness and of charity. The father allowed her the interest of 25,000*l.* her promised fortune, and she expended almost every shilling of it in relieving the wants of the distressed. She died about a year since of a decline, brought on, as is reported, by a misplaced affection. Her remains were carried to the grave amid the lamentations of the many objects of her bounty. The whole parish mourned for her as a public benefac-

trepreneur. To such a daughter any father must have been attached,—Dr. Warburton was most fondly attached to her. From the day of her death he broke in health and spirits. His frequent practice was to visit the grave where she rested, and his last instructions were that he should be laid by her. About a week before his death he came into the church, and stood for some moments in painful silence over the place, marked out the spot where he was soon to lie, pointed to it with his finger, saying, "there,—there!" That day his disorder increased—he went to his bed of death, and in one week after, he was borne to his last home!

HON. C. HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.P.

Aug. 26. At Benlomond House, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, after a lingering illness, aged 59, the Hon. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for Cork, and brother to the late and present Earls of Donoughmore.

He was born April 5, 1767, the fifth son of the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, Secretary of State in Ireland, and Christiana, Baroness Donoughmore. Not bred to any profession, but devotedly attached to his brother the General, now Earl of Donoughmore, he, without possessing any military command, or the remotest prospect of any appointment, accompanied him during Sir Ralph Abercrombie's—or rather the Duke of York's—short but memorable campaign in Holland, in the early part of the Revolutionary War; and, with an unabated zeal highly honourable to the affection of both brothers, he afterwards, in 1801, attended Gen. Hutchinson to Egypt, unappalled by distance and fatigue, and untrifled by the idea of disease and death. It has been remarked, indeed, that the Hutchinsons have always resembled the bundle of sticks in the fable, and attained an increased degree of strength by their cohesion. In consequence of a dispute originating in a contested election, no fewer than three sons of that family were engaged in affairs of honour in the course of one single day. It was observed, also, on the approach of the Inquiry into the Conduct of her late Majesty Queen Caroline, that the late Earl of Donoughmore, the present Earl (then Lord Hutchinson), and the now deceased, appeared on one day at Carlton House: this was the more remarkable, as previously the family interest had generally gone with the Opposition.

From his serving merely as a volunteer in Holland, where he was made a supernumerary Aid-de-Camp to Sir R.

Abercrombie, and from his campaign in Egypt, Mr. Hutchinson had seen, before he was actually in the army, more real service than many of our Generals. At the conclusion of hostilities, he was sent with despatches to Constantinople, where he was received with every mark of distinction. At length he entered into the army regularly, and having passed through the various gradations of rank, was promoted from the 112th regiment of Foot to the rank of Lieut.-colonel in the army, Jan. 1, 1801.

On the elevation of his brother, the General, to the Peerage, in the latter part of 1801, the deceased immediately offered himself, and was chosen his successor in the representation of the City of Cork, where their father had obtained considerable family interest. He was returned at every subsequent Election, and had accordingly represented Cork in eight Parliaments,—all that have been summoned since the Union. Only two days before his death, he wrote or dictated an Address to the Electors of that City in favour of his son.

Mr. Hutchinson was twice married; first, Dec. 24, 1792, to Miss Bond, dau. of Sir James Bond, bart. and by her (who died at Falmouth on her way to Lisbon, March 30, 1796; see vol. LXVI. i. 356) had issue a son, John; and secondly, to Anne, widow of John-Brydges Woodcock, esq. daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and sister to William, 4th and present Lord Banden, by whom also he had issue.

SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, BART.

Sept. 7. At the Palace, Lichfield, aged 75, most highly and universally respected, Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, D. C. L.

Sir Charles was born at Forton in Staffordshire, Feb. 16, 1751, the second son of the Rev. William Oakeley, M. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Forton, and of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, by Christian, daughter of Sir Patrick Strahan. He entered the Civil Service at Madras, as a writer, in 1766; in less than six years after that period, was appointed Civil Secretary, and in the following year, Military and Political Secretary to the Government. After passing through these and other offices of high responsibility, in each of which his zeal and ability, especially in the management and improvement of the Revenue, had called forth repeated expressions of the most marked approbation from his superiors, as well at Madras as in the Government General of Bengal, Mr. Oakeley returned to England with

the full intention of retiring altogether from public life.

This intention, however, he was induced to abandon, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, by whom he was recommended to the Court of Directors, for succession to the Government of Madras, with which appointment he returned to India in 1790. The same year he was created a Baronet by patent dated on the 5th of June. Sir Charles resigned the Government of Madras to Lord Hobart in 1794. During an administration of nearly five years, Sir Charles Oakeley continued to manifest that able and indefatigable zeal, and that strict and disinterested firmness and integrity of character, by which his previous career in India had been distinguished. He was honoured by the repeated compliments of his Sovereign, and by testimonials of the highest approbation from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, then President of the Board of Controul, and from the Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General of India. The fall of Pondicherry, in 1792, was hastened and mainly effected by the promptitude and firmness of Sir Charles's measures. Upon his return to this country he received the unanimous thanks of the Court of Directors.

It was not, however, his public merits, great and distinguished as they were, which formed the leading feature in his character. The unblemished purity and integrity of his private life; his fervent and unaffected piety; his extensive and generous support of every charitable and useful institution; his mild and truly Christian disposition; the exemplary manner in which he discharged every duty to his country, his family, and friends; these were the virtues which chiefly recommended Sir Charles Oakeley to the love and esteem of all who knew him.

Sir Charles married, in 1777, Helena, only daughter of Robert Beatson, esq. of Killerie, Fifeshire, by whom he has had fourteen children. Ten of these, with his widow, survive to deplore their loss. His eldest son, now Sir Charles, has succeeded to the title.

GEN. SIR HARRY CALVERT, BART.

Sept. 4. At the house of Mrs. Venn, Middle Claydon, Bucks, General Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. G.C.B. and G.C.H. Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 14th regiment of Foot.

After attending a Board for the admission of Pensioners at Chelsea Hospi-

tal on Wednesday, Aug. 30, when he appeared in more than usual health and spirits, he proceeded the day following to join his family, then on a visit to Mrs. Verney at Claydon. He continued apparently in perfect health, till 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; when, having retired to his dressing-room, he complained of faintness to his servant. He was immediately supported to an arm-chair, under the influence of an apoplectic fit. He never spoke afterwards. Medical assistance from Winslow was procured in about an hour. His two daughters and eldest son were present until he breathed his last, which was at 2 in the morning of Monday, Sept. 4.

Sir Harry was eldest son of the late Peter Calvert, esq. by Mary, daughter of Thomas Reeve, M.D. He was first cousin of John Calvert, esq. of Albury Hall, Herts. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 23d Foot, April 24, 1778; and in March 1779, embarked to join that corps in North America. He was appointed Lieutenant October 2, 1779, and embarked from New York for the siege of Charlestown; he served during that siege and the ensuing campaigns, which terminated with the surrender of Charlestown, and was present at the different actions that occurred, with the exception of that of Camden. He obtained his company November 23, 1785, but exchanged it for a Lieutenancy in the Coldstream Guards, with the rank of Captain, Feb. 19, 1790.

In 1793 Capt. Calvert embarked with the brigade of Guards for Holland, and was soon after appointed Aid de-camp to H. R. H. the Duke of York; in which capacity he served during the years 1793 and 1794, and was present at the sieges and actions in which the British troops were engaged during that period, with the exception of the affair at Lincolnes, which occurred when he was in England, having been charged with the despatches announcing the surrender of Valenciennes; he was likewise present at the battle of Wattignies, fought between the Imperial army under Prince Coburg, and the French under General Jourdan, towards the close of the campaign of 1793. He received the brevet of Major July 1, that year; a Company, with the rank of Lieut.-colonel, Dec. 25; was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general, April 29, 1796; Colonel by brevet Jan. 26, 1797; Adjutant-general Jan. 9, 1799; Lieut.-col. of the 63d Foot Jan. 17; Colonel of the 5th West India regiment Aug. 6, 1800; Major-general, Sept. 25, 1803; Colonel of the 14th Foot, Feb.

8, 1806; Lieut.-gen. July 25, 1810; and General in 1821.

His services were rewarded by the Grand Cross of the Bath; and the Lieutenant-Government of Chelsea Hospital. He was created a Baronet in 1818, and received the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order in 1825. He was also a Commissioner of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and of the Royal Military Asylum, in which Institution from its foundation he always took the most lively interest.

In the important and arduous duties connected with his military station, and in those of domestic and social life, his conduct was distinguished by unaffected humility, unremitting diligence, disinterested integrity, and self-denying benevolence. Judgment and good sense were among the prominent features of his character; and these were employed under the influence of Christian principles, in promoting the observance of moral and religious duties among all to whom his authority and example extended, both in public and private life. His conduct in the various relations of life, as an affectionate husband, a kind and solicitous parent, a Christian master of a family, a cordial and sincere friend, might usefully be dwelt upon, as furnishing an example to those who loved and respected him. But the writer is restrained by the assurance, that to expatiate upon these topics would be contrary to the unostentatious character of one who had learned to feel that virtuous conduct is truly valuable only as it flows from a principle of love and obedience to that Saviour, on whom alone his hopes for eternity were built.

Sir Harry married, at St. James's, June 8, 1799, Caroline, daughter of the late Thos. Hammersley, esq. of Pall Mall, and niece of Charles Greenwood, esq. She left him an early and sorrowing widower in June 1806. The issue of their marriage was two sons and three daughters.

SIR JOHN BECKETT, BART.

Sept. 18. At his seat Glenhow, near Leeds, aged 83, Sir John Beckett, Bart.

Sir John was born April 30, 1743, the son of John Beckett of Barnsley, Yorkshire, esq. by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson, esq. He was created a Baronet, Nov. 2, 1813; was twice Mayor of Leeds; and both as Chief Magistrate of the Borough, and one of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was distinguished for his legal knowledge, his firm but impartial administration of the

laws, and his successful exertions in times of difficulty in preserving tranquillity, and enforcing the duties of good subjects to the Government of the country. Beside the property which Sir John inherited, he was, during a long course of years, principal partner in the Leeds Bank, and in that capacity rendered, at all times, the most essential services to the trade and inhabitants of Leeds and its vicinity. However sudden or trying the vicissitudes of the commercial world, the stability of this establishment has never been suspected; but on the contrary, it has always at such emergencies been the refuge of honest men, and the liberal supporter of the mercantile and manufacturing interests. For some years Sir John had not taken an active part in business, but had chiefly resided in the bosom of his numerous and affectionate family.

He married, March 3, 1774, Mary, third daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and aunt to Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq. one of the present Members for the County of York. By this marriage Sir John had issue eight sons and three daughters, all of whom survive, except Richard, late Brigade Major of the 9d regiment of Foot Guards, who fell covered with honour, at the Battle of Talavera, 28th July, 1809. Sir John is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the Right Hon. John Beckett, M.P. his Majesty's Judge Advocate, who married in 1816 Lady Anne Lowther, third dau. of the Earl of Lonsdale.

On the 23d the remains of the deceased were interred in the family vault in the parish church of St. John in Leeds, attended thither by four mourning coaches, two family carriages, and the private carriages of the following gentlemen: R. F. Wilson, esq. M. P.; Christopher Wilson, esq.; Gen. Marriott (son-in-law of Sir John Beckett); Major Norcliffe; John Blayds, esq.; John Blayds, jun. esq.; Joseph Beckett, esq.; Thomas Beckett, esq.; Thomas Benyon, esq.; Martin Hind, esq.; Thomas Chorley, esq.; Rev. G. Lewthwaite; Benjamin Gott, esq.; T. B. Pease, esq.; and W. Hey, esq.

Some of the members of the Corporation of Leeds, including the excellent Chief Magistrate, were also in attendance; and, as the funeral approached its destination, great crowds of people of all classes joined it as a mark of respect to the memory of the Honourable Baronet, who, when living, had been the object of their highest esteem and veneration.—On entering the church-yard,

the coffin was followed by the present Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, and five other of Sir John Beckett's sons, as chief mourners; his brother, Joseph Beckett, esq. of Barnsley; his relations, General Marriott; R. F. Wilson, esq. M. P.; and Christopher Wilson, esq.; and a long train of gentlemen of the first respectability.

REV. THOMAS LEMAN, M.A. F.S.A.

May ... At his house in the Lower Crescent, Bath, aged 76, the Rev. Thomas Leman, M.A. F.S.A.

He was educated at Emanuel Coll. Cam. where, from congenial pursuits, he formed a strict friendship with his fellow collegian, the Rev. Dr. Bennet, afterwards Bp. of Cloyne. He took the degree of B. A. 1775; was elected a Fellow of Clare Hall, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. 1778. Mr. Leman was elected in 1788, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and proved himself worthy of that honour by his attention to the History of this Country, particularly during the period of its occupation by the Romans. In conjunction with his friend Dr. Bennet, he traversed every remain of British trackway or Roman road, and liberally contributed the result of his investigations, whenever he was solicited so to do.

To Mr. Nichols he communicated an Essay "on the Roman Roads and Stations in Leicestershire," printed in his History, vol. I. p. cxlvii.; to Mr. Clutterbuck, he contributed a very learned and ingenious Memoir concerning "the primæval inhabitants in Hertfordshire, and the roads and earthworks which formerly existed in it, whether of British or Roman origin," printed in vol. I. of "History of Herts," p. vi—xvii.; to Mr. Surtees he presented some interesting observations on the Roman and British state of Durham, accompanied by plans of Roman and British roads and stations; to his friend Sir Richard Hoare he made some maps for his "History of Giraldus Cambrensis." Doubtless many other professed authors have been equally indebted to him.

Mr. Leman certainly adopted the best mode of investigating the Roman roads; that is, by travelling along them. He thus notices those who have trod in the same paths. "Lord Arundel in the time of Charles I. endeavoured to have surveys and plans made of the roads and stations on them; but all these curious memorandums were lost to the world by a fire at Worksop in 1761; as indeed would soon have been the knowledge of these antiquities themselves, had it not

been for the feeble efforts of *Leland*, who first casually noticed them in his useful journies; of *Aubrey*, though he had indeed more zeal than knowledge in the pursuit; of the active but visionary *Stukeley*, who by examining the remains on the spot, has been of incalculable service; of *Horsley*, perhaps the best of writers on the subject; of *Roy*, whose character has given credit to this line of study, and whose professional abilities have illustrated and improved it; of the ingenious Mr. *Reynolds*, who, without seeing them, has thrown light on many of the obscurer parts by his labours; and still more by the unwearied exertions of Dr. *Mason*, of Cambridge, who, at a time when this part of our early history was sinking into neglect, and the knowledge of it even disgraced and disgraced by the reveries of *Salmon*, employed no small part of his life in visiting the roads and stations with the active spirit of *Stukeley*; in which he has been imitated of late by my respected friend the Bishop of *Cloyne*, the late General *Simcoe*, Sir Richard *Hoare*, and others, to which list I am proud to add my own name."

We regret our scanty materials relative to this learned Antiquary, and shall be happy to be favoured with an enlarged memoir.

S. MARCH PHILLIPPS, ESQ.

June 25. In Upper Gower-street, aged 45, Samuel March Philipps, esq. 2d son of Thomas March, esq. formerly of More Critchell, co. Dorset; and who, in 1796, assumed the name of March Philipps, and removed to Garendon Park, Leicestershire. This gentleman died in 1817; see an account of him and of Garendon Abbey in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 92.

His elder brother, Charles Philipps, esq. was for a short period M. P. for Leicestershire.

Mr. Samuel Philipps was born July 14, 1780; and was bred to the law, in which profession he eminently distinguished himself. He was Recorder of Grantham, and author of "A Treatise on the Law of Evidence," 8vo, 1814.

MR. WILLIAM DODSWORTH.

Aug. 7. At his house in the Close, Salisbury, Mr. William Dodsworth, Verger of that Cathedral.

In 1792 he published "A Guide to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, with a particular Account of the late great improvements made therein under the direction of James Wyatt, esq." These alterations were thought to be no improvements by Sir R. C. Hoare,

Mr. Gough, Bp. Milner, Mr. Carter, and many of our best Antiquaries*; but in Mr. Dodsworth's work they are defended throughout; and probably Mr. Wyatt assisted the author in that part of his compilation. The "Guide" is ably reviewed by Mr. Gough in vol. LXIII. pp. 444—446.

More than 20 years after, Mr. Dodsworth published a very splendid quarto volume, under the title of "An Historical Account of the Episcopal See and Cathedral Church of Sarum or Salisbury; comprising Biographical Notices of the Bishops; the History of the Establishment from the earliest Period, and a Description of the Monuments. Illustrated with [21 large] Engravings, 1815." This work conferred very considerable credit on Mr. Dodsworth. The plates were beautifully executed; and the narrative clear, concise, and satisfactory. Mr. Dodsworth derived much assistance in it from his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Hatcher, the amanuensis of the very venerable Archdeacon Coxe. It is fully reviewed in our vol. LXXXIII. i. p. 521—524. Mr. Dodsworth possessed a very correct taste, and had formed in his pleasant little cottage in the Close, a select collection of pictures, by the old masters.

In manners and appearance he was quite the gentleman; he might be said to condescend to fill the office of Verger to his favourite Cathedral. To exhibit its beauties to the judiciously admiring visitor was one of his greatest pleasures.

J. H. VOSS.

Germany has lost one of her greatest writers,—the celebrated Voss, who contributed so highly to the splendour of her Parnassus.

Johann Heinrich Voss was born Feb. 2, 1751, at Sommersdorf, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburgh. He was in early youth inspired with the love of learning; but he had obstacles to contend with in the narrowness of his means; his father was in a station bordering upon absolute poverty. But eminent talents, uncommon diligence, and heroic abstinence from all the enjoyments which young men born in the lap of opulence call necessities, did not fail to meet their reward. Voss at last procured the means necessary for devoting himself to academical studies. In 1772 he was received into the University of Gottingen. Young Voss was not long in distinguishing himself a-

* See vol. LIX. pp. 873, 1065, 1164; LXI. 692, 788, 908.

mong the pupils of this excellent institution, which was already well known throughout Europe. He made rapid progress in the ancient languages, and cultivated at the same time the happy talent he had for poetry. It was about this time that there was formed at Göttingen a society of young men, whose names speedily acquired a just celebrity. Voss became a member of this association, in which shone Hoelty, whose elegies breathe a melancholy as sweet as mournful. It was death which this young poet loved to write about; but Death, in the harmonious verses of Hoelty, does not appear as a hideous spectre, but as a liberating genius, adorned with the flowers of eternal spring. The two Counts de Stollberg, and Miller, author of "Siegwart," were parties in this alliance consecrated to friendship, poetry, patriotism, and all generous sentiments. These young friends met on Saturday, and in fine weather, frequently in the open air, under the shade of some majestic oaks. In the summer, indeed, they assembled in a garden, and prolonged their literary meetings even till sunrise. Extemporary verses were produced and communicated with enthusiasm as they were spoken. Burger, so well known by his romances and ballads, and Klopstock himself, were honorary members of this poetical society. Voss, in his *Life of Hoelty*, prefixed to the new edition of the poems of his friend, (published at Hamburg in 1804,) traces in an interesting manner these recollections of his youth.

Voss lived some time at Hamburg, and it was there that he published a *Poetical Almanack* for several years, which was a continuation of that of Göttingen. In 1782, he was named Head-master of a school at Eutin; in 1802 he settled at Jena; and finally in 1805, upon the new organization of the University of Heidelberg, the Grand Duke of Baden invited Voss thither, to give the greater celebrity to that institution.

The poetical productions of this author are numerous. Voss knew all the riches of the German language, and possessed in a very high degree the talent of managing and adapting it to the most different kinds of composition. Following the steps of Klopstock, he at last decidedly succeeded in naturalizing in German literature the metrical forms of Greek and Latin prosody, and at the same time showed how easily he could overcome the difficulties of rhyme. The character of Voss developed itself fully in his poetry; in his odes there is a vi-

gour and energy, which, however, is not always without roughness; in his songs there is a frank cordiality, and an enticing gaiety, which always pleases; in his hymns a sweet and impressive piety; but it is, above all, in his eclogues, that the genius of Voss shines. Among his compositions of this sort may be cited, "*Der siebenzigste Geburtstag*" (The Seventieth Birth day). The *chef-d'œuvre* of Voss, however, is his *Louisa*, a pastoral epic; this poem, written in hexameters, is a delightful feast: one meets there by turns with picturesque descriptions of the beauties of nature, traced with the greatest talent, and with family scenes, pervaded by the finest sentiments of filial piety, love, conjugal affection, and religion. A collection of the poems of Voss appeared at Koenigsberg in 1802, the last of which contained a treatise on prosody.

The industry of Voss was surprising. German literature owes to him a great many translations, of which we may mention that of Virgil, that of a great part of the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, those of Horace, Hesiod, and Orpheus, Theocritus, Aristophanes, but, above all, that of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; this *chef-d'œuvre*, written in hexameters, is so close to the original, that it may be considered as in truth a fac-simile; it is a treasure which Germany possesses beyond all other nations; it is Homer himself who sings his verses in modern language. The unwearied Voss undertook also, in conjunction with his two sons (Henry Voss, professor at Heidelberg, who died in 1822, and Abraham Voss,) a translation of *Shakspeare*, of which several volumes have appeared. This surprising man, not content with his numerous successes as a poet and philologist, devoted himself also to profound researches into the geography and mythology of the ancients. He thought proper to impugn the system on the latter subject developed in one of the most remarkable works of the day—the *Symbols of the learned Professor Creutzer*: Voss published his *Anti-Symbols*. It would be difficult to deny that this respectable veteran has sometimes passed the bounds of an attack which ought to have been wholly literary; but every one will confess that Voss was actuated by no other motive but an ardent love of truth, such as he conceived it to be, and the purity of his intentions has never been doubted.

Voss terminated his honourable career on the 29th of March, at the age of seventy-five. His death was as gentle as his life had been good; he expired while conversing with his friend and

physician, M. Tiedemann. The latter pronounced over the tomb of Voss a touching oration, which paid the tribute of just praise to him who had been at once a good husband and father, a worthy citizen, a bold writer, a distinguished man of learning, and one of the first poets of his nation.

NICOLAS MICHAELOVITSCH KARAMZIN.

June 3. In the midst of his honourable labours, aged 60, Nicolas Michaelovitch Karamzin, Historiographer of the Russian Empire, Councillor of State, Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Anne, Knight of St. Vladimir, Member of the Russian Academy, &c.

In the person of this eminent writer, Russia has lost an historian of the first rank, and one whose labours not only obtained for him the highest reputation among his own countrymen, but had excited the attention of other nations.

He was born Dec. 1, 1765, of a noble family, in the Government of Simbirsk, studied with success, and made his debut in the career of letters, while still a young man, by publishing Poems, which indicated a lively and brilliant imagination. At the age of twenty-four, he undertook a voyage to Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. He was at Paris at the commencement of the Revolution, and was in habits of intimacy with the principal literary men of that epoch. Germany, which enjoyed at that time a state of calm and tranquillity, offered also many individuals, whose society was of advantage to him in adding to his information, and developing his talents. In Switzerland he saw frequently the celebrated Bonnet, author of "*Palinogenesie*," "*La Contemplation de la Nature*," and of several other works in philosophy and natural history, which Karamzin purposed translating. Upon his return to Russia, he published the "*Letters of a Russian Traveller*," in four volumes, a work which the public received with great enthusiasm. These Letters went through several editions, and were immediately translated into German. His "*Historical Recollections upon the road from Moscow to Troitza*" (an ancient monastery in the neighbourhood of Moscow), his "*Martha, the posadnitsa*," or the Surrender of Novogorod," an historical novel, and a great number of other productions of the first rank, prove that he had perfected Russian prose, and given it a charm not to be found in any preceding writer.

He was afterwards the editor of several journals—the *Courier of Europe* (which he began, and which is now conducted by Katchenovsky), the *Anonides*, *Aglæe*, &c.

However, he was soon obliged to renounce works of imagination for a much more serious task. The Emperor Alexander named him Historiographer of the Empire, and requested him to write the History of Russia. After more than fourteen years of research and assiduous application, Karamzine published the first eight volumes of his excellent History, which produced the most lively sensation, not only in Russia, but throughout all Europe. Three thousand copies of the first edition were sold in the space of 28 days. The Emperor had printed that work at his own expense, and further granted to the author the honours mentioned in the first lines of this article, with a present of fifty thousand rubles. This production, distinguished both by elegant simplicity of style and a lucid arrangement of the materials, which it had cost the author fourteen years of assiduous labour to collect, has already been translated into French and German. The first of these translations, however, Mr. Bowring says, in his *Russian Anthology*, is miserably incorrect; the second faithful, but ill-written. A good translation into our own language could not fail to succeed in this country, although there is little hope that so laborious a task will be speedily undertaken.

This illustrious writer enjoyed the confidence of Alexander, and had access at all times to that Prince, who sometimes visited the historian to have recourse to his information. Wise and moderate in so illustrious a station, Karamzin constantly refused all the places offered him by the Emperor; even that of Minister of Public Instruction did not allure him; his intention being to consecrate his whole life to the completion of his important work. The Emperor Nicholas also loaded him with favours; but he did not enjoy them long. An abscess had formed in his breast, and in the hope of finding relief in a better climate, he was upon the point of embarking, but it was his lot to die in his native country. It was on the 22d of May (of the Russian Calendar) that he expired, and on the 13th of the same month he had received from Nicholas a very flattering letter, accompanied by an Ukase, in which his Majesty granted to Karamzin an annual pension of 5,000 rubles, (1120*l.*) to descend to his wife, and after her to his children.

* *Posadnitsa* means, wife of the *Posadnik* or Chief Magistrate.

BRIGADIER M'DOWALL.

Nov. 16, 1825. Slain in action with the Burmese, Brigadier M'Dowall.

This officer was the second son of the late Archibald M'Dowall, esq. descended from the ancient family of M'Dowall, of Logan. He landed as a cadet in India, in Feb. 1797, and in Jan. 1799, commenced his military career, under the command of Gen. Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington. At the memorable siege of Seringapatam, he commanded one of the grenadier companies which formed part of the storming column; and he was almost constantly employed till October 1810, when he was promoted to a majority. He again took the field in 1812, in the Southern Mahratta country; and in August 1815 he commanded the troops at Hyderabad, and quelled the serious disturbances in that city. The following year he completely surprised and defeated a body of above 3000 Pindarries; and received the approbation of the Governor General in Council, and the thanks of the Court of Directors. In October 1817, he distinguished himself at the battle of Nagpore. In Jan. 1818, he was promoted to a Lieut.-colonelcy; on the 1st of May, 1824, he was appointed Lieut.-colonel Commandant; and on the breaking out of the Burmese war, he sailed with the expedition for Rangoon, where he was actively employed till August, when he embarked in the expedition for the reduction of Tavoy and Mergui; of which possessions, after their capture, he was appointed Governor. Having been promoted to command a brigade, he again joined the army at Rangoon, under Sir Archibald Campbell, with whom he served till the temporary cessation of hostilities. On the rupture of the armistice in November 1825, Brigadier M'Dowall was placed in command of two brigades of native infantry, and directed to attack a body of Burmese at Wattygoon. After a night march of upwards of twenty miles, he met the enemy on the 16th of November, and succeeded, although obstinately opposed by overwhelming numbers, in driving them before him for several miles, till he reached some very strong works, which he had just reconnoitred, and was in the act of gallantly cheering his men, when he was shot in the forehead by a musket ball, and died instantaneously,—before he had reached the age of forty-five.

JOHN FOWLER HULL.

Dec. 18. At Sigaum, a small town about 40 miles South of Dharwar in IN-GENT. MAG. *October, 1826.*

dia, after a short illness, aged 36, John Fowler, son of the late Samuel Hull, of Uxbridge, a member of the Society of Friends.

He had undertaken a journey overland to India (where he had resided eleven months), with the view of improving his knowledge in some of the Oriental languages, in which he had made considerable progress before he left Europe. He evinced, at an early age, a great aptitude for the attainment of languages, and had read nearly the whole of the Greek and Latin authors before he left school, which was in his sixteenth year. At the decease of his father, he became possessed of an handsome income, a great portion of which he expended in his favourite studies and the purchase of valuable books and manuscripts. To great literary attainments this interesting young man united simplicity of manners and goodness of heart.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Robert Anlezark*, Perpetual Curate of Castlechurch, Staffordshire, and St. Chad's in Stafford. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1809, M. A. 1812; and was presented to Castlechurch by the King in 1820.

In Marylebone, London, the Rev. *Wm. Baker*, Rector of Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham, and Stonehouse, near Stroud. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxf. B. C. L. 1778, was presented in that year to Dowdeswell by J. Read, esq. and to Stonehouse in 1803 by Lord Somerville.

The Rev. *James Bond*, Vicar of Ashford, and Minister of Bilsington, Kent. To the former he was presented in 1774, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and to the latter by the late Sir T. Rider, bart.

The Rev. *John Boucher*, Minister of Upton cum Withiel Flory, Som. to which he was presented in 1600 by the Rev. S. Cooke and others. He was of Magd. Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1802.

The Rev. *Wm. Justice Burslem*, son of the late Rev. William Burslem, Rector of Haubury, Worc. and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. The deceased was also of that College, B. A. 1809.

At his residence, Stamford Hall, Notts, the Rev. *Sam. Francis Dashwood*, Rector of Sutton Bonnington St. Ann, and of Stanford on Soar, both in that county. He was presented to the former in 1797 by the King; and to the latter in 1801 by C. V. Dashwood, esq.

At Metton parsonage, Norf. the Rev. *Philip Hudson*, Rector of Aylmerton cum Runtun, and of Felbrigg cum Metton, all in

that county. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. B. A. 1812, and was presented to his living in 1818 by the Wyndham family.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Ingles*, D. D. Rector of Easton, Hants, and of Upper Hardress cum Stelling, Kent. Dr. Ingles was formerly Fellow of King's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1772, M. A. 1775. He was for some time Master of the Grammar School at Macclesfield, which office he resigned for several years, when he was elected Head Master at Rugby in 1794. He resigned there in 1806. He was presented to Hardress in the latter year by the late Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. and to Easton, in 1815, by Dr. North, the late Bp. of Winchester.

At Dorston, Herefordshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. *J. Jones*. He had lost a son, John, within these few months.

Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Curate of Kimbolton and Middleton on the Hill, and Master of the Academy at Leominster, all in Heref.

At Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire, in his 82d year, the Rev. *Richard Lockey*.

At Salford rectory, Oxf. aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Nash*, D. D. Rector of that place and Whitcombe, Glouc. Vicar of Ensham, Oxf. and Chelmarsh, Salop. He was of Worc. Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1768, B. D. 1778, D. D. 1793; was presented to Whitcombe in 1769 by H. Hicks, esq. to Ensham and Chelmarsh in 1778 by J. Martin, esq. and the late Sir John Selwright, bart.; and was instituted to Salford in 1800 on his own presentation. He was much esteemed for his many amiable qualities.

At Moseley, Worc. aged 70, the Rev. *John Fox Palmer*, Chaplain of Moseley in the parish of Bromsgrove.

At Nuffield, Oxf. aged 91, the Rev. *John Pearce*, Rector of that parish. He was of Exeter Coll. Oxf. was presented to Nuffield in 1760 by Dame C. Champion, and proceeded M. A. in 1761.

At Southampton, the Rev. *Rich. Burton Phillipson*, many years a resident of that city. His paternal name was Wright. He was educated at St. John's Coll. Camb. where he took the degree of B. A. in 1790, and having assumed the name of Phillipson, that of M. A. in 1796.

Aged 68, the Rev. *James Ponsonby*, Minister of Ennerdale, Cumberland, to which chapelry he was presented in 1785 by Mrs. Hamilton.

At Leverdon House, Thurlaxton, near Taunton, aged 86, the Rev. *Rob. Sayer*. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. B. A. 1820, M. A. 1823.

The Rev. *Thomas Cadogan Willats*, M. A. Vicar of East Hatley, Camb. to which he was presented in 1823 by Downing Coll. of which he was a Fellow, having proceeded B. A. 1811, M. A. 1814.

Rev. *Thos. Williams*, Vicar of Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire, to which church he

was presented by the Rev. Thos. Watkins in 1799.

At Leighton Beaudesert, Beds, the Rev. *John Wilson*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1788 by the Prebendary of the place in the cathedral of Lincoln.

March 8. At Bhoog, in the East Indies, aged 27, the Rev. *Thomas Lavié*, Chaplain to the Troops in Cutch, eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Lavié, K. C. B. He was of Magdalen Coll. Camb. B. A. 1821.—And on Aug. 17, on her passage home in "The Lady East" Indiaman, aged 28, Octavia Constance, his afflicted widow, fourth daughter of Theophilus Richard Salwey, esq. of The Lodge, Salop.

Sept. 7. At the house of his grandfather, Mr. Williamson, the banker, in Baldock, the Rev. *Henry Alington*, second son of the Rev. Wm. Alington, Rector of Twywell, Northamptonshire. He had recently taken Holy Orders, and his marriage had been appointed for the second day previous to his death.

Sept. 10. At Conington House, Camb. highly respected, the Rev. *Philip Gardner*, D. D. Rector of Gimmingham cum Trunch, Norf. to which living he was presented, in 1788, by the Master and Fellows of Catherine Hall, where he had been Fellow and Tutor, and proceeded B. A. 1762, M. A. 1765, B. D. 1775, D. D. 1790.

Sept. 13. At Fulbourn rectory, Camb. aged 75, the Rev. *Rob. Fiske*, Rector of Fulbourn St. Vigors, and Vicar of Fulbourn All Saints, in that county, and Rector of Wendon Lowth cum Elmdon, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1772, M. A. 1775, B. D. 1783, and by which society he was presented in 1781 to the rectory of Fulbourn; the vicarage there was the gift of the Hon. Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely, in 1790, and his Essex preferment of John Wilkes, esq. in 1814.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

June 30. In Bedford-sq. after a few days' illness, aged 56, Joseph Butterworth, esq. elected M. P. for Dover in 1820, and an unsuccessful candidate at the late election. He had been for many years an eminent law-bookseller in Fleet-st. and an influential member of the Methodist connexion.

July 1. At Chelsea, aged 41, Sir Norborne Thompson, second Baronet, of Virhees, Sussex. He succeeded his father, Vice-adm. Sir Charles Thompson, M. P. for Monmouth, in 1803.

Aug. 23. At Kensington, aged 80, Mrs. Margaret Dallaway.

Sept. 17. At Largo House, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Durham.

Sept. 22. Aged 65, G. Anstey, esq. of Russell-sq.

Aged 76, Mrs. Mary Green, of Clapton. In Bentinck-st. Manchester-sq. the wife of Bayer Otto Bayer, esq.

Sept. 25. Aged 68, Mary-Pennyman, wife of Henry Ellison, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Sir Warton Pennyman Warton, bart.

Aged 73, at Bermondsey, Mr. Joshua Greaves, Master of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers.

Sept. 28. In the Wandsworth road, aged 84, Rich. Troughton, esq. of Lady-place, Hurley, Berks.

In the Regent's Park, Peter Serle, esq. Col. of the South Hants militia.

At Camberwell, aged 63, Mr. Tobias Browne, sen. surgeon.

Sept. 29. Aged 66, Brownlow Bertie Mathew, esq. only son of the late Gen. Mathew, by Lady Jane Bertie, third dau. of Peregrine 2d Duke of Ancaster, and Jane, dau. and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, bart.

In Gower-st. aged 85, Robert Shedden, esq. of Potter's-pury Park, Herts, and of Hardmead, Bucks.

Mary, wife of Rich.-Earle Welby, esq. of Bentinck-st. Manchester-sq.

Catherine, relict of Geo. Baylis, esq. of Springwell-cottage, Clapham-common.

Oct. 3. In Baker-st. Wm.-Tower Smith, of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Exmouth-st. the wife of John Caley, esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

Oct. 4. In Brunswick-sq. aged 87, Mrs. Cath. Harris.

At Islington, John-Harrison Thompson, esq. late of New Broad-st. merchant.

Aged 69, John Petyt, esq. of Brunswick-sq. and of Ackworth Park, co. York.

Oct. 6. At Hammersmith, Col. James Maitland. He was appointed Ensign 62 foot, Sept. 14, 1797; Lieut. 38 foot, Aug. 23, 1799; Capt. Cape reg. July 2, 1801; 26 foot, July 9, 1803; Major 3d Ceylon reg. Sept. 4, 1806; Lieut.-col. 32 foot, Aug. 18, 1814; Inspecting field officer in the Ionian isles and Colonel in the Army, Aug. 12, 1819. He was subsequently attached to the 103 and 84 foot.

At Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Mordaunt, seventh bart. of Massingham, Norfolk, and M. P. for Warwickshire, who died in 1806, and grandmother of Sir John, the present and ninth baronet. She was a daughter and coheir of Thomas Prowse, of Axburgh, Som. esq. and was mother of Sir Charles the late baronet, the late Rev. John Mordaunt, and six daughters, one of whom is the present Countess of St. Germans, and another the wife of John Erskine, esq. brother to the Earl of Rosslyn.

Oct. 7. Mr. Matthew Raine, of Threadneedle-st. canal agent, who, from the commencement of 1823, regularly supplied this Magazine with the lists of canal shares.

In Garden-court, Temple, Ann, wife of Jonathan Brundrett, esq.

Oct. 8. At the Terrace, Kensington, Mrs. F. Nicolls, sister of the late E. Nicolls, esq. of Swithamley Park, Staffordshire.

Oct. 9. In Penton-place, Pentonville, aged 73, Mr. C. Stalker.

In Bloomsbury-place, aged 76, John Whitmore, esq.

In Clapham Road, Stockwell, Thomas Ellis, esq.

Aged 80, Charles Smith, Capt. R. A.

At Fulham, aged 78, Armine, relict of N. Kent, esq.

Oct. 10. At Kentish Town, Jas. Dancer, esq. of Farnival's Inn.

Oct. 11. Aged 41, the wife of Mr. Henry Whitmore, surgeon, of Coldbath-sq. after 22 years' severe suffering by spasmodic asthma.

Aged 54, Thomas Peacock, esq. late of Salisbury-sq. the eminent manufacturer of pocket-books.

Oct. 13. In Hanover-buildings, aged 67, Mrs. Jane Booth.

Oct. 14. At her father's house, in Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. aged 21, Emma, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Beresford, brother of Lord Decies, and Lady Ann, dau. of the Earl of Tankerville.

At Vice-adm. Donnelly's, Queen-Anne-st. Portland-place, aged 47, Mrs. Donnelly.

Oct. 15. In King-street, St. James's, Wm. O'Brien Macmahon, esq. late Capt. in 73d reg. He was in nearly all the battles in the Peninsula, and served his country during the late war in most parts of the world.

Oct. 16. In Duchess-st. Portland-place, aged 33, Frances, wife of James-Gordon Duff, esq.

BERKS.—Oct. 14. Aged 67, Daniel Bennett, esq. of Faringdon House.

CUMBERLAND.—At Corby, near Carlisle, aged 102, Joseph Liddle, one of the Society of Friends. He retained his faculties to the last, and managed, till within a few years of his death, an extensive garden. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was working at a shop in the market-place at Preston, when the rebels entered that town in 1745.

DEVON.—Oct. 11. Isabel-Barclay, wife of the Rev. Wm. Fortescue, of George Nimpton and Wear Gifford.

DORSET.—Oct. 9. At Dorchester, aged 95, Margaret Williams.

DURHAM.—Sept. 16. At Eggleston Hall, aged 63, Wm. Hutchinson, esq. a Justice of the Peace, and formerly High Sheriff and Vice-Lieut. of the County.—On the following morning, aged 52, Mary, his wife, dau. of the late M. Byam, esq. of Antigua.

Sept. 10. At Durham, aged 87, Thomas Chipchase, esq. an Alderman of that city.

Sept. 26. At Durham, aged 58, John Dixon, esq. mercer, also an Alderman.

Oct. 7. At Gateshead, aged 65, Mr.

John Thornhill, author of a useful work on grasses, as applied to agriculture.

ESSEX.—*Sept. 29.* At Marriott's Cottage, Epping Forest, Mr. John Charles, of Mark-lane.

Oct. 11. At his father's house, near Waltham Abbey, aged 46, Thomas-Augustus Jessopp, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept. 15.* At Bristol, aged 80, Mr. Tho. Leigh, brother of the Rev. Francis Leigh, of Halthrop House, Fairford.

Sept. 20. At Ebley, Martha, relict of the Rev. John Pettat, many years Vicar of Stonehouse, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whitcomb Park, by Henrietta-Maria, only dau. of W. Beach, of Nether Avon, esq.

Sept. 28. At Ashley Cottage, near Bristol, John Sangar, esq. aged 86;—and *Oct. 1,* his grandson, John Bowles Sangar, aged 16, only son of the late Rev. John-Thresher Sangar, A.M. minister of St. Werburgh's, in that city. The promising talent and amiable disposition of this youth, were joined with the most dutiful affection toward his widowed mother and sisters.

Lately. At Charleton, near Tethbury, aged 51, Mr. J. Benjamin.

HANTS.—*Sept. 13.* Aged 70, after an illness of three years, Mrs. De Carius, widow, dau. of the late Capt. Judas, of Southampton.

Sept. 13. At Southampton, Jane, dau. of the late Montague Booth, esq. of Upton House, Devon.

Oct. 9. At Burgate House, Mrs. Pocock, dau. of the late Hon. T. W. Coventry, of North Cray Place, Kent.

KENT.—*Sept. 18.* At Eltham, the relict of Dr. Harness, of Abbots Langley, and mother of the Rev. Wm. Harness, Minister of Sidmouth Church, St. Pancras.

Sept. 30. At Newstone, Tunbridge Wells, of apoplexy, Major John Cotton Worthington, late of the 13th light drag. He has left a widow and seven children.

Sept. 21. At Lewisham, aged 18, Marianne Mackenzie, dau. of Col. Mann, royal engineers.

Lately. At Finchcocks, Goodhurst, aged 73, Robert Springett, esq.

Oct. 3. At Rock House, Tunbridge Wells, aged 90, Robert Garden, esq.

Oct. 15. Aged 46, Eliz. wife of Wm. Kirkham, esq. of Forest Hill.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 100, Geo. Scarborough, labourer, of Houghton-on-the-hill. Till within the last two or three years, the deceased might be seen breaking stones on the Uppingham road.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Oct. 3.* At Great Coates, near Grimsby, aged 20, Harriet, sister of the Rev. Wm. Smith.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 22.* At Uxbridge, aged 68, Mr. Blount, druggist.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 1.* At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 81, W. Jeffreys, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Sept. 24.* Jane, wife of the Rev. James Stopes, Curate of Standlake.

Oct. 11. At Beckley, aged 82, the widow of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, of Great Bookham, and dau. of the Rev. Dr. Leigh, formerly Master of Balliol College.

Oct. 16. Aged 65, Mr. Purbrick, of Oxford. He was elected Common Councilman in 1798, and Chamberlain in 1810.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Sept. 20.* In Bath, aged 68, Dowding Thornhill, esq. late of Barbados.

Sept. 21. Mr. Richard Jeffery, of the White Lodge School, Lower Park Row, Bristol.

Sept. 22. At Bath, the relict of Christ. Barnard, esq. and sister of the late Sir Thos. Clarges, bart.

Sept. 27. At the Palace, Wells, Mrs. Law, wife of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and eldest dau. of the late General Adeane, M.P. for Cambridgeshire.

Dorothy, dau. of the late Edward Brown, esq. of Walcott.

Oct. 2. At Shepton Mallet, in his 82d year, Mr. Wm. Curtis, druggist.

Oct. 3. At Taunton, aged 48, Mary, second dau. of the late John Jeffery, Consul-Gen. at Lisbon.

Oct. 6. In King-square, Bath, aged 69, Mr. Philip G. Bale.

Oct. 15. In King-square Avenue, Bath, aged 87, John Salmon, esq.

SURREY.—*Aug. 31.* At East Moulsey, Lieut.-col. Archibald Ross, K. T. S. He was appointed Lieut. 20th foot, *Sept. 3, 1803*; Captain, *Sept. 5, 1805*; of 17th dragoons, Dec. 26th following; of 19th dragoons, Feb. 18, 1808; of 91st foot, *Sept. 12, 1811*; brevet Major, *June 21, 1813*; and Lieut.-col. in 1817. He served in the Peninsula, and in 1812 was attached to the Portuguese army, of which he commanded some light infantry at the battle of Vittoria. He received a medal upon that occasion.

Oct. 1. At Weybridge, Susannah, wife of Osborne Barwell, esq.; and on the following day, Osborne Barwell, esq.

Oct. 4. At Adlestone, aged 75, the relict of John Young, esq. of Abchurch-lane.

Oct. 9. At Cranley Rectory, aged 24, Robert Carlisle, esq. of Gray's Inn, son of Rev. Wm. Carlisle, of Belmont, Staffordsh.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At his seat, Denne Park, aged 31, James Eversfield, esq.

Oct. 14. At Lancing House, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. Colston Carr, Vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, and mother of the Bishop of Chichester.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Oct. 12.* At Bordesley Park, near Birmingham, Judith, wife of Daniel Moore, esq.

WILTSHIRE.—*Aug. 29.* Aged 34, Sophia, eldest dau. of Mr. James Easton, printer, Salisbury.

Sept. 27. At Mere, at an advanced age,

Ann, a maiden sister of the late Wm. Chafin Grove, esq. of Zeale House.

At Bourton, Matilda Otley, wife of Capt. Rich. Hoare, R. N. and youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. Charles Fahie, K.C.B.

Sept. 29. Aged 77, Mrs. Jane Smith, of Salisbury. She was afflicted with blindness many years before her death, and had been organist of St. Martin's Church nearly half a century.

Mr. Robert Graily, an opulent and highly respected farmer, of Alton Priors.

Lately. At Langton Herring, of apoplexy, Mary, wife of the Rev. F. J. C. Trenow, Rector of that parish.

Oct. 1. At Corsham, aged 36, Henrietta, sister to Mr. Stump, solicitor.

Oct. 12. Aged 78, Wm. Salmon, esq. of Southbroom House, near Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Sept. 29. At Catherine-hill, near Worcester, aged 83, John Wheeley, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—Sept. 19. At Wentbridge, aged 49, Robert Seaton, esq. an alderman of Pontefract.

Sept. 23. At Burlington, aged 77, J. Hopkinson, esq. late of Billings Hill, in Holderness.

Aged 57, Anne, wife of the Rev. Edw. Edwards, of Lynn, and dau. of the late Benj. Pead, esq. of Hull.

Sept. 26. At Harrowgate, Wm. Cardale, esq. of Bedford-row.

Lately. At Tadcaster, aged 89, Mr. Stephen Hartley, brother to the late Mr. Ald. Hartley, of York.

Oct. 1. At Seaton Lodge, aged 63, James Jobling, esq.

Oct. 2. At Cleathorpe, aged 46, Frances Ann, wife of Chas. White, esq. late of Barnston Hall, and dau. of the late Hezekiah Brown, esq. of Lincoln.

Oct. 3. At Scarborough, aged 90, the widow of Thos. Philliskirk, esq.

Oct. 5. Aged 95, Mr. Thos. Guy, formerly master-mariner of the port of Hull. He was the 28th son of the late Rev. James Guy, of Irby, &c. Lincolnshire, who died at the advanced age of 104.

Oct. 6. At Thorp-Arch, Charlotte, 2d dau. of the late Edward James Chaloner, esq.

At East Carlton, near Otley, aged 44, John, eldest son of Joseph Storr, esq. of Owstwick, in Holderness.

Oct. 11. In York, Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Hugh Robinson.

Oct. 15. At Oswaldkirk Hall, aged 64, Thos. Porter Banner, esq.

In her 92d year, Susan Butler, of Hessle, widow. She was able to read without spectacles till within a few weeks of her death.

WALES.—Oct. 8. At Grophwysfa, near Bangor, aged 49, Fleetwood Williams, esq. of New Bond-street, wine merchant.

Oct. 10. At Knighton, co. Radnor, aged 47, Cha. Humphreys Price, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Sept. 18. At Leith, aged 43, Mr. Walter Bruce, merchant.

Sept. 29. In the Canongate, Edinburgh, aged 111, John Macdonald. He served as a private in the 15th reg. of foot, for 14 years, and was discharged, on a pension, in 1749, in consequence of being wounded in both thighs. He walked about not many months previous to his death.

Oct. 2. At his house, Rosemount, near Leith, aged 77, Peter Wood, esq. late merchant in Leith.

IRELAND.—Sept. 27. At her uncle's, the Rev. J. Duddell, in Limerick, aged 27, Sarah Maria, wife of the Rev. Rich. Harte, of Tulla, co. Clare, having been safely delivered of a son the preceding week.

EAST INDIES.—Jan. 18. At the storming of Bhurtapore, aged 34, Capt. Brown, 31st reg. of Bengal native inf. This brave and meritorious officer had just received the thanks of his immediate commanding officer (Col. Baddely), for the very gallant manner in which he had led his men up to the breach, when he was killed by a shot from a jin-jal.

March 24. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Bennett Alder, wife of Major T. G. Alder, H. C. Service.

April 13. At Ahmedabad, of cholera, Major Chas. Gray, commanding the 4th reg. N. I. He was the last survivor of the little gallant band of the 2d native inf. whose services and sufferings in the campaigns of Arabia are so well known. To him was committed the destruction of Russel Khyma.

April 23. At Bushire, Capt. Geo. Herne, commanding the H. C. C. Benares.

May 3. Henry Oakeley, esq. Judge in the district of Moorsheebad, Bengal, and second son of the late Sir C. Oakeley, bart. (of whom we this month give a memoir in p. 371.)

May 5. At Asserburgh, Lieut. J. G. Thompson, of the 7th reg. Bombay N. I.

May 7. At Bassador, Lieut. Fred. W. Powell, of the H. C. cruiser Benares.

May 15. At Madras, Lieut. Lewis Cramer, of his Majesty's ship Rainbow.

May 20. At Ahmedabad, of spasmodic cholera, Ensign H. S. Bourchier, 4th reg. N. I.

May 26. At Colahah, aged 36, Thos. Hopkins, esq. one of the solicitors of the Supreme Court.

May 28. At the Presidency, Bombay, Col. Geo. Midford, 3d. reg. N. I.

May 30. At Poonah, of spasmodic cholera, aged 41, Lieut. Col. Robert Mackintosh, commanding the horse brigade art.

ABROAD.—July 15. At Panama, South America, Leonard, fourth son of the hon. Mrs. Childers, of Paradise House, Henley.

Sept. 5. At her villa, near Florence, Anne, Dowager Countess Cowper. She was dau. of Francis Gore, of Southampton, esq.; was married to George Nassau, 3d

Earl Cowper, June 2, 1775; and was mother of the late and present Earls Cowper, and of the hon. Edward Spencer Cowper, formerly M. P. for Hertford.

Sept. 29. At Paris, in her eighth year, Mary-Lubbock, youngest dau. of Hugh Wm. Brown, esq. of St. James's-place.

At Paris, in his 28d year, Henry, youngest son of Benj. Gott, esq. of Armley House, Yorkshire.

Lately. Of cholera morbus, at St. Omers, Mr. Peter Henry Barker, formerly of Burwell and Yarmouth.

Oct. 8. At Paris, the wife of Jas. T. Nelthorpe, esq. of Nuthurst Lodge, Sussex.

Part i. p. 646.—The Rev. John Mayor had long laboured under a species of angina pectoris, and sudden death had been anticipated, both by himself and his friends. To the public the deceased had been too long known not to be deeply regretted. In social and domestic life he exhibited an amiable pattern of Christian virtue. He had adorned the clerical profession by the extent of his biblical learning, the soundness of his doctrine, and the purity of his life. His valuable library and mathematical instruments were sold in Shrewsbury, in the beginning of August.

Part ii. p. 184.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Russell Institution, on

Friday Sept. 8, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of J. Britton, esq. F.A.S. that the following testimony of respect and gratitude to the memory of J. A. Watson, esq. should be entered upon the minutes; and that a copy of the same should be transmitted by the Secretary to Mrs. Watson: "The Committee, taking into consideration the many benefits which the Russell Institution has derived from the zealous exertions of the late Mr. Watson, who was recently one of the most active and useful of its managers, do hereby testify their high approbation of his conduct, and their most sincere regret at his loss. To the ardent zeal and the unwearied devotion of that gentleman to the particular interests of the Institution, the Committee cannot but attribute the effectual preservation of its property, as well as its present state of advanced respectability."

Page 189.—Richard Iremonger, esq. the late Member for Stafford, was aged 54, and had long been an active Sussex magistrate. He was one of the most intimate friends of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and is described in Moore's life of that eminent statesman as having contributed to his happiness in his latter years. He was a man of considerable attainments, and zealously devoted to all liberal institutions, and to the melioration of every condition of society.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 27, to Oct. 24, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 640	Males	- 602	2 and 5	112
Females	- 620	Females	- 526	5 and 10	39
Whereof have died under two years old		309	Between	10 and 20	44
				20 and 30	83
				30 and 40	105
				40 and 50	124
				50 and 60	116
				60 and 70	86
				70 and 80	87
				80 and 90	32
				90 and 100	0

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Oct. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 6	35 5	27 7	37 4	47 8	53 2

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Oct. 23, 45s. to 50s.

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 21.

Kent Bags	11l.	0s. to 13l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)	12l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l.	0s. to 12l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	12l.	0s. to 14l.	0s.
Essex	10l.	10s. to 12l.	12s.	Sussex	11l.	0s. to 12l.	12s.
Farnham (fine)	16l.	0s. to 18l.	0s.	Essex	11l.	11s. to 13l.	13s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 18 Oct. 30s. 1d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 12s. Straw 1l. 19s. Clover 6l. 6s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 8s. Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef	4s.	0d. to 4s.	10d.	Lamb	0s.	0d. to 0s.	0d.
Mutton	3s.	0d. to 4s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Oct. 23:		
Veal	4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Beasts	3000	Calves	156
Pork	4s.	0d. to 5s.	4d.	Sheep	26,780	Pigs	150

COAL MARKET, Oct. 23, 28s. 0d. to 35s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 84s. 0d. Curd 80s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, Oct. 23, 1846,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.	WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham . . .	170 0	£. 7 0	East London . . .	111 0	£. 5 0
Barnesley	280 0	14 0	Grand Junction . . .	72 0	3 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.) . .	257 0	12 10	Kent	28 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav. . .	142 0	10 0	Manchester & Salford . .	38 0	—
Coventry	1050 0	44 & bs.	South London' . . .	90 0	3 0
Cromford	—	18 0	West Middlesex . . .	62 0	2 15
Croydon	3 0	—	INSURANCES.		
Derby	200 0	8 0	Alliance	2½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley	90 0	4 10	Albiou	55 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester . .	100½ 0	3 15	Atlas	8 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0	British Commercial . .	3½ 0	0 5
Glamorganshire	230 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	2 10
Grand Junction	275 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	2½ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey	50 0	3 0	Globe	137½ 0	7 0
Grand Union	25 0	—	Guardian	16 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—	Hope	4 6	0 6
Grantham	190 0	9 0	Imperial Fire	90 0	5 0
Huddersfield	16 0	—	Ditto Life	10 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon	24 0	1 1	Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Lancaster	38 0	1 10	Protector Fire	½ dis.	0 1 3
Leeds and Liverpool . . .	382 0	16 0	Provident Life	20 0	0 14
Leicester	400 0	16 0	Rock Life	2½ 0	0 2
Leic. and North'n	86 0	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock) . .	—	8 p.ct.
Loughborough	—	197 0	MINES.		
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0	Anglo Mexican	37½ dis.	—
Monmouthshire	90 0	2 10	Bolanos	120 pm.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham . . .	40 0	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm) . .	14 pm.	—
Neath	335 0	15 0	British Iron	28 dis.	—
Oxford	650 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm) . .	7½ 0	—
Peak Forest	141 0	5 10	General	1¼ dis.	—
Regent's	30 0	—	Pasco Peruvian	14 dis.	—
Rochdale	86 0	4 0	Potosi	3½ dis.	—
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte	120 pm.	—
Staff. and Wor.	750 0	40 0	Tlalpuaxhua	45 pm.	—
Stourbridge	340 0	16 10	United Mexican	11½ dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon	38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal . . .	18½ dis.	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Swansea	240 0	14 0	Westminster Chart'd. . .	50½ 0	3 0
Severn and Wye	35 0	1 18	Ditto, New	par.	0 12
Thames and Medway	16 0	—	City	157 0	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red . . .	27 0	1 10	Ditto, New	87 0	5 0
Ditto, Black	—	1 1	Imperial	8½ dis.	6 p.ct.
Trent and Mersey	1850 0	75 & bs.	Phoenix	7½ dis.	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.	240 0	11 0	General United	8½ dis.	6 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton	225 0	11 0	British	11 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks	526 0	—	Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming.	43 0	1 10	Birmingham	50 0	3 0
DOCKS.			Birmingham & Stafford . .	5 dis.	—
St. Katherine's	24½ dis.	4 p ct.	Brighton	10 dis.	3 p.ct.
London (Stock)	83½ 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	28½ 0	1 6
West India (Stock)	190 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet	7 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock)	84 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	par.	—
Commercial (Stock)	66½ 0	3½ 0 do.	Liverpool	—	10 0
Bristol	100 0	2 10	Maidstone	50 0	2 10
BRIDGES.			Ratcliff	—	3 p.ct.
Southwark	6 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS		
Do. New 7½ per cent. . . .	43 0	1 10	Australian (Agriculi) . . .	6½ pm.	—
Vauxhall	25 0	1 5	Auction Mart	18 0	—
Waterloo	7 0	—	Annuity, British	9½ dis.	5 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	32 0	1 4	Bank, Irish Provincial . . .	4½ dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.	28 0	1 1	Carnat. Stock, 1st class . .	82 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.			Lond. Com. Sale Rooms . . .	18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.	3 dis.	—	Margate Pier	180 0	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Sept. 26, to Oct. 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°		
26	60	66	60	29, 85	rain
27	59	65	60	, 98	fair
28	61	66	56	30, 14	fine
29	57	67	60	, 12	cloudy
30	66	67	55	29, 80	showers
O.1	57	64	49	, 80	clou. (h.sh.)
2	48	61	54	, 95	fair
3	48	59	50	, 91	cloudy
4	50	55	45	, 77	cloudy
5	43	54	44	, 88	fair
6	38	52	46	30, 10	fair
7	48	58	56	, 08	cloudy
8	58	60	55	29, 88	rain
9	50	56	46	, 79	clo. (r. at n.)
10	51	64	59	, 69	rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°		
11	58	64	60	30, 07	cloudy
12	60	63	60	, 10	cloudy
13	60	60	50	, 16	cloudy
14	48	58	54	, 18	cloudy
15	57	63	55	29, 86	cloudy [w.t.
16	58	64	48	, 64	clo., h. sh.
17	45	58	52	30, 00	fair
18	54	60	56	29, 98	cloudy
19	58	60	58	30, 00	cloudy
20	58	60	59	30, 00	cloudy
21	60	65	58	29, 99	fair
22	59	64	58	, 94	rain [w.th.
23	57	64	56	, 90	clo., h. sh.
24	55	60	54	, 88	fair
25	53	59	45	, 42	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 28, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27			80½			95½				28 30 pm.	15 16 pm.	
28			80½	80		95½				30 28 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 16 pm.
29	Hol.											
30			80			95½				30 32 pm.	15 16 pm.	15 17 pm.
1			80	79½		95½				30 32 pm.	15 16 pm.	16 pm.
2			80			95½						
3			80			95½			240½	30 pm.	15 17 pm.	17 18 pm.
4			80½			95½					16 17 pm.	17 18 pm.
5			80½			95½					16 18 pm.	20 21 pm.
6			80½	79½		95½				31 33 pm.	17 19 pm.	22 20 pm.
7			80½	79½		95½			241½	31 32 pm.	19 18 pm.	21 22 pm.
8			80½			95½				32 pm.	18 16 pm.	19 21 pm.
9			80½			95½						
10			80½			95½	6		240	30 31 pm.	16 18 pm.	18 20 pm.
11	201	79½	80		85	95½	94½	19½		31 32 pm.	17 18 pm.	19 20 pm.
12	202	79½	80		86½	95½	94½	18½		31 32 pm.	18 17 pm.	19 20 pm.
13		79½	80½		85½	95½	94½	19	242	32 31 pm.	17 18 pm.	18 19 pm.
14	201	79½	80			95½	94½	18½	241½	33 pm.	17 18 pm.	18 20 pm.
15		79½	80			95½	94½	19		32 33 pm.	18 19 pm.	19 20 pm.
16					85	95½						
17	202	79½	80½		86½	95½	6	96½	19½	243	32 33 pm.	18 19 pm.
18	Hol.											
19	202½	80½	81½	1	87½	96½	7	95½	19½	244½	33 34 pm.	19 21 pm.
20		79½	80½	1½	87½	96½	7½	95½	19½	243	34 35 pm.	20 21 pm.
21	203½	80½	81½			97			19½		35 36 pm.	21 23 pm.
22	202½	80½	81½			97½			19½		37 36 pm.	22 23 pm.
23	203½	80½	81½			97½			19½		38 40 pm.	24 26 pm.
24	203	80½	81½		88½	97½			19½		38 41 pm.	25 26 pm.
25	202½	81	81½	2	89½	97½	8	96½	19½		38 41 pm.	25 26 pm.
26	201½	80½	81½	1	89	97½		96½	19½	245½	41 42 pm.	25 26 pm.

South Sea Stock, Sept. 27, 87½. Oct. 13, 88½. — New South Sea Ann. Oct. 17, 80½. — Old South Sea Ann. Oct. 25, 80½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times - New Times
M. Chronicle - Post
M. Herald - Ledger
M. Adver. - Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun - Star - Int Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz. - Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet - Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath & Berks - Betw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn - Bolton 2
Boston - Brighton 2
Bristol 4 - Bucks
Bury 2 - Cambrian
Cambridge - Carlisle 2
Carmarthen - Chelms 2
Cheltenham 2 - Chest. 2
Colchester - Cornwall
Coventry 2 - Cumberl.
Derby 2 - Devon 2
Devonport - Devon
Doncaster - Dorchester
Dorset - Durham 2
Essex - Exeter 5



Gloucester 2 - Hants 2
Hereford 2 - Hull 3
Hunts 2 - Ipswich
Kent 4 - Lancaster 2
Leeds 4 - Leicester 2
Lichfield - Liverpool 6
Manchester 7
Macclesfield - Maidst.
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk - Norwich
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2 - Ox. 2
Plymouth - Preston 2
Reading - Rochester
Salisbury - Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne - Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries
Stamford 2 - Stockport
Southampton
Suff. - Surrey
Taunton - Tyne
Wakefield - Warwick
West. Briton (Puro)
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And of DAVENTRY CHURCH and PRIORY, co. Northampton.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

EXONIENSIS observes, "From the perseverance with which your Correspondent, Col. Macdonald (Part I. p. 212), maintains that by the term "VOID," in Genesis, is meant the *vacuity* of the globe we inhabit; one is led to infer that a TRUTH was declared by Moses, the *discovery* of which was reserved for your Correspondent nearly six thousand years afterwards; whilst an ERROR existed with regard to the *immobility of the earth*, until detected and exposed by Copernicus and Sir Isaac Newton. This is surely a two-fold paradox! Truth and Error intimately combined and blended together!—But why must the Jewish Historian be laid on the bed of Procrustes, in order to suit the crude hypothesis of modern philosophers? Is it not sufficient that Moses gave his account of the Creation, according to the received opinions then entertained, without being made answerable for the ERRORS which have since, by the aid of superior knowledge and science, been discovered and rectified? Is not this, in effect, to subject that writer to a test, from which the historians of all other nations are exempt? In candour, therefore, let us on the one hand consider the Jewish Legislature as giving the best description of the Creation in his power; and on the other, let us be thankful for the additional light which have been imparted to us, by the Supreme Being, through other mediums. As to the "VOID" which Col. Macdonald has chosen to be so pertinacious about, it is of much less practical consequence, whether the earth be hollow, than the establishment of the solar system by Copernicus, although the former hypothesis *may* be consistent with, and the latter *contrary* to the Mosaic Theory of the Universe."

X. Z. says, "Much has been lately said and written respecting the "Apocrypha" in the Old Testament; which induces to my mind the following question. If the Scriptures are written by the *immediate inspiration* of the Supreme Being, ought they not to contain such *self-evident* proofs of this Inspiration, as not to allow the admission of any *doubt* whatever, as to what is *real*, and what is merely *Apocryphical*? Has the Book of Esther (for example) any better claim to *Divine Inspiration* than the Books of Esdras?"

N. N. R. asks, "Whence is derived the word *Easter*? All writers ascribe to the word a *Saxon* origin; Cleland derives it from *east* to *eat*; because of eating animal food after lent: others contend that this feast is so called from *east*, *oriens*, the *rising*, in commemoration of the rising of our Saviour from the dead: and others again derive it from *Eastré*, a Saxon Goddess, whose feast occurred about the month of April. The

two first derivations are far-fetched and improbable, and the latter only removes the difficulty a step, for why is the Saxon Goddess called *Eastré*? is not the true derivation to be found in the state of the weather, which generally accompanies the full moon of the vernal equinox, viz. *Easterly* winds? I have now, for twenty years, observed the weather at Easter, and I have generally, if not always, found dry easterly winds prevailing about that time—a kind of regular *easterly monsoon*. Our ancestors, and I include in this denomination all the Northern nations, were exceedingly observant of the weather, and particularly grateful for the dry *easterly* winds which generally came about seed-time, and which they would therefore incline to note by a special denomination. It is observable that the Southern languages all designate this feast from the *Passover* or *Pascha*; the Northerns, on the contrary, adhere to the ancient Saxon name, which I can hardly doubt is derived from *east*: and I see no better and certainly no simpler reason which can be given for their referring to this point of the compass, than the peculiar state of the weather which generally accompanies this period."

"What does Milton (writes C. K.) mean by *Eglantine*? Johnson's Dictionary explains *eglantine* to be 'sweet briar.' Now Milton evidently makes a distinction between *eglantine* and *sweet briar*;

Through the sweet briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*."

We refer our Correspondent to the Glossary of Mr. Archdeacon Nares, who says; "Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it *twisted*. If not, he must have meant the wild rose."

A Correspondent wishes to be informed whether there remain any descendants of John Alford, Esq. of Offington. It appears by the parish register of Broadwater, in Sussex, that he had two sons, Edward born in 1680, and John in 1682. Did either of these leave issue?

ERRATA.

P. 112, a. 44, for twenty-nine, read fifty-eight; 122, a. 17, from bottom, for sit, read act; 123, b. 14, read altitude; 124, a. 38, for 16° 57', read 16° 51'; 126, a. 31 and 35, for john read tohu; 209, a. 11, read Sir Edmond Anderson; 285, a. 7 from bottom, dele the words "2d and."—Lady Culling Smith was daughter of the 1st and only Lord Eardley; 305, b. l. 28, for biographer read topographer; 307, l. 2 from bottom, for ablutions read exaltations; 308, a. l. 37, and b. l. 4, read St. Eval.

The prices of Hops, as quoted in Oct. p. 382, were those of Sept. 21, and not Oct. 21.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CRIES OF PARIS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

AS many of your readers are, like myself, fond of investigating the habits and usages of former times, not only those which more particularly partake of a public and general nature, but also those which relate to the private economy, the food, the clothing, and the every-day mode of life of our ancestors—to such I may be allowed to hope, the following notice of some of the principal “Cries” in the streets of Paris, in the 13th century, will not prove uninteresting. Had they been of London instead of its rival capital, they would have possessed for us a far greater degree of value, and would long ago have received a full illustration from some one of the eminent antiquaries, whose names are so thickly scattered over the volumes of your well-known Miscellany. Still they have many claims to our attention as Englishmen; for no one acquainted with our early domestic history can be ignorant of the great similarity between the customs of the two nations,—examples demonstrative of which are continually recurring in the phrases and words of our more ancient writers. This piece, containing the above “Cries,” is published in Meon’s Edition of Barbazan Fabliaux, and consists of near two hundred lines, composed in the latter half of the 13th century, by one Guillaume de la Ville-neuve. The subject, as is immediately perceived, is not one propitious to the graces of poetry, but the curious details, however, afford far more satisfaction than many of the more polished but exceptionable compositions in the same collection. Add to this, the author, from his own confession, is weighed down by that night-mare of genius, poverty, which forces him to compose this “Dit.” So oppressed is he, that he knows not where to turn, or what to do; the fickle goddess For-

tune, of whom Chaucer observes almost in the very words of Guillaume,*

— When that a wight is from her
whele ythrowe,
Than laugheth she, and maketh him the
mowe,

has deserted only to deride him.

As the articles enumerated in the poem are in no particular order, I will first collect together those of a similar nature, and then notice the more miscellaneous ones.

Of fish, white meats, and condiments, he specifies, fresh and powdered, or salted herrings; whittings; Champaigue and Brie cheeses, still, I believe, celebrated in France; fresh butter; eggs; milk; nut-oil; different vinegars; vinegar mixed with mustard; verjuice; pepper; anise, used for seasoning cake or bread.

Of vegetables—turnips; leeks; water cresses; fresh lettuce, garlic, onions, peas in the husk; new beans; chervell; mushrooms; chives; hot mashed peas and hot beans; pounded wheat; *gruel*; and *furmenty* (*forment*).

The last of these was not exactly what we understand by *furmenty*, which in former days (and I believe in some parts of the country is still) was a portion of wheat grains, softened and boiled with milk, spices, sugar, raisins, &c.; but the wheat dried, cleansed, and broken into coarse grits, was used for thickening soups or porridge. The *Gruel* was barley, pilled, and in the state we now use it for culinary purposes. *Grudum* in Low Latin, and *gru* in Romane French, is the appellation for barley, and hence is derived the name given to the prepared grain as above. The same term was also sometimes applied to a like preparation of oats, and is familiar to our language in “*gruel*,” a sort of thin porridge made of oatmeal.

* Fortune m’a mis en sa roë,
Chacun me gabe et fet la moë.

Of fruits — peaches, apples, cherries; pears of Hastiveau and Chailou, the latter a famous species, noticed in the Roman de la Rose, and doubtless is the fruit intended by Chaucer, although the corrupted expression *Caleweis* is in the text of his translation; lote berries, the fruit of the lotus *rhamnus*; sloes, still gathered by our country people, and stewed with sugar; hips of the wild rose, which I have often, when a school-boy, devoured with no little gusto; medlars; sorb-apples, in France, considered not inferior, when properly ripe, to the medlar; nuts; chesnuts of Lombardy; figs from Malta; foreign raisins; and jor-roises, which Cotgrave explains a horse plum, and the writer of the short notes appended to the poem, a long red fruit, very sour, and no more known in Paris. Du Cange has *jarrosia*, which however is only a sort of vetch.

In confectionery, or rather what the French call *pâtisseries*; pasties, tarts, cakes, wafers, *galettes*, all hot; roinsoles; cakes called *gastiaus rastis*; hot flauns; wafers named *renforcies*; simnels, and cakes with the bean.

Of these the *galette* was a sort of "wreathed cake," or crumpet, the *roinsole*, in modern French *rissole*, a small delicate patty of minced meat, and semicircular in form; it appears to have been a favourite dish, and Le Grand d'Aussy mentions several old statutes, ordaining the various kinds of meat to be used. The *gastiaus rastis* were perhaps the same as described by Cotgrave under *rastou*, as a round and high tart, made of butter, cheese, and eggs. The flaun, frequently met with in our writers of the 16th and 17th century, was a sort of delicate custard, or mixture of cream with bottom and sides of paste. The wafer, by far the greatest favourite of the French, and common over Europe, was probably of Grecian or Roman origin, and was early known in the middle ages by the name *oblata*, the term given to the holy cakes used in the Eucharist. Hence the French *oublie*, which in that language, as well as wafer in our own, denotes both the consecrated and the common cake. In form it was round and thin, and baked, as the eucharistical one, between two flat hot irons, shutting together by a pivot, and ornamented inside, so as to leave the impression on the cake. The sellers of *oublies*, or waferers, were early

formed into a society, for the regulation of which statutes were repeatedly made. Their business was most extensive. In 1406 it was decreed that no one should exercise the trade who could not make 500 daily, besides as many smaller cakes. They perambulated the streets in the evening, and were frequently the victims of the pranks and brutality of the rakes of the day. Guillaume notices this, and says you may hear them cry out, "I am undone," "help for God's sake," "I am murdered." From their numbers, however, and other causes, they gradually became a nuisance. Designing persons, thieves, and villains, took up the occupation as a cloak for dishonest practices, robbery, intrigue, &c. They were accordingly abolished by law in 1725. The suspicious character of the venders of wafers, both male and female, is often alluded to by our early poets. Thus in Chaucer, "Singers with harpes, baudes, wafereres," and by the author of Piers Plowman, a "wafrestre" is placed in company with a "kitteposers," and an "apewarde."

Baumont and Fletcher notice their turn for intrigue, for which the universal fondness for the cake afforded them ample opportunity.

'Twas no set meeting
Certainly, for there was no wafer-woman
with her,

These three days, on my knowledge.

Woman Hater, ii. 1.

The *oublies renforcies* are supposed to have been the same as the *gauffre*, a delicacy baked in irons like the wafer, but partaking more of the consistency of a thick pancake. I know not whether it is common in this country, but in America I believe it is, where it goes by the name of *waffle*, from the Dutch *wafel*, a wafer, flat cake, &c.

The simnels were either rolls or small loaves of the finest flour; or else cakes of the same flour, but seasoned and sweetened. Of the first kind were those probably mentioned by Holinshed, as forming part of the livery to the King of Scots, when on a visit to Richard I. in 1194. "Twelve manchets wastels, twelve manchet *simnels*." This is the Panis de Simenel of Du Cange. Of the second was the cake, in Herrick's allusion to the custom of going "a mothering."

I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,
'gainst thou go'st a mothering.

The *gustel à sève*, or cake with the *bean*, was, as is well known, the indispensable accompaniment of Twelfth Night: he, in whose piece the bean, which had previously been inserted in the dough, was found, being chosen king over the festivities and mirth of the evening. With us it was frequently the custom to add a *pea*, which falling to a lady, gave her the rights of queen. Thus in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, one of the characters, in an entertainment given to her Majesty, is made to say, "Cut the cake: who hath the *beane* shall be King; and where the *pease* is, she shall be Queen." According to *Le Grand d'Aussy* (*Vie Privée des Français*, vii. 277), the bean cake in France was not exclusively the attendant of twelfth night, but was also introduced at other times, for the purpose of increasing the gaiety of the party.

Fresh rushes; rushes of the Iris; straw, grass. These were all for strewing over the floors of the houses and churches, and long continued to be the substitute for carpets or matting. In some parts of Lancashire they still keep up the custom, on certain days in the year, of scattering rushes in the Church.

Surcoats, hats, copes; buyers of old hose and shoes, old pots, shovels, old iron in exchange for needles; renovators of mantles, furred cloaks, coats, and surcoats; menders of tubs, cups, benches, hutches (chests used as safes, or for keeping corn, &c. in); scourers of tin pots; criers at different stations of the proclamations of the King, Louis IX.; criers of the dead.

Of these last singular personages, the poet observes, "Whenever a man or woman has died, you will hear them with a bell along the streets cry out, *Pray for his soul*." In a note on this passage, in *la Vie privée des Français*, v. ii. 411, M. de Roquefort gives the following illustration of the custom: "These criers had moreover a particular costume, a white Dalmatic, covered with death's heads, bones, and black coloured tear-drops. In some of our northern provinces they made use of a basin or small kettle, which they beat with a stick. The custom was still kept up in several cities, towns, and villages, before the events of 1789. As soon as a person died, a man in the official character of crier perambulated all night the streets, ringing a bell,

and stopping at the corners; where he cried out in a mournful tone, '*Awake, awake, good people who sleep, awake, and pray God for the departed*.' At the funeral of Louis XII. who died the first of January, 1515, the criers ringing their bells exclaimed, '*The good King Louis XII. the Father of his people, is dead, pray God for him*.'" A custom somewhat similar once existed in Scotland, and is mentioned in the "*Popular Antiquities*," vol. ii. 128, from Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Survey*.

For firing—a sort of turf made of the old bark peelings, &c. of the tannery; fire logs; charcoal, a penny the sack. For light, candles with cotton wicks; prepared rushes for lamps.

Amongst the remaining miscellaneous articles, are pigeons, birch-brooms, mats, wooden hoops, hot baths, Noels or Christmas Carols, various wines.

The cry of the "*Bath*" was probably merely a person who held forth the merits of some particular establishment, as it is difficult to imagine a machine large enough for the purpose would have been suffered in the streets. The Noels, M. Barbazan supposes to have been books, containing a collection of carols; but it appears to me more probable, that men or women are only meant, who gained their living by singing them. The Noel was not confined to the season of Christmas, but the burden, Noel, Noel, as an exclamation of joy, was used in songs on any great subject of rejoicing.

If to these various "*Cries*," we add those of the different orders of begging friars, who endeavoured to outvie each other in their vociferations for bread, we may form some idea of the discordant sounds, and busy appearance, of the thoroughfares of Paris in the 13th century; a noise and throng which the poet says lasted from day-break to midnight, and which served to draw the attention of the passenger to such a multiplicity of objects, that were one only to purchase a portion of each man's merchandise, a large fortune would soon be dissipated. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

IN a daily paper of last month, under the head of Cheltenham, it is stated, that "the Rev. Mr. Close had been presented by the patrons of that living, Mr. Wilberforce, the Rev. Mr.

Simeon of Cambridge, and Lady Olivia Sparrow, to the old or St. Mary's Church."

I have often heard it asserted that a Society has existed for some years, for the avowed purpose of purchasing livings in the Church of England, and bestowing the same upon persons of the persuasion of the fanatical Countess of Huntingdon.—The existence of a Society of this nature I always doubted. That enthusiastic individuals of property may have united in the determination of presenting whatever livings might be in their disposal to none but persons of that persuasion, is very possible, but I can never think a Society established to purchase advowsons can exist for a moment, as the evident illegality of such an association would destroy its object.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents can inform me if a society in any way answering the description of that to which I allude, was ever contemplated, and whether it actually exists at present. If such is the fact, and it exercises the right of presentation to any livings, surely the Bishop of the diocese would refuse to institute any Clerk presented by it. If he was not justified in this refusal, on the ground of the presentee being a schismatic, he would have a good answer for his refusal, from the fact of the Society acting as a corporate body without possessing a charter of incorporation; or even if it were incorporated, a Licence of Mortmain would be absolutely necessary: the Universities, with the Colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, being the only foundations which enjoy an exemption from the restrictions of the Statutes of Mortmain (vide 9 Geo. II. c. 36; 45 Geo. III. c. 101).

The ingenuity of the religious houses, in the times of their existence, to evade the salutary statutes which the Parliament enacted to prevent the pernicious practices of the Monks and Priests of those days, who, by the enormous power they exercised over the minds of their devotees, found no difficulty in conveying to the Church the worldly fortunes of those whose souls they pretended to hold in their power, are ably detailed in Blackstone's Commentaries, book ii. chap. 18; and in our present days similar restrictions are as absolutely necessary to guard against

the machinations of a fanatical sect, the members of which are as blindly devoted to their spiritual guides, as the inhabitants of this land were in the darkest days of popery. These statutes however happily exist, and as the only exemptions are those detailed, I now recur to the existence of the Society which I mentioned in the early part of this Letter, the illegality of which I think must appear evident to any one, unless some evasion (which I confess I do not at present see) allows a club of evangelical preachers and old women equal powers to those which the statutes allow only to the two Universities, and those Royal foundations which have been enumerated.—The attention of your Correspondents to a subject so intimately connected with the interests of the Established Church is earnestly requested.

As I am now upon the subject of the Established Church, I cannot pass unnoticed a communication in page 302, signed CLERICUS, recommending the union of the Church with the sect of Wesleyan Methodists. I give your Correspondent full credit for the feelings which dictated his Letter; I will not impute to a Clergyman of the Establishment the existence of a wish to injure or degrade the Church; but this I feel but right to say, that CLERICUS appears at least to have been misled by the amiable character of the individual he alludes to, and at least to have gone the length of drawing a general inference from a particular case. Does Clericus suppose that similar feelings are entertained towards the Established Church by all the Wesleyans, as those which were expressed by the minister to whom he alludes? If he does, I can with certainty add, that he has grossly deceived himself. That most respectable individuals, men of piety and learning, and men (as far as their own feelings extend) who are well disposed towards the Establishment, may exist among the Dissenters of all denominations, I readily and willingly admit; but it would be preposterous to draw from these isolated instances the conclusion, that all the Dissenters are similarly affected, when our every day's experience shows the contrary. It is quite evident Clericus has had but little experience among the people who compose the sect he advocates; they are, or at least an immense majority of

them are, like the generality of Dissenters, composed of tradesmen and persons in the lower walks of life,—individuals who have received but a very narrow education, and who pride themselves on the influence which a Presbyterian form of Church Government gives them: but let once Episcopal authority be admitted, and however friendly it may be received by the clerical part of the community, the laity will, in proportion as the respectability and independence of the Clergy are increased, dwindle away, and the sect of Wesleyan Methodists, to which Clerics attaches so much importance, would fall off in importance, until this “numerous body” would become as insignificant as the Moravians,—a sect which it is to be remembered professes to be an Episcopal Church. The Wesleyans of the present day know full as well as their founder, the ambitious and factious John Wesley, (who aimed at the rank of a Mahomet, though he rose no higher in the ranks of office than Joanna Southcote,) that Bishops cannot be self-created. They are perhaps willing enough to receive the benefit of the episcopal order from the hands of the Established Church; but what guarantee can be given, that so soon as these sectarians have obtained their request, they will not return immediately to their hostility to the Church of England, and establish themselves into an independent community; and inasmuch as they possess in common with the National Church an hierarchy and a priesthood, what security have we that they would not next aim at tithes and benefices. Whatever line of conduct Christian charity may dictate to the Churchman to pursue towards Dissenters, though he may pray for his enemies, and repay their hatred with love, he will ever with fervency join in the excellent prayer in our Liturgy,

From all false doctrine, heresy, and schism,
Good Lord deliver us.

Far be it from me, or any Member of the Church, to class all Dissenters in one indiscriminate heap. As I said before, there are estimable characters among them; but regarding them as a body, whilst we give them every toleration as citizens, let us unite to keep them out of the Church. When I read these schemes of over indulgent individuals for extending the bosom of

the Church to all sects, I cannot help saying, ‘Poor Church,’ how would thy friends misuse ye; how would they innovate upon your strong walls, and destroy the symmetry of your beautiful ornaments—pull down the steeple, for it is useless; trample on the altar as a relic of Popery; break the painted glass windows as vain imagery; cast out the “box of whistles,” and in its place set up the vile squeaking and grunting of the fiddles and vile instruments of the Wesleyan conventicle; tear off the vestments of her ministers as remnants of the “Scarlet Lady’s” garment; and dress up her Bishops and her servants in the rusty black of the Wesleyan Itinerant; the change perhaps may be acceptable to Dr. Southey and all admirers of the Wesleyans. They may rejoice at the destruction of the “Popish rites” retained by the Church of England, but the change will be but the herald of the downfall of that excellent establishment.

I forbear trespassing further at present on your pages, than to subscribe myself a friend to the Church of England, and an Enemy to all Innovation.
E. I. C.



Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 2.

I READ with surprise in your last published Magazine, advice that “the City of London should set up some mark to perpetuate the remembrance of the place” in which *Cowey Stakes* once stood. I need not assure you of my great desire to put on record whatever exists respecting our national antiquities; still I trust that you will believe me to be actuated by the best motives, when I say that I hope the City will do no such foolish thing to perpetuate their own credulity. Let those who give such counsel turn to the Second Volume of the *Archæologia*, and they will find that *Cowey Stakes*, instead of having been placed parallel to the banks of the river, so as to intercept the passage of an army, were in reality put across it, to prevent the passage of fish; or in other words, that they are the remains of an old weir.

As the whole subject has been ably investigated by the Hon. Daines Barrington, in his “Remarks on Cæsar’s supposed passage of the Thames,”

which is the paper to which I have already alluded, I shall say no more, than that the gentlemen who have been so anxious to possess these relics, resemble the old rather than the modern school of Antiquaries, who believe nothing but what is capable of proof.

S. R. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 19.

AS the village of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, was a place I had never seen, we lately determined to make that place the region of promised delights; we accordingly passed down the pier, engaged a chaise, and commenced our expedition. The ride was a very pleasant one, and we alighted at the Bell, apparently the only public-house in the town. We immediately sought means to get admission to the Church, and a comely country woman, to whom we addressed ourselves, sent her little girl for the keys, while we strolled about, admiring the truly picturesque scenery around us; a narrow road, bounded on one side by a beautiful row of elms, with a strong effect of light and shade on the back ground, illuminated the passing objects, and made the landscape a picture worthy of the pencil of a Hobbima.

The Church is a fine one; * it consists of a lofty and wide nave, with a chancel and two aisles, separated from the nave by massy pillars and Saxon arches; on each side of the chancel was a continuation of the aisle, and which, I suspect, originally formed two chapels. At present the Southern is devoted to the purposes of a parochial school; and the Northern contains the vaults of the Brydges and the Henickers; the cloth covering the altar was presented by the Gillows, with their crest worked in the sides, and I. H. S. in the centre. Their family mansion is the parsonage house.

On looking over the monumental records, I observed that the Arbitrer of Life seldom extended his numeration beyond fifty or sixty years, and from the conversation we had with the handsome and kind-hearted woman whom we again accosted, I learned that notwithstanding the charms of re-
felicity, "Death was in the pot;" in the vicinity of Nicholas to Sarre

(being distant only one mile), with the extensive levels and marshes, subject to repeated inundations and consequent exhalations, occasioned the prevalence of fever and ague; we therefore returned to Margate, with those impressions of good and evil, which attend us through the whole of our existence.

N.

THE LATE BP. MILNER AND THE LATE
SIR JOHN COXE HIPPISELEY, BART.

IN our last Number (p. 304) was extracted from "the Catholic Miscellany," published in the preceding June, a Letter from the late Catholic Bishop Milner, to the Rev. John Garbett, Minister of St. George's, Birmingham, dated Wolverhampton, March 17, 1826; the concluding passage of which Letter is as follows:

"I must satisfy myself with assuring you that I have, in my opinion, sufficient grounds for every assertion which I have made in my 'End of Controversy,' concerning the sentiments of certain Divines of the Church of England, and others, and that I am convinced it is no calumny, but rather a commendation, to say that they entered, or sought to enter, at the close of life into the 'one sheepfold of the one shepherd.' If you look around you, Sir, you will find many instances of this occurring in your neighbourhood, and if you will enquire, you will hear of other persons in a superior rank, besides the late Sir John Hippisley, who have professed the strictest adherence to the Established religion during life, yet have sent for a Catholic Priest to attend them in their last illness."

We have authority from the family of the late Sir John Coxe Hippisley, to declare and publish, that as far as they relate to that excellent and honourable man, the insinuations and assertions of the late Catholic Bishop Milner are in every circumstance most foul and infamous falsehoods.

EDIT.

H. P. (p. 290) is informed that an "Encyclopedia of ancient English Manners and Customs," (including, of course, Strutt's Works) has been long contemplated by Mr. Fosbrooke; and that very ample collections have been already made, which, upon the cessation of certain immediate engagements, will be brought to a conclusion. Mr. F. will thank H. P. for the communication of his name and address, to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.



KINGSLAND CHURCH HEREFORDSHIRE, N.E.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

I HAVE lately been passing some time in that "garden of England," or rather paradise of the world, the county of Hereford, and in some parts of it not very much frequented. The Church of Kingsland struck me as particularly curious, retaining as it does, perhaps, the only existing specimen in this country of a chamber for the holy sepulchre. In the prosecution of my enquiries relative to its history, I have been favoured with much information from my friend Edward Evans, Esq. of Eyton Hall, late Major of the Local Militia of this county, and I forward to you a pencil sketch of the South-east view of the Church by his accomplished daughter. (see Plate I.)

The parish of Kingsland is situated about four miles West from Leominster, forming a large plain, richly cultivated, in a very fertile valley. It contains nearly 6600 acres, and according to the last census about 1008 inhabitants. Were it not so richly wooded, it would be admirably calculated for cavalry movements, and on that account its most open part, called Great West-field, was the site of the famous battle of Mortimer's Cross.

The neighbouring gentry, anxious to perpetuate the fact, about seven and twenty years ago erected a square pedestal at the junction of two roads, on which is the following inscription:

"This Pedestal is erected to perpetuate the memory of an obstinate, bloody, and decisive battle fought near this spot, in the Civil Wars, between the ambitious houses of York and Lancaster, on the 2nd of February, 1460, between the forces of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. on the side of York, and those of Henry VI. on the side of Lancaster. The King's forces were commanded by Jasper Earl of Pembroke. Edward commanded his own in person, and was victorious. The slaughter was great on both sides, 4000 being left dead upon the field, and many Welsh persons of the first distinction were taken prisoners, among whom was Owen Tudor, great grandfather to Henry VIII. and a descendant of the illustrious Cadwalader, who was afterwards beheaded at Hereford. This was the decisive battle which fixed Edward IV. upon the throne of England. He was proclaimed King on the 5th of March following. Erected by subscription, 1799."

The manor of Kingsland antiently
GENT. MAG. November, 1826.

belonged to the Crown, whence, no doubt, it took its name. Leland says that when Merwald, King of Mercia, founded the famous monastery of nuns at Leominster, he endowed it with all the lands thereabouts, except Kingsland; and when Henry I. established a priory at the same town, he still reserved this manor to himself. It afterwards came into the possession of the powerful family of Mortimer, and in the 34th of Edward I. Margaret, the widow of Lord Mortimer, obtained a charter for a weekly market on Saturday, long since disused; and a fair upon the feast of St. Michael, to whom the Church is dedicated. This fair, which still continues, is held in an open field on the East of the Church-yard, and though not on quite so large a scale as formerly, is still respectable. It is known to the Welsh by the name of Fair Leoneu, which would seem to give it some connection with Leominster, termed by them Llanllienau. The three adjoining parishes, Monkland, Eardisland, and Kingsland, were in former times written Monkleene, Eardisleene, and Kingsleene, and in that next to Eardisland is a farm called Leene.

The elevation of Edward IV. to the throne, occasioned the manor to revert to the crown; and it formed part of the jointure of Catherine the Dowager Queen of Charles II. At a subsequent period it was granted to the Coningesby family, from whom it passed to the Earl of Essex. The present nobleman, when Viscount Malden, sold it in 1793 to the Rev. Richard Evans, together with a part of the demesne lands of the crown.

Next to the manor, the principal estate in the parish is Street Court; so called from having the Roman road, which is again hinted at in Church Stretton, and which went from Magna (Kenchester) through Bravinium (Lentwardine) to Uriconium, passing through the grounds. It formerly belonged to the Cutler family, from whom it passed to a branch of the Crowthers of Knighton, who sold it to a Mr. Smith. From him it was purchased about twenty years ago by the late Lieut.-Col. Atherton, and since his death has been bought by my friend Richard Price, Esq. M. P. for Radnor.

About 300 yards from the house of Street was formerly a chapel, long since destroyed, but a brass-plate with a black-letter inscription from one of the monuments there has been preserved, and is now in the possession of Edward Evans, Esq. of Eyton Hall, in the adjoining parish. As it may be of importance to genealogists conveying the knowledge of three or four facts, I send you the following copy :

"Here lyeth Anne, the wyfe of Edward Hall, y^e daughter of Sr. Perriſſal Harte, Knt. her mother, daughter and one of the coheires of the Lorde Braye, which Anne deceased the 29th of September, Anno Dom. 1594."

There seems to have been in former times another chapel in this parish, for a cottage on part of Mr. Hanbury's property is still called St. Mary's House. This estate belonging to Wm. Hanbury of Sholdon Court, Esq. was in the time of Charles the Second granted by the Crown to the ancestor of the late Lord Viscount Bateman, and is extensive and valuable.

Tradition says there was once a castle at Kingsland, and the remains of a large tumulus and earthworks in the parsonage garden give some countenance to the assertion, though it must have been on a very confined scale. The advowson, formerly in the Mortimer family, and then in the Crown,

was alienated by Queen Elizabeth. It ultimately became the property of the Rev Richard Evans, Prebendary of Hereford and Binger, father of the present rector, the Rev. William Evans, and of Major Evans of Eyton Hall, having been devised to him by the Rev. Dr. Sneyd Davies, memoirs of whom by the late Mr. Justice Harding, in Nichols's "Literary Illustrations," must be familiar to biographical readers. The parsonage house, a respectable building in the old style, with extensive gardens, is situated in the centre of a large and productive glebe, and contains good portraits of Bishops Morgan and Humphreys.

Kingsland is valued in the King's books at 31*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Rev. Richard Evans having thus become Lord of the Manor and Rector, those who delight in topography will think this account very imperfect should I omit his pedigree, and although I know my friend the Major has such a dread of appearing ostentatious that I could never obtain his permission to insert it, yet the connection of his family with the above-named prelates, and the excellent Bishop Lloyd, one of the seven committed to the Tower, absolutely demand as much of it as is connected with them.

LLEWELYN AB DAVYDD

gethin ab Llewelyn ab Madoc ab Philip ab Iorweth ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch ab Brân *, one of the fifteen tribes. He lived in the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. and bore for arms : Argent, a chevron Sable between three chevrons Proper, holding in their beaks each an Ermine spot.

Tydyr ab Llewelyn of Sychnant. = daughter of Cynafic Vychan, of Livon.

Davydd ab Tydyr had Sychnant. = Eliz. dau. and h. of Robert afterwards called Tyddyn Cesar, or Tyddyn Rufydd Anwyl. ab Ievan † of Henblas, co. Anglesey.

Hywel ab Tydyr of Llandedwen and Tyddyn Sychdis.

John ab Davyd of Sychnant. = Gwen, dau. of Robert Owen ab Meyric.

Jane, d. of Llewelyn = Davydd ab Llewelyn, of Llanddyvrydog.

Llywd, of Henblas. Ric. Owen of Penmynydd, co. Anglesea.

1. Eliz. mar. Hugh ab Evan ab Hugh.
2. Anne, inar. Owen Jones, Rector of Llangainwrn, 1598.
3. Marg. mar. Owen Clynog Vychan.
4. Cath. mar. Gruffydd Jones, of Penybont.

1. John Lloyd, d. s. p.

4. Owen Lloyd, d. s. p.

1. Anne Lloyd, d. s. p.

3. Lloyd, d. s. p.

3. Margaret Lloyd, d. s. p.

2. Wm. Lloyd of Henblas. = Ann, dau. of W. Gynnig, of Maeny Dryw.

3. Rev. Rich. Lloyd, B. D. Rector of Tilehurst, Berks.

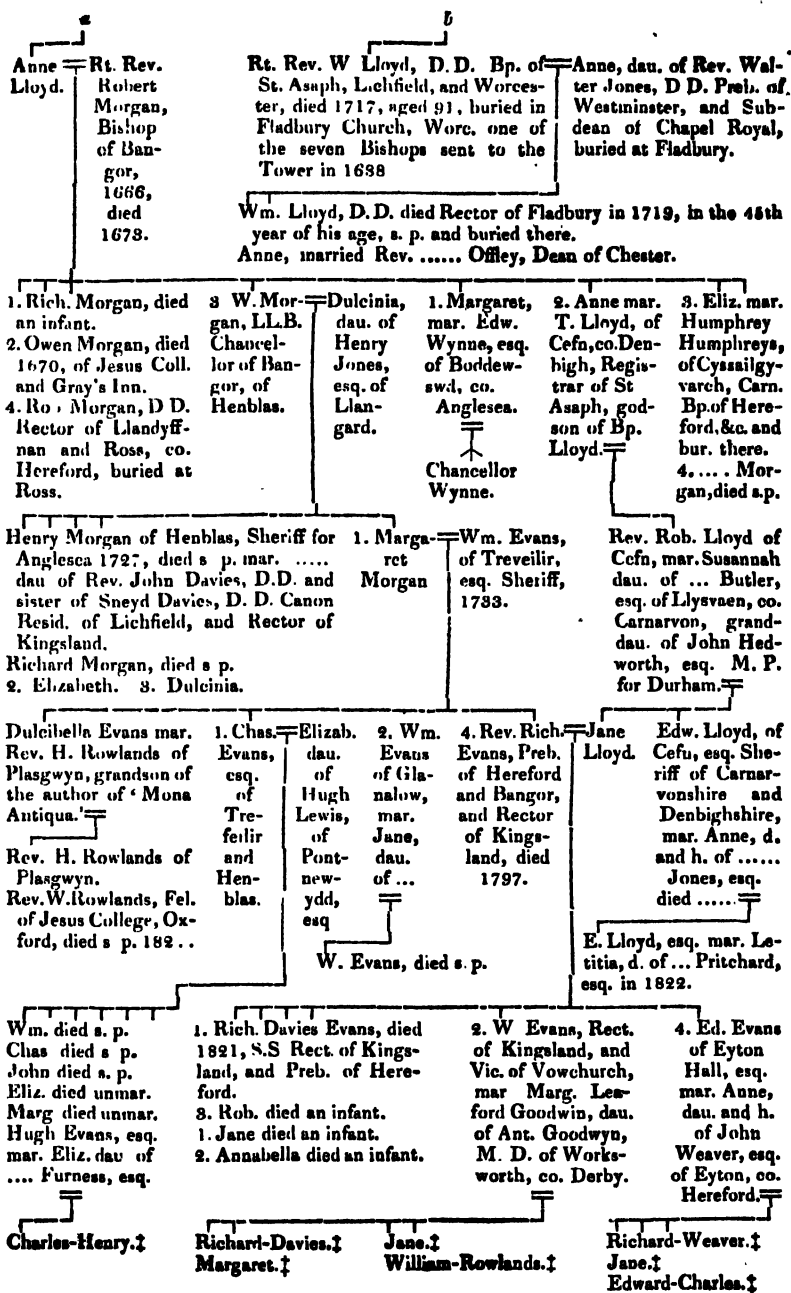
= Anne, dau. of Wicken, of Broadfield, Berks.

a

b

* Llywarch ab Brân ab Aelan ab Asser ab Tudwal ab Rodric, King of all Wales 848.

Robert ab Jenkin ab Llew. ab Davydd gôch, married Margaret, dau. of Rhys ab Meredith ab Gronwy.



The present Church of Kingsland was built by Edward, Lord Mortimer, in the reign of Edward I. who made his younger son, Walter, rector thereof, giving him the full right to all the tythes, and dedicating it to St. Michael the archangel. It consists of a nave and side aisles, separated by octagonal columns, supporting ten pointed arches, 79 ft. by 44 ft. 9 in.; a chancel 38 ft. by 19 ft.; what is now used as a vestry 11 ft. by 14 ft.; a porch 8 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. 2 in.; the chamber of the holy sepulchre 9 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. and a tower at the West end. The architecture is all of one period, the leading feature being a square inscribed in a quatrefoil, or a triangle in a trefoil.

The greatest curiosity in Kingsland Church is what is termed the Volkre's chamber, which, though I will not go so far as to say is a corruption of Sepulchre's chamber, was, I have no doubt, for that purpose. This is a small building by the side of the porch, from which is the entrance to it, and receives light from unglazed windows on its East and North sides. Within, out of the thickness of the Church wall, has been formed an arch, such as all monumental ones of the time, and within it a kind of altar; at the back another open window, consisting of four lights for the convenience of those within the Church. The great arch is elegantly ornamented.

In Plates xxxi. and xxxii. of the "*Vetusta Monumenta*," vol. III. are representations of the Holy Sepulchre in the Churches of Northwold in Norfolk, and Hackington in the county of Lincoln, with a paper well worthy of being read, by the late Mr. Gough. The latter one is of the time of Edward I. or II. and therefore approximates the date which I have assigned to the curious chamber at Kingsland. Besides the remains of a holy sepulchre in Lincoln Cathedral, also of this period, and absurdly called the tomb of St. Remigius, this gentleman enumerates no less than fifty in different parish Churches. In all these cases the position of the Sepulchre was in the North wall, but in one only that of the church, as at Kingsland, the others being in that of the chancel. Mr. Polwhele, in his "*History of Devon*," vol. II. p. 82, speaking of Holcombe Burnell Church, says: "On

the North wall of the chancel, near the altar, is a curious piece of imagery in alto relievo, representing the resurrection of our Saviour, and the terror of the Roman soldiers who guarded the sepulchre; in the wall is an opening through which the people in the North aisle of the nave might see the elevation of the host." So at Kingsland, above the tomb, and within the arch, is a square aperture divided into four compartments by mullions and pointed arches for the same purpose.

It was usual, when the Roman Catholic rites were performed, to deposit the host in the holy sepulchre on a Good Friday, together with the crucifix, on which occasion a solemn office was performed, called *Tenebræ*. This was continued on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Easter Week, when the Church was darkened by veils, which on the third day after solemn mass, were removed on a sudden during a very loud chorus of voices and instruments, to represent the rending of the veil; the host was elevated, while the priest exclaimed, *Surrexit, non est hic*. Du Fresnoie gives the ceremonial as practised in the Church of Rouen from a MS. ordinary belonging to it, on which Mr. Gough remarks that "from some circumstances in this office it appears that the sepulchre at Rouen was large enough to admit the officiating priests to go into and out of it," which amply accounts for the chamber at Kingsland, and the apertures on all sides that the people might witness the ceremonies. This same antiquary has given in his elaborate paper an extract from Davies's "*Rites of Durham*," in which is the ceremonial as there practised, and several details from Churchwarden's accounts and old wills, which shew the paraphernalia used and bequeathed to various Churches for this purpose, and from which it appears that candles were generally kept burning before it. He has also given us the following fragment of a hymn sung at it.

"Unde monumentum, tale
Quod est magis speciale,
Fit pro nequitia.

"Jhu Christi passionis
Atq. resurrectionis
Pro nostra leticia.

"Habeamus ergo curam
Circa Christi sepulchrum,
Vigilando noctibus.

"Ut dum secum vigilamus
In eterno valeamus

Auspiciis celestibus."

The position of this chamber near the porch was for the more ready convenience of the devout who chose to place candles before it, that they might not be compelled to enter the Church for that purpose, to call on all passengers by the conspicuous appearance to contribute to this effect, or constantly remind them to fall on their knees, tell their beads, and say their paters, aves, and creeds. That such was its purpose, requires but a visit to the Churches in the Netherlands, Bruges, and Ghent, affording examples of the very same in full practice at the present day.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Westminster, Oct. 20.

MR. WARNER'S History of Glastonbury has lately received merited attention in your Review *. Allow me to offer a few remarks on some of the antiquities, the seals in particular, which occur in the numerous plates of that work.

In Plate XVII. is an etching of the great seal of the Abbey, taken from the impression annexed to the Act of Acknowledgment of Henry the Eighth's Supremacy, preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster. On this fine old seal are represented, under elegant niches, on one side St. Dunstan, St. Patrick, and St. Benignus; and on the other, the Virgin, St. Katherine, and St. Margaret. These names are inscribed under each figure, so that there is no doubt of their identity; but in describing them the Author has shewn but little acquaintance with the usual pictorial attributes of Saints. The lily, the frequent symbol of the Virgin, is transformed into "an olive branch, loaded with fruit, a plant which, when associated with the Saviour and his Mother, always indicates the Prince of Peace." St. Margaret, who is invariably represented as piercing with her long cross the serpent she treads upon, is said to be "supporting herself" on the staff. The small device under St. Patrick is certainly not a shamrock, but, apparently, the head of a crosier; and the birds below St. Katherine and St. Margaret are not, I

imagine, "doves, as emblems of their innocence," but mere arbitrary ornaments, to fill up the vacant corners. The legend on that side of the seal where the male saints are represented, has the word... SCRIPTI imperfect from a fracture, which, says Mr. Warner, "should be supplied by CON, the meaning evidently being that these three personages were those heads of the house who had been enrolled, *conscripti*, in the Calendar of Saints." This is not a little far-fetched. The deficient letters, as may be affirmed without hesitation, are DE, of the latter of which the lower part is plainly visible, and the meaning is that the three saintly abbats there represented confirmed the contents of the charter:

CONFIRMANT HAS RES DESCRIPTI
PONTIFICES TRES.

The idea of the person represented confirming the document to which the seal may be annexed, is similarly expressed on the seal of Pilton Priory, Devon (engraved as the seal of Milton Abbey in the History of Dorset), on which King Athelstan is figured:

HOC ATHELSTANVS AGO QVOD PRE-
SENS SIGNAT IMAGO.

and not very dissimilarly on a signet bearing a lion rampant, engraved in the Gent Mag. for Oct. 1823:

QUE GUICHARDVS AGO PROBAT ISTA
LEONIS YMAGO.

The inscription on the opposite side of the Glastonbury seal, which is rendered imperfect by the same fracture, may be supplied with the letters... TVS GEN..., the idea being the same,—that the Holy Virgin, represented on this side, was present as a witness to the deed:

TESTIS ADEST ISTI SCRIPTVS GENI-
TRIX PIA XP'I GLASTONIE.

The genitive of *scriptus* is to be preferred to that of *scriptum*, because the word *scripti*, if used instead of *scriptus*, would confuse the rhyme of the Leonine verse,—formed of ISTI and CHRISTI.

A small seal which still remains attached to the curious watch of Abbat Whiting, Mr. Warner describes as his "secretum or private seal." Now, even the secretum may be regarded as a somewhat official signet; for it was frequently used on the back of the great seal, being inscribed "Secretum Richardi," &c. i. e. with the name of

* See part i. pp. 343. 425. 541.

the owner. The small seal, however, attached to Abbat Whiting's watch, is of a devise so very common, that it can scarcely be called the private seal of any one person. It is not intended to be denied that the actual brass seal was in the Abbat's possession; but only that, there being scores of the same pattern (as there are now of Paul Pry, &c.), it was probably employed only on very ordinary occasions, and that the Abbat's *secretum* was another and perhaps rather larger signet. The Abbat's small seal in question is much worn, and that circumstance appears to have deceived Mr. Warner in its device, which, he says, "is the Holy Spirit, in the shape of a dove, descending on a pix held by two monks."—It is in reality, however, the extremely common representation of the Annunciation; and it is that constant accompaniment the pot of lilies which Mr. W. has mistaken for a pix and a dove. The inscription is *AVE MARIA GRA*. A seal exactly similar is engraved in your Magazine for April 1824, and another nearly so in Fisher's *Seals from Stratford-upon-Avon*, Plate III. fig. 39. Two figures with a lily-pot between them was the established mode of representing the Annunciation, whether on seals, monumental brasses, stained glass, or paintings; but the motto "*Ave Maria, gracia plena, Dominus tecum*," was applied to various devices, as will be seen by reference to Mr. Fisher's plates. I have, however, met with one, and that a somewhat amusing exception to the universal appearance of the lily-pot in representations of the Annunciation. It is the seal of Stephen Sukirkeby (anno 1250) engraved in Plate D of the *Seals from the Duchy office of Lancaster, Vetus Monumenta*, vol. i. Pl. 59. Here an antique gem, which is evidently applied to the Annunciation, as is proved by the inscription *AVE MARIA GRACIA*, represents two naked figures—originally engraved with doubtless a very different meaning.

In p. xxxii. of Mr. Warner's volume, where the seal of the parish of St. John in Glastonbury (engraved in p. 257) is described, it is remarked that "in some instances in London the Minister and Churchwardens are, by the custom of the City, a Corporation to hold land; but whether with a corporate seal or not, we are unable to say." Such a seal, and that of a pa-

rish no less important than St. Mary-le-bow, was engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1828.

In p. 217 is a wood-engraving of a small stone "model of a chapel" about eight inches long, found in the ruins of Glastonbury, and which Mr. Warner is inclined to consider "as the model rather of some *foreign* chapel, than of any one within the cathedral church of Glaston Abbey;" whilst Mr. Bennett, of Banwell, Som. the communicator of this relique, with more plausibility conjectures it to have been one of the ornaments of a sepulchral monument. It may, however, with the greatest probability be supposed to have once rested on the hand of a statue representing the founder, or other important benefactor of the Abbey. This is confirmed by the inner side being plain and uncarved. It by no means follows that it should be the model either of the whole church, or of any chapel attached to it*. It was considered sufficient if the artist produced what would be known for the description of building intended to be represented. The hand of the statue could not sustain an edifice of a dozen windows in length; and a door between two windows answered the purpose. In Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. I. p. 18, is a small woodcut engraving of the church placed in the hand of Bishop Rainelm at Hereford. It consists of a mere spire with a door below it; and no one would suppose this a "model" of Hereford Cathedral. In the same work, vol. II. p. 22, and in the *Customs of Roffense*, p. 88, is engraved the brass-plate in Cobham Church, Kent, representing "*Jehan de cobham, fondeur de cesty place*." Here, indeed, this noble founder holds a somewhat larger edifice, which he supports with both his hands, held down as low as possible, and the spire reaching nearly to his chin; but still it has but little appearance of being an exact representation of Cobham Church.

In describing the Abbey Clock (now in Wells Cathedral, and engraved in Plate IX.) Mr. Warner says:

* This observation may also be applied to the idea expressed by Mr. Warner (p. cxxi.) that the ancient seal of the Priory of Bath, engraved in Plate XVI. "gives a rude representation of the eastern end of the then conventual Church."

"In the central part of the face are two circles, each having its inscription, allusive to the different operations of the machine. That of *SEMPER PERAGRAT PHOEBE* crowns a female figure in one of these compartments. The other, which exhibits a moon waxing towards the full, is surrounded by an inscription far less intelligible. The following few and imperfect words are made out, by the help of conjectural additions, from a fac-simile very kindly transmitted to us by P. Davis Sheraton, esq. of Stoberry Park. *AB HINC MONSTRAT MICRO.....ERICUS ARCH-EPYFUNG*. The meaning of the legend seems to be that in this *microcosm* are shown all the wonders of the vast *sideral* hemisphere. The conclusion may be a proper name connected with the construction of the machine."

The inscription in question is evidently an hexameter verse, and, though to explain it completely may be found difficult, we shall certainly be nearer the truth by reading it thus:

PUNCTUS AB HINC MONSTRAT MICRO
SIDERICUS ARCUS.

It is then the word *micro* only which is unintelligible, and it may be incorrectly deciphered.

There is one anecdote connected with the ruins of Glastonbury, which, though trifling, I think Mr. Warner would have noticed in his volume, had it fallen in his way. In the year 1617 a patent passed the great seal, and is to be found in Rymer, "to allow Mary Middlemore, one of the Maydes of Honor to our dearest Consort Queen Anne, and her deputies, power and authority to enter into the Abbies of St. Alban's, *Glastonbury*, St. Edmund's-Bury, and Ramsay, and into all lands, houses, and places, within a mile, belonging to the said Abbies, there to dig and search after treasure supposed to be hidden in such places." In a subsequent page of the same collection of Records, is a patent dated Westminster, July 10, 1618, to Samuel Atkinson and Simon Morgan, Gentlemen, to search in all places for hidden treasure.

In p. lxxvii. of the History of Glastonbury, Corrington should be Conington. N.E.P.O.S.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 2.

WHEN the importance of tracing pedigrees, with respect to property, is considered,—and how often the ends of justice are defeated by the great difficulty of ascertaining

lineal descent,—a difficulty, occasioned by the decayed state of ancient Parish Registers, many of them having become nearly illegible by the lapse of almost 300 years, and now fast fading into total obscurity,—an Act of the Legislature would be a very beneficial measure, making it imperative upon all parishes (whose resident Minister may deem it requisite) to cause Alphabetical Indices carefully to be prepared of such Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as have been entered, or shall hereafter be entered in their respective Registers.—The Names, properly classified, would appear in each Index, having reference to the numbered Registers where they are entered. By this means, search would be so facilitated, that the particular name wanted would be found in the Register (if there) in a few minutes: whereas, at present, for want of such an easy mode of reference, hours, days, and weeks are sometimes occupied by Clergymen and others, when such time can least conveniently be spared: and often is that time *fruitlessly* so occupied, notwithstanding the name thus vainly sought for, may be in the body of the Register.

For each Register-search, the same Act might fix a suitable fee; which now varies, from one shilling, to a sum that is inconvenient for many persons to pay,—being at present arbitrary, according to the will of those who demand it.

These things frequently preclude persons (not in affluent circumstances) from having access to a source (sometimes the only source) of legitimate information, whence they may derive facts to ascertain kindred, or to substantiate a legal claim.

Such of your Clerical readers as coincide in opinion respecting the object here stated, will, perhaps, co-operate towards their attainment with the author of these suggestions.

AN INCUMBENT OF A POPULOUS PARISH.

Mr. URBAN, *Lucca Baths, Italy.*
I BEG to acquaint your Correspondent CLERICUS OXON (vol. xcv. ii. p. 590*), that there exists a portrait of my maternal Uncle, the pious founder of the Norrisian Professorship. It was, I believe, painted between 1756 and 1760, upon occasion

* See also this vol. pt. i. pp. 290. 296.

of the marriage of Mr. Norris with his first wife Elizabeth Playters, granddaughter of Sir John Playters of Sotterley in Suffolk, Bart. of an ancient and distinguished family, now extinct. A few years after her decease, without issue, Mr. Norris married Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich, by whom, in 1777, he left an only child, Charlotte Laura, married in 1796 to the Hon Colonel Wodehouse, the King's Lieutenant of Norfolk, and eldest son of John, first Lord W. At this Lady's paternal mansion, Witton Park, near North Walsham, Norfolk, this picture of her father is preserved; and doubtless a copy of it would be readily allowed to be taken at the request of the University of Cambridge, at which Mr. Norris not only received his education, but to which he was a great benefactor. He was not only the founder of a Professorship eminently conducive to the best interests of religion and the University, but he was also the earliest friend and patron of one of its brightest ornaments—the learned and celebrated Porson, for to Mr. Norris was he first indebted for that protection and assistance which drew Porson from obscurity, and opened to him the doors of Eton and of Cambridge.

I am not at present prepared to furnish with sufficient accuracy any satisfactory notices concerning my Uncle and his predecessors, but when opportunity offers, I will put together such memoranda as I possess of the Norris family and its branches, and of the founder of the Norrisian Professorship in particular. ANTH. AUFRERE.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

THE accompanying extract of a sensible letter of a friend at Boulogne to his Correspondent here, in reply to some inquiries on the subject of a residence abroad, may be of use to others having the same view. I therefore request its admission into a column of your respected Journal.

Yours, &c.

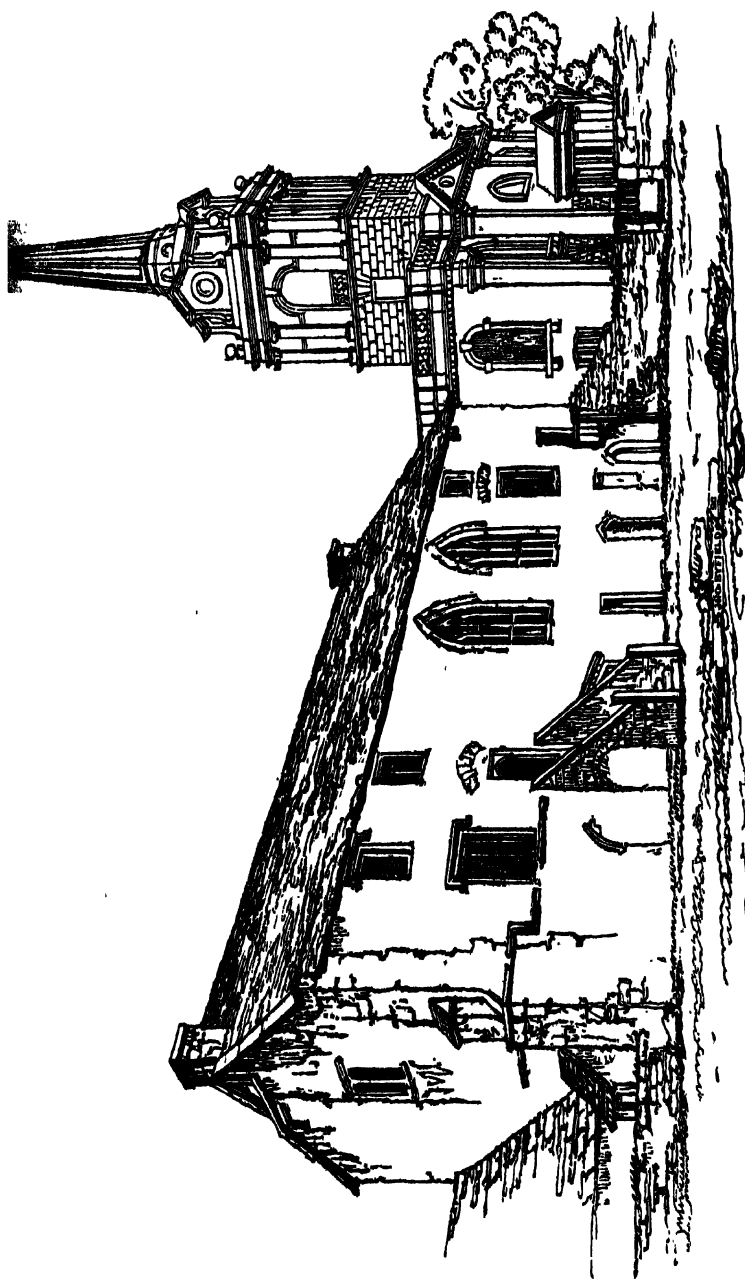
SIGMA.

"For some years after the peace, Boulogne, from the obvious advantages of its nearness to England, from the cheapness at the time of its house-rents and markets, as well as from the reasonable charges of masters and mo-

deration in all the expences attendant on education, became pointed out as so desirable a residence, that numerous families of the highest respectability and fair fortune were induced to pitch their tents within its walls. Most of these would, in all probability, have still remained its residents, had the same advantages continued to render their stay beneficial. One family leading another, and so on in succession, to make the emigration for the same prospects, and the benefit of an excellent shore affording accommodation for bathing, by degrees induced so many to come to the place, that the proprietors of houses already existing, and speculators in new ones erecting to meet a suited supply for the increasing population, have been led at length to such advanced demands for rent, and consequent advances in all other expences,—those above all of masters, as well as tuition of every kind, whether public or private,—that the original objects of a residence here have now become nearly in most points, and certainly in many, wholly lost.

"Houses, which scarce two years past might have been obtained for half their present demand, are, in the natural result of such a state of things, beginning to stand empty. Families that had been living for years at Boulogne, as soon as they become extricated from the leases with which in its better days, in hope of economy, they had hampered themselves, are now fast quitting it. And in a little time the same result must attend many of the numerous schools, which the speculation of active projectors had led them to set up; from the natural consequence of parents finding now the fact that they are paying for the nominal advantage of foreign education of their children, to the full as high a price as the same would cost them at home, with the advantage of their having them under their own eye, and without the manifest risk of irretrievable injury which foreign habits, and associations, and example are so likely to produce on their juvenile minds.

"As to the society and the mixed complexion of character which it certainly seems to bear at home (just as the foundation may in some respects be on which that view seems to be formed) this is not, however, so ma-



CHURCH, AND REMAINS OF THE PRIORY, AT DAVENTRY.

terial an evil perhaps as many might be apt to consider it. For it is always in the power of a family resident amongst us, by knowledge of the reputation in which individuals are held, to keep perfectly clear from degrading or questionable associations. Indeed it is one of the peculiar advantages of the place, and one belonging in fact to a foreign residence in general, that it is perfectly at every one's option to act and do as each pleases, and therefore the fault is in the *individual*, and not that of the society, that corrupting or disgraceful intercourses are ever admitted. In public meetings, in the assemblies, and *sociétés-dansantes* at the room, &c. it is true, this promiscuous mixture is not so easily avoided, but where is it otherwise? and cannot such resorts be avoided?

"Waving these objections, the society is not the obstacle to a residence here; but if economy, or a better or more moderate education be the objects that are to induce families to quit England, it will be vain and fruitless indeed now to seek them at Boulogne!"

ACCOUNT OF THE PRIORY OF
DAVENTRY.—(See Plate II.)

HUGH DE LEXCESTRE had founded a small Priory at Preston Capes, but through the double inconvenience of want of water, and proximity to his castle, removed it to Daventry. The order was Cluniac, a scion of the Benedictines. Hugh the founder, called Hugh *Viccomes*, (a term in the Anglo-Saxon æra applied to the Governors of Counties, where the King retained the Earldom in his own hands,) was the Deputy of Simon de St. Liz, the Norman Earl of Northampton. The descendants of Simon considerably enriched the foundation, and among other grants, usual in such endowments, we meet with "two acres in burgage, near the house of *Ralph the Saracen*." Whether this was a real Saracen, taken prisoner in the Crusades, a Spanish Arabian, or a man who had been abroad in action, as a warrior of the Cross, and was called Saracen in consequence, it would be now impossible to say; but the circumstance is curious. The descendants of the Patron had, as was very common, various disputes with the Priory concerning their estates; but to the honour of the

Monks, it appears, that they were more offended against than sinning. One dispute about nuisances is, however, worth noticing, because it mentions two unusual things: one, ringing the bells at unseasonable hours; the other, a high road through a Church-yard. It seems that it required the real presence and influence of a Prince of the Blood to settle this strange dispute, in regard to claims, which a modern sense of propriety would have rejected as intolerable. The matter is thus detailed by Mr. Baker:

"A controversy having arisen between the Prior and convent of Daventre, 'parsons of the parishe Church sette withinne the same priorie, and between the good folkes of the same towne, parishioners of the said parish Church,' the former alleging that the latter rung the Church bells so early afore the hour of rising, so often, and in such a manner, that they, the said prior and convent, were disseised and disturbed of their rest, and the less disposed to do divine service the day following, considering their rising to midnight matins; and the latter, complaining that the prior and convent made chase and re Chase with their carts and carriages through the Church-yard, claiming to have a way for their ease, which thing suffered 'bysemed' to the said parishioners to be 'dishonest and grevaunce, bycause' their ancestors and friends had been there buried; it was decided in the presence of the right mighty prince John Duke of Guyenne and of Lancaster, that the said parishioners shall ring in the morning 'one covenabull peeple and rynging wth on belle, and at the levac'on of y^e sac'me't of y^e same masse thre knylyngs oonly afore y^e rysynge of y^e sayde p^ror and convent afore-saide;' and that the said prior and convent shall have a way as of ancient time, as often as their business shall require, through the Church-yard, without disturbing divine service; and there shall be a gate 'upon' the Church-yard, to be shut, and with 'tweyn lockes and keyes locked,' of which keyes one shall rest in the ward and keeping of the prior and convent, and the other of the parishioners. In witness of which the said duke put his seal to the indentures of agreement, at 'Kanyllworth,' 18 Mar. 14. Ric. II. (1890-1)." I. p. 312.

In 2 Edw. II. (1308) John de Cranford of Drayton, and Isabella his wife, recovered scisin in the King's court at York against this prior, of the third part of the custody of the gate ("porte") of the priory of Daventry, with purtenancies. Id. p. 314.

Supposing this a toll, what an inconvenience must it have been, and

how odd, not to have bought off the right?

This was one of the smaller foundations, which Cardinal Wolsey annexed to his new foundation at Christ Church, Oxford, (first called Cardinal College,) in which the property now remains.

On pulling down the house, it appears, that "the stone was saved for the re-edifying of the tenandries in the town of Daventr', and in the country belonging to the seid Manor," &c. This circumstance is worthy the notice of Antiquaries and Tourists, for the same thing has occurred in other places; and sometimes, from seeing arched doors and windows, such repaired cottages have been called parts of the original Monastery.

The Conventual edifice consisted of two quadrangles, or squares, with a gate-house to each court. The outer court contained a dwelling (formerly) for a bailiff, and out-houses. The inner court, which was superior, included the cloyster, dormitory, and other usual conventual offices. Besides these a barn-yard, dairy-houses, with ox-houses, cow-houses, and calf-houses, and a kiln and malt-house.

These particulars only relate to the portions of the building, which remained just after the Dissolution. The woodcut (*see Plate II.*) subjoined, copied by permission from Mr. Baker's work, represents the recent vestiges, the upper floor of which, approached by a flight of steps, is supposed to have been the refectory; but all these remains are now taken down.

[There has been lately erected on part of the site, from a neat design, a Town-goal, with a National school-room over it; and behind, or to the North-east, a Parochial poor-house.]

The Grecian Church represented in the background, is the only one in Daventry. It is a handsome edifice, from a design by Mr. Hiorn of Warwick. The first stone was laid, April 8, 1752, and it appears by the vestry-book, Nov. 9, 1758, that the whole expence, including hanging the bells, clock, and chimes, amounted to to 3486*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The only entrance is at the West end, where the vestibule is divided into three doorways corresponding with the nave and aisles. The interior is very neatly fitted up, and has North, South, and West galleries; and the nave is divided from the aisles by four lofty Doric pillars, supporting low circular arches, &c.

and a covered roof. In the chancel window appear the arms of the Earl of Winchelsea (then Lord of the Manor), and those of Christ-church, Oxford.

Idea of a Royal Residence, developed in a Letter supposed to be written from the Count de Chartres to the Count de Chabrol.

(Continued from p. 800.)

BETWEEN the North-western and North-eastern wings is the Gallery of Models, which forms a screen to the North side of the grand court. The exterior has an elevation of thirty-four feet, is divided into equal distances by buttresses finishing above the roof with pinnacles; the intermediate spaces have large windows, over which is a cornice and handsome battlement; the ends and the middle of this gallery are pierced with three entrances each, opening into the court. Above these apertures are gate-houses; that of the middle is enriched with pinnacled turrets and the armorial bearings of Great Britain of colossal dimensions, pyramidally grouped with flags and cannons.

On entering through these archways the coup d'œil of the quadrangle is superb, its vast extent, the lofty and magnificent character of the buildings surrounding it, the elaborate sculpture of the three porches of the North front, the round end of the chapel royal, environed with its monumental chapels, and battlemented galleries, its buttresses and flying arches, supporting the clerestory, the beautiful gable of St. George's-hall and throne-room, altogether exhibits an assemblage of regal grandeur unequalled in any other country. In the midst of the court is an immense tumulus of earth, planted with evergreens and encircled with water; upon the top of this mount is the reservoir which supplies the fountains. The fountain of lions is upon a base in the middle of the reservoir, and is composed of twelve lions of bronze, who support a large and smaller basin, both continually overflowing with water, which gushes also in a plentiful stream from the mouths of the lions. This fountain and reservoir are replenished from the River Thames by a very simple piece of mechanism constantly at work, at an expence of not more than fifty pounds *per ann.*, which, in point

of economy, forms an astonishing contrast to our complex works at Marly.

From this brief account you will, I trust, be able to collect a general idea of this extensive building. The materials with which it is constructed are principally brick, covered with cement; the buttresses, angles, all prominent parts, and those more immediately exposed to injury, are of stone; the tracery of the windows, the lanterns, and many of the enrichments, are of cast-iron, coated with a mixed metal, impervious to the action of the elements; the historical statues are of marble; those merely ornamental, and the minor details, of artificial stone, cast in moulds, and said to be more durable than stone itself. The Churches of Strasburgh, Rheims, Vienna, Rouen, Amiens, York, Lincoln, Lichfield, Beverley, Merton College, and other ancient buildings which have furnished the patterns of the details, have been followed in all their minutiae with the most scrupulous exactness, so much so that the architect has been accused by some of servility; but perhaps future ages will be grateful that the beauties of former glorious edifices have been thus copied and preserved, while of the originals themselves, the ravages of time will then probably have scarcely left any trace.

Already several edifices have been erected in the mode of architecture displayed in this palace, and numbers of the nobility are appropriating parts of their immense wealth to raising mansions upon their estates in the pure style of the fourteenth century, which, in the sheltered entrances and flood of light these beautiful buildings afford, are so eminently calculated for this climate. The impetus this has given to the iron-works, the opportunity it has gained for even the most humble sons of genius to exercise their talents, the wealth it has caused to flow in numerous channels, giving employment to thousands before destitute, and the magnificent features it has added to the known superiority of British landscape, renders this the most important and efficient revival of the Arts since the days of our munificent Francis the First.

The Palace museum is open to the public three days in the week, on Fridays and Saturdays from 10 o'clock till four, and on Sundays from two till five. Artists are admitted every day, excepting Sundays and Mondays, from

eight till 12. At these hours strangers, by presenting their permissions, given to them at the Alien-office upon their arrival, have also access. Catalogues are sold by persons appointed for the purpose; and from the learned professors themselves and all the domestics wearing the picturesque palace costume, one is certain of meeting with urbanity and attention.

Ascending the noble flight of steps on the South front, we pass beneath the arches of George the Fourth's door, and enter the Barons'-hall; this room is 145 feet long, 65 wide, and 45 high, with arches in the side walls, opening each into a small square room. At the upper or North end are two windows of beautiful tracery, a door with a brilliant circle above, and on each side a grand staircase leading to the picture galleries. This sumptuous apartment is divided by two rows of pillars, against which upon pedestals are figures in chain armour of the nobles who forced the ratification of the famed charter from the pusillanimous John, apparently guarding the place from unauthorized intruders. The original great charter itself, with the signatures and seals of those haughty Barons appended, is to be seen upon a desk standing upon the floor of the hall. Around are assembled many other figures, trophies, and groups of arms, helmets, shields, bows, coats of mail, sabres, swords, guns, daggers, battle-axes, &c. chronologically arranged, being a complete study of the art of war from the earliest times down to the period when the general use of fire-arms gave to cowards an equality with the heroes of Richard Cœur-de-lion. A very fine effect of light is produced by the coloured glass of the crown above the lantern descending to the floor of the hall from an elevation of 186 ft. Regularly pointed archways open from the middle lateral arcades into the galleries of sculpture, the libraries, and conservatories. Turning to the one on the left, we perceive the western gallery from its commencement, divided in the middle by its octagon and cross, to its extremity, where an arched door opens to the West wing, at a distance of 360 ft.; the breadth of this gallery is 33 ft., and height 30 ft.; it is lighted throughout its whole length by windows opening into the conservatories on the South: the roof is plainly groined, and springs from piers at four feet distance

from the side walls, forming a regular series of recesses. This arrangement is observable nearly throughout the edifice, the arches of the ceilings being thus of a more elegant design than could otherwise have been from the dimensions of the apartments. This gallery possesses some delightful *chef-d'œuvres* of ancient art, which were before shut up in the private abodes of their fortunate owners, and scarcely known to be in existence; but, placed in this school of arts, here become of real utility, and although presented generously to the nation, still proclaim more audibly the taste or wealth of the donor, each being inscribed with the patriotic individual's name. The apartments containing the manuscripts are on the North of this gallery; these are arranged in two large rooms, each 90 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, and six smaller ones. The chief treasures of this collection are a vast number of Ethiopic, Coptic, Arabian, Persian, Hindoo, and Chinese MSS. These have been mostly presented by the East India Company, and by numerous travellers; such is the great value attached to some of them, that 1000*l.* have formerly been offered for one or two articles only.

The East sculpture gallery is fellow to the Western, having also an octagon, transepts, and dependant libraries and conservatories. At its upper end is the grand vestibule, where commences the state staircase, which ascends in four flights of twelve steps, each in a straight line of ninety feet. These glorious stairs are covered in the middle with a broad rich carpet; the sides being visible, are encrusted with a mosaic of bits of coloured glass, intersected with gilded marbles. Its side walls rise to the height of the first floor, and support a line of pillars richly painted and gilt, having open corridors between them and the windows. The interlaced arched roof springs from these clustered columns at a height of sixty feet from the floor, and is also painted in mosaic. In fine, its ten

"Storied windows richly light,"

give brilliancy to the whole, displaying a splendour only heretofore described in Eastern tales. As at the lower, so also at the upper end of this gay arcade, is a large archway filled with curious tracery; behind hangs a voluminous curtain in superb folds,

hiding the interior of the saloon of Ambassadors. From this we enter the saloon of Peace, and proceed through a long suite of state apartments, each increasing in sumptuousness, till we arrive at the Throne-room, which exceeds all the former both in size and decoration, being 100 ft. long, 50 wide, and its finely-arched roof, supported by columns, 60 ft. high. Parallel with the state apartments is the Stuart gallery, containing the celebrated portraits of the Second Charles's beauties, the cartoons of Raphael, some pieces of tapestry formerly the property of King Charles the First, &c. On the floor beneath are the galleries of British and foreign costume; the former are arranged in glass cases, and commence from the earliest period of British history down to the present age, illustrated by upwards of 400 wax figures, many of them copied from portraits of celebrated characters, in their appropriate dresses. Among those the sombre habiliments of the monks and nuns exhibit a striking contrast to the varied-coloured costume of the laity in the middle ages. The foreign gallery possesses few figures, but very numerous articles of apparel, ornament, and war, from oriental and savage nations, consisting of caps, boots, turbans, dresses, models of horses with their rich trappings, canopies, palanquins, &c.

St. George's Hall is of the same dimensions as the Throne-room above, except in its height, which is only 36 ft. and its being divided into three parts by two rows of clustered columns; it contains a very numerous collection of curiosities from the East Indies.

The collection of models of Edifices is arranged with much taste and judgment, in the two noble galleries on the North side of the quadrangle. It is the most important portion of this school of arts; here its elevés are taught by the Regius and Gresham Professors, and by the objects before their eyes, to introduce a purer taste in the design of future buildings, and to avoid that injudicious mixture which has disgraced nearly all the erections of the last three centuries; for as even the populace of Athens were so enlightened by the public lectures of its philosophers, as immediately to discover the defects and reject with contempt any plans that innovating projectors might offer to their notice, it is

hoped that the inhabitants of this country, by seeing what the buildings of Antiquity were, and what are their pretended imitations, will act in like manner, and guard their pockets from depredation, and their public edifices from the censure of the connoisseur.

These galleries are each 320 ft. long, 30 wide, and 30 high, lighted on each side by handsome windows, and covered with a nearly flat carved oak roof. Entering that on the East, we find it divided into three; the first division, although containing representations of the genius of a people far more remote than the two succeeding, is much the largest, and remarkable for the number of specimens time has left of the science of those very ancient people, the Hindoos and Egyptians. Among the most conspicuous objects are models of the Pyramids, the temples at Elephantia.

Passing through a screen of elegant divisions, we enter the next compartment. We here see the ancient temples, and other edifices of Greece, the temples of Minerva, Theseus, &c. the Senatorial Palace, and the oft-copied tomb of Lysicrates, in their present, and of what they were in their perfect state, as far as can be ascertained by history, drawings, or other authentic sources. Most of these are executed in plaster, and present a very correct idea of those noble efforts of ancient genius. Proceeding to the third division, or Roman Gallery, we are delighted with the grandeur of the Capitol, the Arches of Triumph, Temples of Jupiter, Pillars of Pompey and Trajan, a Palace of Cicero's houses from Herculaneum, &c. The walls of the galleries are covered with drawings, plans, and engravings of the buildings more palpably represented beneath.

Crossing the middle arcades, we enter the Western Gallery, comprising the English and modern galleries. The first is extremely interesting, as it forms a complete history of their architecture, from the caves and wattled huts of the Ancient Britons to the proud castles of the Henrys and Edwards; and from the seventh century, the Church, formed of half trunks of trees and covered with straw, the sombre grandeur of the stone Cathedral in the debased Roman style, to the elongated shaft and acutely pointed arch of Westminster Abbey, the perfection of Beverley Minster, and the elaborate work-

manship of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. From the difficulty of executing models of the superb Churches of the Middle Ages, this gallery has fewer specimens at present than the others. I was much pleased with that of Strasbourg; the superior height attracts instant attention. I contemplated its curiously perforated turrets in miniature, while imagination carried me back to the time when you and I enjoyed the extensive prospect from the gallery, after winding up those extraordinary stairs.

The Gallery of Modern Architecture is entirely filled. All parishes or companies, possessing models of their Churches, Hospitals, or Halls, having been compelled to place them in this national repository. Here are the first and second models of Sir C. Wren, for a Cathedral of St. Paul's; models of the Churches of St. Peter, St. Genevieve, and St. Maria. A curious series of domestic architecture is exhibited in the grotesque houses of Elizabeth, the purer taste of a Jones, and the princely elegance of Pimlico Palace.

Returning to the Barons' Hall, we ascend one of the side grand staircases, and enter the Picture Gallery. This has a length of 747 ft. 33 broad, and 40 high, lighted on each side by the upper divisions of large windows, the lower being concealed by the pictures; at the middle are two elegant open screens separating the galleries from the raised parts above the hall; those mingling their tracery with that of the roof, gives that fine effect of infinity of lines and interminable length peculiar to this kind of building. Small passages made through the piers, which turn the square of the cross into an octagon, and support the towers, give an uninterrupted communication throughout the whole. This superb gallery is rich in Rembrants and Vandyses, some exquisite productions of Corregio, Claude, Teniers, &c. a capital display of specimens of native talent, and among them a complete collection of that excellent artist Hogarth, are very prominent. Most of these paintings have been presented by generous patriots, and alone form a bright monument of honour and glory to the nation. Beneath several I saw incised the name of Sir G. Beaumont, and of some invaluable Titians, that of J. Taylor, Esq. Although

scarce half the length of the lower gallery, this yet has, with its transepts, the lateral apartments and before mentioned arrangement of the piers, nearly the same quantity of surface, and will consequently exhibit about the same number of pictures; their effect also is much enhanced from their beauties thus meeting the eye on every side.

Availing myself of my privilege as a stranger, I entered at an early hour with the artists, when I observed with much satisfaction many young men engaged in copying the sublime works of the old masters with considerable ability. Inquiring if it was possible to meet with a sale for paintings of that grand description, I was told that his Majesty, using his prerogative as head of the Church, had commanded every parish to set apart from one to five hundred pounds a-year, according to its wealth, till a sufficient sum has accumulated, to purchase a good painting for the altar of the parish Church; this it is that has given so great a stimulus to rising talent, as artists of genius and industry are now certified of meeting with a fair reward for their labour.

"So Arts shall ripen, so shall Taste refine,
And Britain's George like Rome's Augustus shine."

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF LONGLEAT HOUSE, WILTSHIRE.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, is situate about four miles west of Warminster, in Wiltshire. After proceeding more than two miles through the extensive grounds of this noble domain, the house is seen, at a sudden turning of the road, in the valley below. This ancient and magnificent mansion stands in the midst of a fine well-wooded park, encircled with belts of plantations, extending about twelve miles in circumference. A considerable branch of the river Frome running through the grounds, and discharging itself in a cascade close to the gardens, forms a conspicuous feature of the landscape; and adds greatly to the beauty and variety of the scenery. For size and number of apartments this seat probably equals any house in England. It is said to have been the first well-built house in the kingdom. It was begun in 1567, by Sir John Thynne, on the site of the dissolved Priory, purchased by him of Sir John Horsey, in

the 32 Henry VIII.; and occupied twelve years in building.

The exterior of the mansion* is remarkably grand and imposing, being no less than 220 feet in front, and 120 in depth, and the height proportionate to these dimensions. The effect is improved by colossal figures of warriors, standing in various attitudes on the balustrades of the whole front and sides of the edifice, similar to those on the summit of the gateway of Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The innumerable windows in every direction contribute greatly to the light and airy appearance of the mansion. The entrance is by a magnificent flight of stone steps; and over the doorway is placed the family coronet.

The interior is no less elegant and spacious, containing nearly 170 rooms, all decorated with various degrees of splendour. The entrance leads into a lofty hall*, decorated with pannels and antique sofas of highly-polished oak, and a roof of the same materials, with projecting arches, resembling that of Westminster Hall. On the walls are pictures of the size of life, representing some of the ancestors of the family dressed in the hunting costume of the last century, with their horses and hounds;—and suspended round the hall are the immense antlers of various species of the stag. At the upper end is a large music gallery, ornamented with the crests and quarterings of the house of Bath. The finest rooms are the dining-room, drawing-room, and library, all of which are furnished in the most costly style, and filled with valuable foreign cabinets and tables of tortoiseshell inlaid with brass. The walls of the drawing-room are entirely covered with rich damask; and the other furniture is enriched with corresponding materials. This suite of apartments, and most of the other rooms, and also the galleries extending round the house, are adorned with pictures by some of the most eminent masters; Rubens, Vandyck, Janssen, Snyders, Mytens, Zuccherro, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. They consist chiefly of portraits of the ancestors of the present family, and several of

* The exterior of the mansion, and interior of the Hall, are well engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's, "Hertfordshire Hundred," p. 70, from drawings by J. Buckler, F.S.A. Edit.

the nobility who became connected with it by intermarriages; especially of Sir John Thynne, the founder of Longleat House, (painted in 1580 *); of Thomas Thynne, (Esq. who was assassinated in his carriage at Pall Mall, and to whose memory a monument is erected in Westminster Abbey); and of Lords Weymouth and Thynne, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Coventry. But this collection is more particularly valuable for the portraits of many celebrated historical personages, who flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Amongst the most conspicuous, are the portraits of Henry VIII.; of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria of France, and their infant family (Prince Charles, James Duke of York, and the Princess Elizabeth) by Vandyke; another likeness of Charles I. by a different artist; Charles II. (when King); James II.; Mary Queen of Scots; Lord Seymour, of Sudley, Lord High Admiral of England † (who was beheaded for a conspiracy against his brother, the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI.); of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Devereux, Earl of Essex, (the two favourites of Queen Elizabeth); of Lord Bacon; Sir Walter Raleigh; Martin Luther; Pope Boniface; Sir Thomas Gresham; Lord Arlington (one of the celebrated *cabal* in the reign of Charles II.); the Prince of Condé; Cardinal Richelieu; Count Tiołke, a Polish nobleman, (a remarkably fine painting,) &c. Among other pictures of ancient date, is a portrait of the celebrated Jane Shore, which has been much and deservedly admired, not only as an antique and rare specimen of art, but for the correctness and truth of its design, and colouring. In one of the apartments adjoining the drawing-room are portraits of the late Marquis of Bath, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in the most finished style of Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are but few paintings on historical subjects; and scarcely any productions of the Italian and Flemish schools. On the grand staircase, however, are two spirited hunting-pieces, by Snyders; and a lion-hunt, said to have been sketched by Rubens. In

the long-room is another capital performance of Snyders, representing two falcons in the act of destroying a heron. The few remaining pictures deserving notice, are the "Battle of Amazons," by a French painter; the "Holy Family," by a pupil of Rubens; and six views of Venice, by a Venetian artist. The library contains a costly assemblage of books in various languages, and is arranged and classified with peculiar taste and elegance. In this apartment are several old portraits of ancient British monarchs.

On the right side of the mansion, is a small but handsome chapel for the accommodation of the Marquis of Bath and his family; with seats below for the household and strangers who occasionally attend the service. The altar is extremely rich; and, above, is a painting, apparently in imitation of bas-relief. The windows are formed of beautifully-stained glass, representing various events in the history of our Saviour. This chapel is an unique specimen of taste and judgment, both in the design and the execution.

Behind, and on the left of the house, is an extensive garden, laid out with great skill, and filled with choice exotics. In the centre is a sparkling fountain, playing into a larger basin; and at the extremity are hot and green-houses, a spacious orangery, &c. On the right wing are the stables and offices, built in a quadrangular form. These are of comparatively modern erection, on the site of the old stables, which seem (from an old painting) to have been of a very inferior description, and by no means in character with the noble appearance and architectural magnificence of the mansion itself. Under the orangery is an archway, through which the river Frome runs, after having formed a small lake in this part of the grounds. The park is well stocked with deer: and amongst the innumerable trees which ornament it, are a profusion of oaks of immense size and foliage; and some of the largest Scotch spruce and silver firs in England. In front of the mansion roads diverge in different directions towards Warminster, Frome, Horningdean, &c. "In fact, the whole scene exhibits a beautiful variety of country, rich natural landscapes, heightened by the judicious exertions of art in fine well-disposed plantations. All is on the

* Engraved by Worthington in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Heytesbury Hundred," p. 64. Ed.

† Of this Portrait see vol. xciv. i. p. 40. Edrr.

great scale, and every thing around recalls the remembrance of ancient English magnificence."

This splendid mansion was honoured by a visit from his late Majesty George III. who was entertained by his noble host for several days with princely grandeur and hospitality.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 18.

HAVING some time ago pointed out in your widely circulating Miscellany (vol. xciv. i. 17) a difficulty respecting the connexion between Douglas and Lovell of Castle Cary, which none of your Correspondents have attempted to explain, I now call your attention to a Baronial family long extinct, the erroneous account of which originating with Dugdale, is copied with little variation by all subsequent writers†.

Robert de Tatshall, he says (Baronage, vol. i. 440), married Amabil eldest of the four daughters and heirs of William Earl of Arundel, and died 33 Hen. III. (1249), leaving Robert his son and heir, then six and twenty years of age (therefore born 1223). He died 1 Edw. I. (1272), having married Joan, 2d daughter of Ralph Fitzranulph, leaving Robert his son and heir, then twenty-four years of age (therefore born 1248), which last Robert had estates in right of Joan his wife (should be mother), daughter and co-heiress to Ralph Fitzranulph above mentioned; and died 26 Edw. I. (1298) leaving Robert his son and heir, then

twenty-four years of age (therefore born 1274), who took to wife Eve, daughter of Robert de Tibetot, who was not then full thirteen years of age (therefore born 1285). He died 31 Edw. I. (1303) (his wife then only eighteen years old), leaving Robert his son and heir, then fifteen years of age (therefore born 1288, when his mother was only three years old, and his father fourteen), and three sisters (aunts to this last Robert). This last Robert died 34 Edw. I. (1306) leaving these three ladies his next heirs. This account is impossible, but is adopted by Blomefield (History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 353, fol. ed.), who leaves out the second Joan Fitzranulph, and also the age of Eve de Tibetot.

Mr. Nichols, the able and indefatigable Historian of Leicestershire, has given a succinct account of this family, vol. ii. p. 10, but has not entered into particulars; only he properly represents the three ladies, coheirs, not to be sisters of the last Robert; but in a subsequent page (17*) inserts the pedigree from the Chetwynd MS. as follows, where the compiler conceiving No. 3 and 4 in Dugdale to refer to the same person, omits No. 4, and makes the three ladies sisters, instead of aunts to the last Robert, leaving the objection of age between No. 5 and 6 in full force. I would therefore omit No. 5, and correct the pedigree as follows; though, after all, the true explanation can only be obtained by consulting the Escheat Rolls.

DUGDALE'S PEDIGREE.

1. Robt. de Amabil, dau. of Wm. Earl of Arundel. died 1249.
2. Robt. born 1223, d. 1272. — Joan Fitzranulph.
3. Robt. born 1248, d. 1298. — Joan Fitzranulph.
4. Robt. b. 1274, died 1303. — Eve de Tibetot. 3 daus.
5. Robt. b. 1288, d. 1306.

CHETWYND PEDIGREE.

1. Robert de Tateshall, d. 1248. — Mabella, da. of E. Arundel.
- 2 & 3. Robert Tateshall, d. 1297. — Joan Fitzranulph.
4. Robt. Tateshall, died 1303. — E. d. of Robt. de Tibetot.
5. Robt. Tateshall, died 1305 s. p. — 3 daughters.

CORRECTED PEDIGREE.

1. Robt. Tateshall, d. 1249. — Mabell, d. of E. Arundel.
2. Robt. Tateshall, d. 1272. — Joan Fitzranulph.
- 3 & 4. Robt. Tateshall, d. 1298. — Eve Tibetot. 3 daughters.
5. Robt. Tateshall, d. 1306, s. p.

You will, perhaps, Mr. Urban, think these notices of little consequence; but as the accuracy of pedigrees, as far as

can be attained, is an essential quality in County History, you will agree with me that it is useful to point out these

† We doubt, however, whether our Correspondent has consulted the Synopsis of the Peerage, by Mr. Nicolas, who, whether correct or not, has certainly not implicitly followed Dugdale.—EDIT.

errors, that they may not be copied in future.

To give you another specimen, with—

1. Robt. Ferrars, Earl of Derby. —.....
2. Robt. Ferrars, jun. Earl Ferrars and Nottingham. —.....
3. Wm. Ferrars, Earl — Margt. dau. and heir of Derby, 12 Henry II. — of Wm. Peverel.
4. Robert Earl Ferrars, — Sibel, dau. of Wm. 19 Henry II. — de Braose.
5. Wm Earl Ferrars, d. 2 Rich. I. — Sibilla.
6. Wm. Earl — Agnes, dau. and coh. of Ka-Ferrars, d 81 — nolph Earl of Chester (in the Hen. III. account he says sister).

There are certainly many errors in Dugdale. Let us not, however, undervalue the labours of that judicious and unwearied Antiquary, because we discover some faults,

Quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura,
but let us rather render him that homage to which he is intitled from every Genealogist and County Historian of modern times, whose labours he has abridged, and whose researches he has facilitated.

I should be glad if any of your numerous Correspondents would give an account of the present state of Thweyt or Twait Hall, in the Hundred of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, if yet standing, which I much doubt. Blomfield, vol. iii. p. 683, fol. edit. mentions the following arms in the windows there, in his time: Hobart impaling Naunton, Hobart impaling Hare, quartering Bassinghourn, Hobart, and Reymes, Kemp, impaling Hobart, Corbet, Hobart, and Tilney, with his quarterings (Qy. what?). An accurate account of this branch of the Kemp family would illustrate these bearings. I will just mention as a conjecture that the John Kemp who married Jane Hobart, by whom Thweyt Hall was brought into his family, might probably be the son of George Kemp of Tottenham, Esq. who married Mary, daughter of John Corbet of Sprowston, Esq. widow of Sir Roger Wodehouse (Blomf. b. i. p. 760), which would introduce the Corbet arms. This point will not perhaps be easily ascertained, but the name of

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out too much intruding upon your pages, I subjoin a part of Dugdale's pedigree of Ferrars Earl of Derby:—

It should be thus:

1. Robert Ferrars, Earl of Derby. — Hawisia de Vitre.
- 2 & 4. Robt. de Sibil, dau. of William de Ferrars. — Braose.
- 3 & 5. Wm. de Ferrars, Earl of Derby (and Nottingham, in right of his wife.) — Margt. dau. and heir of Wm. Peverel.
6. Wm. de Fer — Agnes, sister and coh. of rars, Earl of Ralph Earl of Chester, and Derby. — dau. of Hugh Kevelioc.

the person whom the daughter and heiress of Clement Kemp married, and who conveyed this estate before 1693 to John Horne of Wishingham, is not so difficult to discover, the communicating of which, by any gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, would show who is the present representative of this branch of the Kemp family, and oblige

Yours, &c.

E. W—e.

* * We have given insertion to the preceding letter, but we must be allowed to remark, that, as it is notorious that Dugdale is full of errors, too numerous to be all pointed out in this Miscellany, without they be elucidated by novel information,—we must henceforward stipulate that, whenever the pedigree of a noble or other celebrated family be sent to us, or whenever criticisms be offered upon it, they must uniformly be accompanied by EVIDENCE; or otherwise, what purpose is answered by adding one writer's conjectures to another's upon questions which admit of proof?—EDIT.

“You do not think then, Dr. Johnson, (said the King) that there was much argument in the case. Johnson said he did not think there was. Why truly, (replied the King) when once it comes to calling names, argument is pretty well at an end.”—BOSWELL.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Nov. 6.

I NOW conclude my criticisms on the South front of All Souls College. The specimen window on the parapet, noticed in my former communication, has not, as far as I can recollect, undergone any change of form or situation, and the substitution of the present parapet for the original one has diminished the beauty of the building, without having augmented its con-

venience. As the plea of comfort is always urged in defence of innovation, however wanton and mischievous, we have a right to expect in return for the sacrifice of external elegance a considerable improvement in internal convenience. But in this instance the loss of the former is not compensated by any increased advantages in the latter; and, resolved on *alteration* rather than *restoration*, and choosing to risk his credit on a "handsome specimen of modern Gothic architecture," rather than on a "restoration of the building to what it originally was," Mr. Robertson has defaced the correct architecture of Chicheley by loading it with bow windows, which though less reprehensible in design than those in the diminutive quadrangle of St. Mary's Hall, are equally inconsistent and misplaced.

Three protruding windows, for it appears that Mr. Robertson is fond of quantity in several ways, are now the *eye-traps* in the front of All Souls' College. The one near the West angle is the least faulty as to its dimensions, although most faulty in another respect: it is surmounted by a gable, to which it owes any good effect it may possess; but its dimensions are still too large: it encroaches considerably on the lower story, and infringes on the parapet; and as if determined that it should not be recognized as an original feature, the architect has separated its cornice from that which it resembles in the main building. The embattled parapet and the space below the perforations are handsomely, but not profusely enriched, and in a correct *style*—a circumstance for which, though his friend the *Denizen of Outtree* corner must, if he be consistent, blame the architect, I will venture to praise him. The bow, second in situation as well as dimensions, joins the great gateway on its East angle; and the third window is near the eastern extremity of the front. Their merit consists in the integrity of their *style*, and their elegant simplicity; and their only fault is their being attached to the building, which was never intended to exhibit such ornaments. Either the design should have been wholly changed, or faithfully restored. The ancient windows, of a simple and uniform character, are very irregularly arranged, and it would have defied the best judgment to have add-

ed any new features without betraying the marks of innovation. These marks are more evident in the small windows than in the large one, since they are cramped, and even joined by the architect to the windows of another floor.

The injury to and improvement of the parapet are pretty equally balanced! A skilful eye could easily trace the ancient lines and ornaments broken or destroyed as they had been by new windows, or clumsily repaired old ones. The *retiring* character of "Gothic" architecture was strictly maintained in Chicheley's design, and if we admit that there is beauty in combination—in an assemblage of buildings, the summits of whose constituent features are exhibited one behind the other, we must also admit the beauty of the original parapet at All Souls, and the diminished elegance of the present one. The chimney shafts (which require only a bold cornice embattled to complete them) should alone have been attached to the parapet; the windows and gables placed on the roof would have appeared to advantage, and as dormers, have been in correct costume.

It is needless to repeat that the restitutions in the front of this College are highly creditable to the architect, but I will again remark that the workmanship is excellent. The mouldings and ornaments throughout are faithfully imitated, and the masonry is calculated for duration. And I will add, that if the talent of modern architects for "Gothic" designs was equal to the skill they generally evince in directing the chisel—and it is only not so because they have not studied "Gothic" with the attention which they have devoted to Grecian and Italian architecture—the buildings of antiquity might be safely trusted to their "*sound discretion*."

I am aware that the charms of "Gothic" architecture can be fully appreciated only by those who, together with their history, have closely studied the remaining monuments of antiquity. Yet, independently of its being a style in which profound science and taste were exercised, there are associations which greatly heighten its interest, and which are felt in common by the scientific and untutored observer. We surely cannot inhabit the house in which our ancestors for many generations have been born and have died, or worship in the Church

which for ages has been consecrated to Religion, without reflections which will readily occur to every feeling mind. Nor can we view the fabrics reared by their piety and munificence; unmoved by gratitude, or without peculiar interest. I speak of men in general, for some there are who condemn, or at least do not admit these pleasing associations, and who give proofs of their indifference to, if not contempt of, every thing ancient, by resigning our Colleges and Churches to partial injury or total destruction, and blaming those who, from more considerate motives, would have them transmitted to posterity without the signet of bad taste.

In this class I make bold to place the "*Denizen of Crabtree corner*," who has occupied nearly three pages of Mr. Urban's valuable Magazine, not in proving that the new architecture of St. Mary's Hall and All Souls' College is correct and beautiful, but in repeating gossiping anecdotes, in trifling verbal criticisms, and unfounded assumptions, in lofty praise, and indiscriminate approbation of the works of modern artists, and in heaping unmeasured obloquy on those who attempt to rescue the admirable architecture of past ages from pernicious meddling, or to expose unskillful alterations for the sake of future amendment. It is evident either that the alterations of these buildings are indefensible, or that the "*Denizen of Crabtree corner*" is unable, however willing, to defend them. He should have explained to us wherein consists the propriety he seems tacitly to admit, of introducing in one corner, of a perfectly plain quadrangle, a mass of enrichment that, similarly disposed, would have defaced the most gorgeous of our ancient edifices, and the bulk of whose frames would destroy all elegance of proportion even in a building more lofty than Christ Church Hall; and then indeed he would have gone near to prove, agreeably to the refined taste of the day, that the beauty and merit of architecture are to be estimated by the quantity of its carved work: but it is surely hypercritical in my antagonist, after this tacit approval of bulk and ornament in one instance, to find fault with the portly buttresses and the substantial oriel window of Magdalen College.

Still evading the precise question on which we are at issue, the "*Denizen*

of Crabtree corner" tries to ridicule the attention that is commonly and justly paid to the picturesque in architecture. He who in composing a design overlooks the situation for which the edifice is intended, will fall into an error no less glaring and censurable than that which has been committed in the alteration of St. Mary's Hall. At Eastnor great pains were taken to adapt the castle to its romantic situation, and Mr. Smirke's efforts have proved successful, nor has Mr. Shaw been less happy at Ilam*. These architects aimed at pictorial effect, they studied light and shadow, and ere the towers of those noble mansions were raised, the pencil of the artist was employed to associate, by the aid of perspective, the architecture and the landscape.

Among the most common of the many errors into which architects fall in altering ancient buildings, or in raising new ones on ancient models, are the misapplication of ornaments, and the voluntary adoption of contrivances which originated merely in necessity. I could name an architect who has boasted of such contrivances in the plan of a new house, and there are many who claim applause for imitations of this kind, forgetting that an error is as easily committed in copying, as in neglecting to copy. The architect of St. Mary's Hall has selected beautiful decorations, but he has misapplied them—no glaring embellishments appear either at Christ Church or Magdalen. In those buildings the ornaments are subordinate to the rest of the architecture, and we scarcely glance at the highly-finished carved work till after we have bestowed our admiration on the proportions of the windows in the chaplain's quadrangle at the former college, or the porch of the chapel of the latter. This is the result of correct knowledge in the science of architecture. The aim was to produce a beautiful whole, and whether viewed generally, or minutely, those buildings will bear the test of scrutiny.

In my remarks on All Souls' College, I noticed the position of the gables behind the battlements as a character in the original design, to be faithfully restored, and referred to the East front of St. John's College, as a nearly similar example of

* in Staffordshire, the seat of *Jesse Watts Russell*, esq.

later date, in which the true effect of the design might be shewn without the intrusion of modern fantasies. I will only add, in reply to the quibble on this remark, that if the parapet had been as crooked as it is rendered by bow windows in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, it would still have remained a parapet distinct from the gables. There is, however, more ingenuity in the Denizen's attempt to persuade me that the principal front of St. John's College, with its accumulated deformities (conveniencies no doubt) should now be regarded as a genuine specimen of architecture. The proportions and beauty of the building were once as perfect and admirable as those of the western quadrangle of All Souls' College. But the writer who can proclaim the merits of a building he professes not to have seen, and of which no draught has hitherto been taken, and who indiscriminately eulogizes every thing in architecture that is modern, may be excused an attempt to prove that an altered and deformed building is to be taken as an original and perfect design. No deformity, however hideous, can be supposed to affect his eye, or shock his taste.

I will remark, once for all, that in whatever relates to architecture, I take nothing upon trust; actual observation is requisite; and my remarks on the new buildings at Cambridge arose as much from conviction founded on actual observation, as those on the defaced College and Halls at Oxford. This University has supplied at least one model of architecture for the other, and what may it be but Hawkesmoor's gateway on the West side of All Souls' College. A pretty close imitation of this building, tricked out, however, with ornaments, the adjoining walls pierced at the same time with windows, serves for the grand approach to King's College, the bold and majestic features of whose incomparable Chapel required a corresponding character in the new appendages, instead of a collection of comparatively small members, for whose inferiority of dimensions no richness in ornament, nor even merit in point of execution, can atone.

I have now answered the criticisms, and explained the misapprehensions of the "Denizen of Crabtree corner." I have only to add, that I am willing to meet my opponent on the field of

fair controversy respecting the comparative merits of ancient and modern "Gothic" architecture, but I refuse to engage with such weapons as sly sarcasm and unmannerly invective.

Yours, &c. AN OLD OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

AT this period, when Antiquarian and Historical Literature is so little encouraged, it is gratifying to the admirers of such researches to reflect, that standard works on those subjects are nevertheless occasionally given to the public; but I beg to suggest to many of the authors of such valuable publications, how highly useful a *compendium* of their labours would become to Antiquaries. My remarks are particularly directed to Dr. Meyrick's celebrated work on Armour; for admitting, as I most readily do, that the price of those elegant volumes is not more than their worth, yet permit me to inquire how many persons can afford to add them to their collections? whilst to those who fortunately can do so, is a work of that size and pecuniary value one which can be used for constant reference? That splendid publication will ever remain a work of the first character, indeed the text book upon the subject of which it treats; but I by no means depreciate its contents when I say, that an extensive glossary of armour might be compiled from it, which would contain all that could be required for general use, and which might be compressed into an octavo of 150 or 200 pages. I am aware of the useful and elegant work in course of publication by Mr. Skelton, the literary part of which is well known to be from Dr. Meyrick's pen, and which, when completed, will certainly tend to supply the want of the work of which I speak; but the same objections, though to a less extent, will apply even to Mr. Skelton's labours, for it will be far too valuable to be exposed to the casualties incidental to a library table.

The zeal of Dr. Meyrick stands pre-eminent among the Antiquaries of the day: and as his liberality in extending to others that information which his laborious research and unrivalled collection have enabled him to acquire, is beyond all praise of mine, I trust, that this suggestion will not be without success; for I unhesitatingly assert,

that by the compilation of the little volume to which I allude, more practical and extensive benefit will be conferred upon the study to which he has so successfully devoted himself, than by his *Critical Inquiry*, or by Mr. Skelton's work, whilst it would act as an introduction of those publications to more affluent readers, and by references to the former of them, supply its *only* deficiency—an Index.

Mr. Fosbroke has done much in the way of giving useful compendiums, in his "*Encyclopedia of Antiquities*;" but it embraces too many objects to be of that utility upon any one, which works of the description to which I allude would undoubtedly become. Upon a similar plan might works on Costume, Monuments, Architecture, Heraldry, &c. be compiled, and if properly executed, and containing references to more enlarged information, they would be invaluable; and even if Compendiums (not skeletons) of existing County History were written in a similar manner, they would be exceedingly useful.

There is another individual, whose work though deservedly of great reputation, is too minute in its details, and of too great a price to be so useful as an abridgment of it might be rendered—I allude to Mr. Upcott's account of English Topography. If that part of its contents which would enable a person to turn at once to the best work on each County or Town, and which I contend is the most practically useful part of it, were condensed into a *small* octavo volume, it could not fail to be well received; nor would such a work interfere with the pecuniary value of the larger one. Indeed, it would rather tend to make it more generally known, and for minute particulars of any topographical work its pages could still be consulted.

Another publication which might be compiled without much difficulty, and with scarcely any other trouble than by the employment of scissors and paste, is a collection, in alphabetical arrangement, of all existing Glossaries of early English words. I am fully sensible of the almost insuperable difficulties to compiling a perfect Glossary of our language, the want of which is a positive disgrace to English Literature, and my plan would therefore merely be to combine the Glossary attached to Hearne's Robert of Gloucester, and

Peter Langtoft's *Chronicles*, Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, Ritson's *Ancient Songs*, the Percy Reliques, some part of Kennett, and perhaps also of Blount's Glossary, and other Glossaries of a similar nature, which are sometimes appended to early English Chronicles and Poetry.

This is not a time, Mr. Urban, to speak of an abridged translation of Ducange; for, however useful, I fear the prospect of its sale—that necessary consideration to publishers, but which acts as a prohibition to the advancement of historical and antiquarian research—would not justify its being attempted; but I have little doubt that the compilations to which I allude, and more particularly a collection of all such English Glossaries as have been printed, including of course an abridgment of the important one by Archdeacon Nares, if the consent of that learned gentleman could be obtained, would amply repay the publisher who would risk it; for it *must* find a place in every library.

Before I conclude, permit me to name another work of which an abridgment is much wanted—Bishop Nicolson's *Historical Library*; for how constantly is a small volume required to guide us, without the trouble of research, to the contemporary writers of different periods of our History. A few words, stating the general character of each writer, and the exact time of which he treats, would be all that is necessary, excepting, in another division, an accurate list of all Collections of Letters illustrative of English History which have appeared, arranged according to the period to which they refer. Such a catalogue would be of the utmost utility, because many of the most valuable of these Collections are (comparatively speaking) either unknown to the world in general, or of little use to the Historian and Biographer, from the want of Indexes.

Yours, &c.

G. G. G.

FLY LEAVES, No. XXXIII.

An Ancient Poem on Heraldry.

THE following stanzas may be considered one of the earliest metrical attempts to describe some of the attributes of Heraldry in our language. The original manuscript, from which it is copied, is not punctuated, but follows one of those brief chronologies, not uncommon with the scribes

of the Fifteenth Century, and entitled, "Here begynnnythe the cronycles of Sayntes and of the kynges of yngelonde," compressing such chronicles into six small quarto pages from the time of "Brute" to the "tyme Harflect was taken in the Ml.CCCCxv zere and in the same zere was y^e batel of Agyngkorte, that ys to say xxv day of the monethe of October and F was dominicall letter that zere."

To attempt to assign a date to the poem, it will probably be found later by some years than the end of the chronological table, as, upon the authority of Mark Noble's "History of the College of Arms," 4to 1804, it should appear that the Richmond Herald, mentioned in the enumeration of the sixth Stanza, was an appointment first made by Henry the Seventh.

The allusion of the author to an expedition whence "the kyng wol ouer the see goo," and attempting therefrom to excite "euery nobyl man" having "luste or corrage" to join, is curious, and considering it from the above fact, a production temp. Hen. VII. might originate in the partial assistance given to Anne Duchess of Bretagne in 1489. Another more imposing occurrence was the same king proceeding to Calais in Oct. 1492, apparently intending to wage war with France. Or, as small events have ever awakened the lay of some temporizing poet, it might originate with his leaving England in 1500 on account of the plague.

The MS. appears of the period here assigned it, though the subject seems in unison with some adventure more gaudy and gay than warlike, as that of 1520 which needed the noble "to do his kynges honor and omage" when Henry the Eighth held in France the ostentatious interview with Francis.

The unfortunate author appears to have been named "Joubard," and at the time of composing was lying under a false attaint in prison.

For lacks of conyng, alas, my tyme ys lore :
O petuusly may I wayle and complayne,
Wherfore sche hathe of me dysdayne,
I neuer ded labour to her ther fore ;
S[o] for that cause weepe y do fule sore :
Beschyng of pardon for myne offence,
My myspende tyme and thorough negligenge.

Now answer sche, in thys ful prudently ;
I am redy to hyghe and lowe, y wys,
That ys boyat' in defaughte of me,

And hathe no conyng ; but is nurturesles ;
And eury wyght had con'yng no one wolde
do a mysse,
Let euery creature, that hymselfe dothe love,
Labour for con'yng, the better schall he
prove.

But wale ys the wyghte that hathe lyberte,
Whos herte may be in quyet and reste,
And please hys god eu'ry day deuoughtley,
To here hys mazd, after hys upryste :
O, a las wreche I wrongefully am op-
preste,
In preson stronge, my wo to endure,
O cursed be my sore, and myne aduenture.

And zet in my payne a slaked ys my woe,
Wit many a ful badde syghte that dothe
me attayne
Now that the kyng wol ouer the see goo
Whereof my herte is July, Joy, and fayne :
And as to me I purpose fule and playne
Rehers thys matter after my con'yng
But I aske pardon in the begynnnyng.

And in a speciale of euery gentyl wyght,
And euerye reder that schalle on the see,
I aske pardon, for y haue lost the lyght,
Of ale makyng blynde vncon'yngly :
But as nature techythe me,
Wherfor y pray yow all of supportacion,—
To adde and mynyshe as ze seme beste to
don'e.

O master garter I humble yow be seche
Ierlonde, Claronsews, Norrey, and Ches-
ter,
Wyndesore, Rychemonde, Uncelis. O ze,
frescheate of speche,
And euery officer of armys I requyre,
As well as your namys ware wryten here,
Now gentyle Cales, and messengers alle,
Be my supporte I humble to zow calle.

For now at thys' tyme euery nobyle man',
That hathe ony luste or corrage,
Wol hym apply in alle that euer he can',
To do his kynges honor and omage :
But now con'yng hathe grete auantage.
A nobylman Armys must declare,
Or ellys in ware of conyng he ys bare.

And to my purpos now wol I retorne,
To speke of armys and the presucession',
I schal reherce, if ze wol sugiorne :
Euery nobylman schold haue intellexcion'
What brekythe armys, and makethe euery
skochoon' ;

Now lystethe wele, let nat for no sloughthe,
V thyngs ther bethe thys ys the trougthe.

Parte p' fers p' cheueron', and p' pale,
Parte p' bend, and parte p' baton ;
Be ware of Jarouns, thy p'ts be ale hale ;
Now take good heed to thy skochoon,
Of what the felde hathe domynacion' :
Wheder hit be metal, or stone precious,
Syluer, or golde, zet muste ze say thys.

In alle armyng ys but colers vij,
Wit oute metall none armys may be,

Eche one to yow y schalle hem nevyu :
The dyamounde, the sapher, the ryche
rubeu,

The emarawde, and the amatise joly ;
Syluer and golde, here they be alle,
Eche one in order, reherse hem y schalle.

Now to my metals y wole retu'n all newe :
Syluer and golde knowythe euery crea-
ture,
And why the syluer ys nobelar I schale yow
schew ;

Put syluer and golde bothe in portrature,
In baner, or ellys in coote armour,
And whan that phebz schynathe on hym
bryght,
Bothe schewit syluer, to euery mans syght.

And if ze be but halfe a myle therfro,
The golde hathe loste hys domynacion' ;
Tyl he come nere, or thow go hym to,
Then may ze know by good dyscession
That golde muste stonde vnder correccion :
The rycheeste metall that may be,
But in armys syluer ys nobelar than he.

The noble precious stone callyd the dya-
munde

In armys, blacke sabul callyd ys he ;
The woorld to seehe abought rounde
For honour can' nat hys fellow be ;
Be he neuer so fer, nother so nyze,
He keypythe hys colour all wey on',
Wher he ys moste noble of eche on'.

The Sappher blew, asure callyd be kynde,
For thys cause and many a ryche reson' ;
He ys so vertuous the nobyll men in Inde,
Abought her beddys set hem in conclu-
sion'.

To kepe her hodyes cleue fro all illusion' :
And in hys colour nexte the dyamonde,
May be seene firthyste on the grounde.

The rubeu ryche a ryal colour rede,
In armyng callyd gooldis ys he ;
Some holde hym of as grete nobyl heede,
As ys the Sapher, nay, hit may nat be :
'Tholoscan' the greke tellythe how and
why,

If ze luste to say the contrary,
Fyrste loke hys sentence yn the lapidory.

The emarawde grene, callyd in armyng
Vert, for Fraunce ys moste occupied,
And also euery crysten kyng
Hathe officers of armys that bene a lyght
That none of hem scholde be aspyet ;
But all they a corde in blasonyng,
Thoughe they be nat lyke in con'ynge.

The amatise purpul of color,
Ammerous whersoer ze do hym see,
All thes be nobyl stonyes, and of grete valor :
As in armyng thes haue muste ze,
In order as they here be ;
Zour metallis with your stones precious,
Moste nobyl prynces fyrst ordeyned hem
thus.

In euery poynte warr, pece, other turney,
In felde or skyrmysche, whether ze se,
Thow must hit lerne, hit can' nat be sayde
nay,

If ze with war avatunsyd avysed to be ;
But fyrste take of thys lytel entre,
Zour lyonys and your crosses diuerse
And as y can' y schale hem here reherse.

A lyon hole, a lyon rampande,
A lyon fretty, saltant, and syaunt
A lyon regardaunte, rewardaunt, and passant,
A lyon coppee, coppes conterchanged, and
cochaunt,

A lyons dosit, forsit, muet, and dor-
maunte,

A lyon in vmbre, a sanguyner, wit all :
A lyon couarde, alas, hit dyd be falle.

O my lordys al, ze know and haue harde say
How that Ectur', moste nobyl and famey,
The greke hym sore aproched on a day,
As dothe reherse the good clark Plenie ;
Hys nebre fro hym fled, callyd Saxeromy,
For that his marke was a lyon cowarde,
To rebuke a nobyl man' was ferde.

A lyon cowarde thus ze schall hym know,
His taylor betwene hys leggs foldythe he,
Lowryng wit hys erys, thys ys the lawe ;
Portured or paynted, whether ze hym se :
Be he neuer of so nobyl a degree
That dothe hym bere, though the harrawd
excuse,

Carnatensis dothe hym accuse.

Now to zour crossis looke ze take good kepe,
And thys argument lat passe by,
Vnto suche that argument can' seke :

A crosse hole, suscrosse, and mawtuly,
Crosse paly, fluete, pyle, and virgyle,
Crosse croslet, botony, botony pecoche, and
daunre,
Crosse checke, vnde, ingrayled, pate, and
vere.

A feur de melen, than ze haue hem all :
Zour crosses and your lyonys here they be
And if ze se hem paynted on a wall,
Or in a wyndow, playne before your yze ;
In a coot armour, though ze hit se,
Beste or byrde, be he wyld or tame
Take good kepe for thys muste be hys name.

A byrde membryd, a heste J armyd wyld,
As a lyon or beste sauge, whatsoeur he
be ;

Euery tame beste a 'pelde in a schelde,
Thus muste ze say to eehe of thys iij :
Nowe take kepe of thys poynte wysely
Your egglets and your lyon sewys ;
For in blasonyng thes be schrewys.

And if a gentylman know nat all thyng,
He may inquire of herrauds the gyse,
When he hathe a lytel entryng,
And euery day more lerne and devyse ;
Who lyst to lerne no wyght may hym dys-
vyse,

Thar for lerne to gete honowrys,
Ze that be yong and lusty in your flouwis.

Now of armys who manlyeste hath werred,
 Sythe thar the worlde was made fullest
 of worthynes ;

I say Ecture, wit hys mortall swerde,
 In whom was euery trougthe and gen-
 tylnes :

Full wysely at Troy hys domys he dyd
 dresse,

To euery man that manly durste abyde,
 Tafe hym a marke was know on euery syde.

That when hys enmyes dyd hym a sayle,
 How prudently the coude in eny wyse
 Them to ouercome in batayle

Be manhode of honde, or sotel arte de-
 vyse,

And thus armys fyrste dyd vpryse
 And if ze come of nobyl perage
 By your armys knowyn ys the lynage.

Remembyr ze nobyl men vppon the whele
 How thys prynce moste nobyl and famous
 A lytel couetousnes made hym lese hys wele :
 Be nat couetous, on poor be all way gra-
 cious,

And helpe your men that be mysse for-
 tuned thus ;

Trew or false a taynted in presonn,
 And for your loue thee wold Joubard to
 ransonn.

EV. HOOD.

MR. URBAN, *Leigh, near Bolton in
 le Moors, Nov. 6.*

PERMIT me to thank you for the insertion of my Letter, and your Correspondent CLIONAS, for his obliging answer to it. I should not have troubled you again on the subject, but that I have a wish to explain to him that my idea was not "*confined* to ancient Rolles of *Armes*." Upon reference he will see that I spoke of the value of such a publication, "particularly if accompanied with *biographical memoirs*, notices, and references."

My wish was, and is, to have a publication which should contain correct copies of the Lists of all the Knights and Nobles engaged in military services, during the interesting periods referred to. To the *Names*, I certainly should desire to be added, the *Blazon* of their armorial bearings, or as many of them as could be ascertained; and that each name should be accompanied with a short biographical *Memoir*; and a notice of, or reference to, any other work or depository, which would fur-

nish on inspection a more extended account of any of the illustrious persons so recorded.

Camden* says, "At every expedition, such as were gentlemen of blood, would repaire to the Earle Marshall, and by his authoritie take coate of armes, which were registered alwaies by officers of armes made at everie service, whereof manie yet remaine, as that of the Siege of Caer-laveroc, the Battaile of Sterling, the Siege of Calice, and divers Tournaments."

Such as these and other sources, I supposed, would give the names and arms, and the talents and acquirements of the gentleman who I hoped might undertake the editorship, and his researches would supply the biographical memoirs; with notes pointing to other works, or funds of information, for the satisfaction of individual reference.

Considering Biography a study so generally interesting, and that "memoirs of eminent men are essential materials for the composition of history, and afford us not only a pleasing amusement, but the most instructive lessons," I had not contemplated that such a publication would be attended with any risk, much less one so serious as CLIONAS apprehends.

When we cannot have all we wish, it is best to remain satisfied with what we can obtain; and I look forward with pleasure to the period when I shall see the publication of the "Roll of Agincourt" by Mr. Nicolas, and the Volume promised by Clionas, announced upon the wrapper of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c. J. R. WEETON.

A CONSTANT READER inquires at what time the celebrated Portland Vase, at the British Museum, found its way back again into the Duke of Portland's possession? The European Magazine, for June, 1786, p. 464, says, "This day [May 7], ended the sale of the curiosities belonging to the late Duchess of Portland's Museum, when the celebrated Barberini vase, or antique sepulchral urn, was purchased by a gentleman for the Duke of Marlborough, at the sum of 1020*l*. It had cost the Duchess 1300*l*."

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

West Riding.

SEATS.

" Few places of the same extent contain a greater number of Noblemen's and Gentlemen's seats than the West Riding of Yorkshire."

EARL OF HAREWOOD, Lord Lieutenant, Harewood House.

- Ackworth Grange, Richard Wilson, esq.
 ——— D'Oyley Sanders, esq.
 ——— House, John Goldsworthy, esq.
 ——— Lodge, Rev. Geo. Maddison.
 ——— Moor-top, Thomas Gee, esq.
 ——— Park, John Petyt, esq.
 ——— Villa, Thomas St. Quintin, esq.
 Aikton Hall, Sir Edm. Mark Winn, bart.
 Aldwarke Hall, Samuel Walker, esq.
 Allerton-Mauleverer, Lord Stourton.
 Alverley Grange, Bryan Wm. Darwin Cooke, esq.
 Ardsley Park House, B. Taylor, esq.
 ——— Hall, John Micklethwaite, esq.
 Armley House, Benj. Gott, esq.
 Arthington Hall, W. G. Davy, esq.
 Aston, Henry Verelet, esq.
 ——— Rev. Wm. Alderson.
 Askham House, Robt. Swann, esq.
 Attercliffe Hall, Gamaliel Milner, esq.
 Austhorpe Hall, Jos. Fields, esq.
 Austwick, Charles Ingilby, esq.
 ——— Hall, Mrs. King.
 Badsworth Hall, Jos. Scott, esq.
 Banks Hall, Samuel Thorpe, esq.
 Bannercross, Rev. W. Bagshaw.
 Barbot Hall, Col. Charles Newton.
 Barnbrough Hall, Mrs. Griffith.
 ——— Grange, Mrs. Farrer.
 Bawtry, Dow. Viscountess Galway.
 Becka Lodge, Wm. Markham, esq.
 Belle Vue, John Naylor, esq.
 Bellwood, John Harrison, esq.
 Bentham High, T. H. Johnson, esq.
 Beverley Hall, John Yorke, esq.
 Bilham House, Rev. Godfrey Wright.
 Bilton Park, Rich. Fountayne Wilson, esq.
 ——— Hall, Henry Hunter, esq.
 Birkby, Thomas Holroyd, esq.
 Bishopthorpe Palace, Abp. of York.
 Blake Hall, Mrs. Ingham.
 Bolton Abbey, Duke of Devonshire.
 ——— Hall, John Bolton, esq.
 Boroughbridge, Mrs. Lawson.
 Bowcliffe, John Smyth, esq.
 Bowling Hall, Thomas Mason, esq.
 Bramham Biggin, Sir Philip Musgrove, bt.
 ——— Park, Geo. Laue Fox, esq.
 ——— Lodge, Hon. Edw. J. Stourton.
 Bramhope Hall, Wm. Rhodes, esq.
 Bramley, John Fullarton, esq.
 Bretton Park, Thos. Rich. Beaumont, esq.
 Broomhead Hall, Jas. Rimmington, esq.
 Brotherton Hall, John Crowder, esq.
 Broughton Hall, Stephen Tempest, esq.
 Burghwallis, Hon. W. Duncombe.
 Byrom Hall, Sir John Ramsden, bart.
 GENT. MAG. November, 1826.
 Camblesforth Hall, Sir Chas. Blois, bart.
 Campsall, Rev. E. B. Frank.
 Camp's Mount, Gen. Sir John Byng, K.C.B.
 Cannon Hall, John Spencer Stanhope, esq.
 Cantley Lodge, John Childers, esq.
 Carhead, Ric. Bradley Wainman, esq.
 Carhouse, H. Cooke, esq.
 Carleton Hall, Miles Stapleton, esq.
 Carrwood, Samuel Smith, esq.
 Catharine House, Michael Stocks, esq.
 Cawthorne, Thomas West, esq.
 Chesnut Grove, George Strickland, esq.
 Chester Cotes, Samuel Wilks Waud, esq.
 Chevet, Sir William Pilkington, bart.
 Clapham Lodge, James Farrer, esq.
 Clifton House, Mrs. Susan Walker.
 Colton, Christopher Morritt, esq.
 Conduit House, Rev. Stuart Corbett, D.D.
 Conyngham House, Dr. Wm. Harrison.
 Cononley Hall, John Swires, esq.
 Cookridge Hall, Richard Wormald, esq.
 Copgrove, Thos. Duncombe, esq.
 Cottingley Bridge, C. F. Busfield, esq.
 ——— House, Mrs. Sarah Ferrand.
 Cowick Hall, Lord Viscount Downe.
 Crofton, Sir Henry Wright Wilson, bart.
 Croft House, John Atkinson, esq.
 Crook Hall, John E. Woodyear, esq.
 Crow Nest, Halifax, John Walker, esq.
 ——— Dewsbury, John Hague, esq.
 ——— Trees, Bradford, Joshua Pollard, esq.
 Cusworth, William Wrightson, esq.
 Darnal Hall, Samuel Staithforth, esq.
 Darrington, Robert Oliver, esq.
 Denby Grange, Sir J. Lister Kaye, bart.
 Denton Park, Sir Hen. Carr Ibbetson, bart.
 Dewsbury Moorside, Abraham Greenwood, esq.
 Eastbrook House, Charles Harris, esq.
 Eastwood House, Rotherham, Mrs. S. Walker.
 Elliott House, Ripon, John Elliott, esq.
 Elmsall Lodge, Charles Cholmley, esq.
 Esholt Hall, Joshua Crompton, esq.
 Eshton Hall, Matthew Wilson, esq.
 Farfield Hall, William Cunliffe, esq.
 Farnley, Edward Armitage, esq.
 ——— Hall, Hawkesworth Fawkes, esq.
 Ferham, Henry Hartop, esq.
 Fryston Hall, Mrs. Milnes.
 Field Head, H. W. Oates, esq.
 ——— House, Robert Stansfield, esq.
 Fittingley Park, John Harvey, esq.
 Firbeck Hall, John Gally Knight, esq.
 Fixby Hall, Thomas Thornhill, esq.
 Flasby Hall, Cooper Preston, esq.
 Flockton Hall, Geo. Hornington, esq.
 Frickley Hall, Ric. Kennet Dawson, esq.
 Gargrave House, John N. Coulthurst, esq.

- Gawthorpe Hall, Joseph Heaton, esq.
 Gilthwaite Hall, John Outram, esq.
 Gisburne Park, Lord Ribblesdale.
 Gledhow, Sir John Beckett, bart.
 Gledston House, Richard Roundell, esq.
 Grantley Hall, Lord Grantley.
 Grassington, Henry Brown, esq.
 Greenhead, Benj. Haigh Allen, esq.
 Greenhouse, Dr. Chorley.
 Grimston Hall, Lord Howden.
 Grove Hall, William Lee, esq.
 Haigh Hall, Robert Hodgson, esq.
 Haldenby Park, John Jackson, esq.
 Hackfall, Mrs. Laurence.
 Halstead, Mrs. Jane Foxcroft.
 Halton Place, John Yorke, esq.
 Hambleton House, Samuel Smith, esq.
 Hanlith Hall, Col. Serjeantson.
 Harden, Robert Parker, esq.
 Walter Ferraud, esq.
 Hatfield, W. Gossip, esq.
 Hatfield Hall, Francis Maud, esq.
 Haughead, Major Priestley.
 Healaugh Hall, Benjamin Brooksbank, esq.
 Heath, William Smithson, esq.
 Heaton Hall, John Wilmer Field, esq.
 Hellifield Peel, James Hamerton, esq.
 Hemsworth Hall, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart.
 Highfield, Sheffield, Geo. Woodhead, esq.
 — Greenwood, William Mitchell, esq.
 Highroyd House, Thomas Beaumont, esq.
 Hollin Hall, Henry Richard Wood, esq.
 Hooton Pagnell, St. Andrew Warde, esq.
 Hope House, Halifax, Christopher Rawson, esq.
 Horton House, Mrs. Thorpe.
 Houghton Hall, Rhodes Milnes, esq.
 Howgill, A. Wilkinson, esq.
 Howroyd, Thomas Horton, esq.
 Hushwaite, J. Bland, esq.
 Ingthorpe Grange, J. Baldwin, esq.
 Ingmanthorpe, Ric. Fountayne Wilson, esq.
 Ingmire Hall, John Upton, esq.
 Kettlethorpe Hall, Jos. Charlesworth, esq.
 Kildwick Hall, Miss Richardson Currer.
 Killingbeck, F. Walker, esq.
 Kippax Park, Thos. Davison Bland, esq.
 Kirby Hall, Ric. John Thompson, esq.
 Kirk Hammerton, William Thompson, esq.
 Kirkby Overblow, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham.
 Kirklees Hall, Sir Geo. Armitage, bart.
 Langold, John Galley Knight, esq.
 Lawkland Hall, John Ingilby, esq.
 — Green, Thomas Ingilby, esq.
 Ledston Lodge, Granville Wm. Wheeler, esq.
 Leventhorpe Hall, Thomas Ikin, esq.
 Linton Spring, William Middleton, esq.
 Little Horton, Francis Sharp Bridges, esq.
 Littlethorpe, Major Brooke, esq.
 Lofthouse Hall, Benjamin Dealtry, esq.
 — Hill, Charles Slingsby, esq.
 Longley, Adamson Parker, esq.
 Loversall, Rev. Alexander Cook.
 Low Laithes, Mrs. Smithson.
 Lupsett Hall, Daniel Gaskill, esq.
 Malham Water-House, Lord Ribblesdale.
 Maningham House, E. L. Lister, esq.
 Marsh Field, Rev. Richard Dawson.
 Melton-on-the Hill, Rich. Fountayne Wilson, esq.
 Methley Park, Earl of Mexborough.
 Mickethwaite Grange, Paul Beilby Thompson, esq.
 Middlethorpe, Dowager Lady Stourton.
 Middleton Lodge, William Middleton, esq.
 Middlewood Hall, Hon. H. Saville.
 Milnsbridge House, Joseph Armitage, esq.
 Moor House, John Maude, esq.
 Mount Pleasant, Ecclesall, Samuel Broomhead Ward, esq.
 Mowbray House, Kirkby Malzeard, Tomyns Dickins, esq.
 Myrtle Grove, Bingley, Lieut.-gen. Twiss.
 Nether Hall, Doncaster, Mrs. Copley.
 Netherside, Alexander Nowell, esq.
 Newby Hall, Lord Grantham.
 New Hall, Brightside, Ric. Swallow, esq.
 Newhill, John Naylor, esq.
 Newland Park, Sir Edw. Smith Dodsworth, bart.
 Newton Hall, Thomas Parker, esq.
 — Thos. Loddington Fairfax, esq.
 Nidd Hall, Francis Trapps, esq.
 North Deighton, John Brewin, esq.
 Northowram Hall, J. F. Dyson, esq.
 Norwood Hall, James Wheat, esq.
 Nostal Priory, Charles Winn, esq.
 Nunappleton, Sir Wm. Mordaunt Sturt Milner, bart.
 Otley Manor House, Matthew Wilson, esq.
 Oulton House, John Blaydes, esq.
 Ouston Hall, Philip Davis Cook, esq.
 Oxtan, John William Clough, esq.
 Park Lane, Hatfield, Wm. Pilkington, esq.
 — Lodge, Wm. Hepworth, esq.
 Parlington, Rich. Oliver Gascoigne, esq.
 Potterton Lodge, Edw. Wilkinson, esq.
 Pye Nest, Skircoat, H. Lees Edwards, esq.
 Ravenfield Hall, Rev. Wm. Hedges.
 Rawcliffe, Ralph Creyke, esq.
 Ribstone Hall, Sir Hen. Goodricke, bart.
 Ripley Castle, Sir W. Amcotts Ingilby, bart.
 Rose Hill, Rawmarsh, Robt. Leighton, esq.
 Royds Hall, C. Dawson, esq.
 Rudding Hall, Hon. Wm. Gordon.
 St. Ives, Edward Farrand, esq.
 Sandbeck, Earl of Scarborough.
 Sawley Hall, Mrs. Norton.
 Scarthingwell, Lord Hawke.
 Scriven Park, Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart.
 Sherwood Hall, Wm. Morritt, esq.
 Shibden Hall, late James Lister, esq.
 Shooter's Hill, J. C. Hilton, esq.
 Skelbrook, Rev. Charles Cater.
 Skellow Grange, Godfrey Higgins, esq.
 Skipton Castle, Earl of Thanet.
 Slensingford Hall, Col. Dalton.
 — Grange, John Dalton, jun. esq.
 Snydall, Thomas Hodson, esq.

Springfield House, John Mann, esq.
 Spring Wood, Huddersfield, Jos. Haigh, esq.
 Sprotbrough, Sir Joseph Copley, bart.
 Stansfield Hall, John Sutcliffe, esq.
 Stanley Hall, Benjamin Heywood, esq.
 Stapleton Park, Hon. Edw. Robt. Petre.
 Steeton Hall, William Sugden, esq.
 Stockeld Hall, Peter Middleton, esq.
 Streetthorpe Hall, George Parker, esq.
 Studley-Royal, Mrs. Laurence.
 Swillington Hall, Sir John Lowther, bart.
 Tapton Grove, Wm. Shore, esq.
 Thorne, Henry Ellison, esq.
 ——— R. Pemberton Milnes, esq.
 Thorns House, Benjamin Gaskill, esq.
 Thornton Lodge, John Horsfall, esq.
 Thorp-Arch, Wilmer Gossip, esq.
 Thorpe Lodge, Rev. Wm. J. Waddilove.
 Thribergh Park, John Fullerton, esq.
 Thundercliffe Grange, Lord Howard of Effingham.
 Thurocroft, Captain Butler.
 Thurnscoe, Charles Palmer, esq.
 Tickhill Castle, Frederick Lumley, esq.
 Todwick Grange, George Fox, esq.
 Tong Hall, John Plumbe, esq.
 Towlston Lodge, Wm. Prest, esq.

Towton Hall, Hon. Martin Bladen Hawke.
 Ulleskelf, John Shillito, esq.
 Undercliffe Hall, J. Hustler, esq.
 Wadworth, Sir George Scovell, bart.
 Walding Well, Sir Thomas White, bart.
 Walton Hall, Charles Waterton, esq.
 Warmsworth Hall, Francis Offley Edmunds, esq.
 Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam.
 ——— Castle, Fred. Vernon Wentworth, esq.
 Westbrook House, Ric. Fawcett, esq.
 Weston Hall, Wm. Vavasour, esq.
 Wharnccliffe Lodge, Lady Viscountess Ernc.
 Wheatley, Sir George Cooke, bart.
 Wighill Park, Richard York, esq.
 Winco-Bank Hall, Joseph Read, esq.
 Womersley, Lord Hawke.
 Wood Hall, Wm. Lister Fenton Scott, esq.
 ——— House, John Armitage, esq.
 Woodlands, Mrs. Waterton.
 Woodthorpe, Rev. Wm. Wood.
 ——— Hugh Parker, esq.
 Woolley Park, Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, esq.
 Worsbrough Hall, Francis Edmunds, esq.
 Wortley Hall, Lord Wharnccliffe.

Peerage. Carleton Barony to Boyle Earl of Shannon: Cowick Barony to Dawnay: Doncaster Earldom to Douglas Duke of Buccleuch: Gisburne Park, Ribblesdale of, Barony to Lister: Harewood Earldom and Barony to Lascelles: Leeds Dukedom to Osborne: Long Loftus Barony to Loftus Marquis of Ely: Markensfield Barony to Norton Lord Granley: Pomfret Earldom to Fernor: Sheffield Barony to Holroyd Earl of Sheffield: Towton Barony to Harvey-Hawke: Wharnccliffe to Jas.-Arch. Stuart-Wortley; Wortley, Mountstuart of, Barony to Marquess Bute: York, Royal Dukedom.

Members to Parliament. Aldborough 2; Boroughbridge 2; Knaresborough 2; Pontefract 2; Ripon 2; York 2; total 12.

Produce. Coal; iron-stone; lead; silver; pipe-clay; argillaceous schist; granite; copper; zinc; oxide of zinc peculiar to Malham; lime-stone. Oats; red-wheat; flax; woad; oak and ash very considerable; liquorice; Sherburn produces a particular plum, called winesour-cows.

Manufactures. Linen, worsted, sail-cloth, shalloons, calimancoes, flannels, cotton, woollen, serges, kerseymeres, wire, nails, cutlery, silver-plate and plated goods, iron, brass, white metal, white and red lead, glass.

POPULATION.

Wapentakes 9; *Market-towns* 34; *Liberties* 2; *Whole parishes* 192; *Parts of parishes* 8.—Inhabitants, *Males* 397,542; *Females* 401,815; total 799,357.

Families employed in Agriculture 31,613; in trade 108,841; in neither 21,012; total 161,466.

Baptisms, Males 110,318; Females 104,743; total 215,061.

Marriages 62,062.

Burials, Males 62,213; Females 60,768; total 122,981.

Places having not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
LEEDS, Town & Liberty }	17,584	83,796	Wakefield -	2,823	10,764	Stansfield	1,300	7,275
			Keighley -	1,877	9,223	Horton -	1,416	7,192
			Saddleworth	1,939	13,902	Ecclesfield -	1,409	7,163
SHEFFIELD	10,036	42,157	Eccleshall }	1,944	9,113	Sowerby -	1,285	6,895
Huddersfield	2,632	13,284	Bierlow }			North Oram	1,439	6,841
Bradford -	2,527	13,064	DONCASTER	1,853	8,544	Brightside }	1,435	6,615
HALIFAX -	2,844	12,628	Barnesley	1,449	8,284	Bierlow }		

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Dewsbury	1,352	6,380	Heckmondwike	531	2,579	Erringden	259	1,471
Ovenden	1,319	6,360	Horbury	539	2,475	Upper Thong	265	1,437
Pudsey	1,297	6,229	Manningham	497	2,474	Denby	277	1,412
Bingley	1,237	6,176	Yeadeu	446	2,455	Bewerley	265	1,408
North Bierley	1,150	6,070	Clackheaton	439	2,436	Carlton	264	1,396
Great & Little Gomersall	1,150	5,952	Marsden	445	2,330	Worsbrough	246	1,392
Almondbury	950	5,679	Dalton	418	2,289	Scriven	257	1,373
Bradfield	982	5,298	Barkisland	421	2,224	Emley	273	1,351
KNARESBOROUGH	1,093	5,283	Midgley	416	2,207	Farnhill	254	1,350
Elland	1,050	5,088	Kirk Heatou	411	2,186	Carton	244	1,340
Mitfield	1,020	5,041	Eccleshill	477	2,176	Barnoldwick	266	1,334
Warley	974	4,982	Handsworth	439	2,173	Shelley	254	1,329
Ossett	987	4,775	Rothwell	460	2,155	Pannall	209	1,314
Hawtharh	961	4,668	Kirk Burton	373	2,153	Ingleton	273	1,302
Idle	981	4,666	Linthwaite	413	2,127	Cumberworth	220	1,295
Stanley	948	4,620	Bentham	394	2,102	Wentworth	236	1,269
Ripon, Borough	984	4,563	High & Low Bishopside	406	2,072	Foulton	284	1,264
Heptonstall	848	4,543	Langfield	353	2,069	Brompton	243	1,263
Wadsworth	846	4,509	Lindley	439	2,040	Bierlow	276	1,265
Alverthorpe	949	4,448	Sedbergh	336	2,022	Crigglestone	276	1,265
Pontefract	958	4,447	Meltham	352	2,000	Rawmarsh	257	1,259
Liversedge	855	4,259	Shelf	398	1,998	Greasborough	271	1,252
South Ousam	860	4,256	Hatfield	424	1,948	Nether Hoyland	223	1,229
Thornton	812	4,100	Longwood	380	1,942	Dodworth	218	1,227
Selby	840	4,097	Bilton Harrogate	376	1,934	Carleton	226	1,218
Hipperholme	764	3,936	Thornhill	408	1,932	Heaton	233	1,217
Kimberworth	796	3,797	Silsden	376	1,904	Wetherby	263	1,217
Knottingly	867	3,753	Tong	388	1,893	Guisley	244	1,213
Batley	756	3,717	Lockwood	379	1,881	Cartworth	219	1,211
Clayton	726	3,609	Cowling	337	1,870	Bolton by Bowland	218	1,205
Bowling	641	3,579	Tickhill	386	1,830	Burley	192	1,200
Rotherham	433	3,548	Thornton	314	1,829	East & West Murton	236	1,199
Honley	689	3,501	Dent	383	1,782	Ripley	253	1,182
Thorne	742	3,463	Rawden	340	1,759	Bentley	241	1,171
Wooldale	710	3,445	Drighlington	367	1,719	Temple Newsam	257	1,166
Skipton	692	3,411	Wilden	338	1,711	Sherburn	234	1,144
Skircoat	681	3,323	Norland	305	1,665	Conisbrough	239	1,142
Soyland	620	3,242	Tadcaster	419	1,651	Cawood	268	1,127
Nether Hallam	677	3,200	Shipley	333	1,606	Grindleton	191	1,125
Attercliffe	749	3,172	Shitlington	319	1,635	Half Cumberworth	217	1,120
Soothill	630	3,099	Gildersome	325	1,592	Middleton	193	1,096
Otley	690	3,065	Rishworth	260	1,588	Sutton	199	1,092
Morley	640	3,031	South Crossland	325	1,583	Swinton	199	1,050
Slaithwaite	511	2,871	Ackworth	267	1,575	Hepworth	193	1,048
Horsforth	614	2,824	Addingham	373	1,570	Bawtry	206	1,027
Stainland	500	2,814	Thurlestone	299	1,524	Castleford	233	1,022
Rastrick	570	2,796	Cawthorne	293	1,518	Upper Hallam	199	1,018
Lepton	529	2,729	West Ardsley	366	1,515	Clifford	207	1,017
Baildon	546	2,679	Wike	290	1,509	Wath upon Dearn	201	1,001
Golcar	461	2,606	Settle	293	1,508	Shepley	193	1,000
Calverley	494	2,605	Methley	304	1,499			
			Rawliff	318	1,496			
			Allerton	278	1,488			

(To be continued.)

S. T.

H. G. is "inclined to think that the *Lady Mary Shelton*, inquired after by H. L. T. in Part i. p. 386, alludes rather to one of that family that married Sir John Scudamore of Home Lacy, in Herefordshire, Knt. standard bearer to her Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, than to the one noticed by your Correspondent D. A. Y. at p. 32, for July. Vide Gwillim's Heraldry, p. 88, edit. 1632.—Upon reference to Cooke Clarendon's Pedigree of Scudamore family,

A.D. 1586, she is there mentioned as 2nd wife of Sir John S. who was then living; her arms are those of the Sheltons of Norfolk, Az. a cross Or; no mention is made of her parents: the following extract is made from the register of Home Lacy—'Anno Dom. 1603, Lady Marie Scudamore, the wyffe of Sir Jhon Scudamore, Knyghte, was buried at Home Lacy the 21st day of Auguste, anno p'dicto.'

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

77. *A Description of the Deverell Barrow, opened A. D. 1825. Also a minute Account of the Kimeridge Coal-money, a most mysterious and non-descript article.* By William Augustus Miles, Esq. Imp. 8vo. pp. 58. Plates.

WE shall first speak of those remains, an account of which may be considered as properly introductory to that of the Deverell Barrow.

On the high Western road, between Whitchurch, five miles W. of Blandford, and Milbourne St. Andrew, eight miles E. of Dorchester, is an elevated down. This down commands a distant view of a ridge of chalk hills, which reaches from Studland Bay to Bindon.

"In Studland Bay is the curious relic, called the *Agglestone*, an immense iron sandstone, by computation of 400 tons weight. It is situated on the summit of a large barrow, at the base of which is a morass, except on the Western side, which is on a tongue of land, and protected by an earthwork. This stone of sacrifice, if such it had ever been, by sloping to the Westward, presents a full view of its surface; so that the ceremonies there performed might be seen by an immense population on the surrounding land. It is narrow at its base and top, and by overhanging, appears to balance this huge rock, giving the idea expressed by King in his '*Munimenta Antiqua*,' that it was an unfinished rocking stone." pp. 14, 15.

Grose observes, that the Agglestone barrow is worthy notice. But it is remarkable that this barrow coincides with the description of Apollonius Rhodius. We regret we have not the original at hand, and are obliged to quote Fawkes's translation :

"In sea-girt Tenos he the brothers slew,
And o'er their graves in heapy hillocks
threw
The crumbling mound; then with two columns
crown'd,
Erected high the death devoted ground;
And one still moves, how marvellous the
tale,
With every motion of the Northern gale."
Argonaut. b. i. v. 1671—6.

Upon these lines Bryant has the following note. "It was usual with the ancients to place one vast stone upon another for a religious memorial. The

stones thus placed, they poised so equally, that they were affected with the least external force. A breath of wind would sometimes make them vibrate. These were called Rocking Stones. Of such an one Apollonius is here speaking, as being moved by the wind, and the admiration of spectators."

Pliny calls the Druids "*Vates et Medici*," and so they certainly were. According to Ossian, the rocking stones were used for divination. "He called the grey-haired Snivan, that often sung round the circle of Loda, *when the stone of power heard his voice*, and battle turned in the field." According, also, to the same author, worship was likewise paid there. "The King of Sora is my son; he bends at the stone of my power*." We are indebted for these references to the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, which shows (vol. II. p. 922) that rocking stones are noticed in Pliny, as *Asiatic*, and have been discovered in America.

There is something very picturesque and poetical in the idea of moving rocks; and that some particular purpose was intended by these rocking stones, so that they were evidently not mere accidental curiosities of nature, is proved by their having fosses around them, and a path leading to them.

Besides, it is plain, from Apollonius, that there was among the ancients an artificial mode of constructing them, though among us they appear to be natural rocks, with the substruction cut away, till they tottered. That this stone might once have rocked, is not improbable, though time may have stopped it by decomposition of the pivot; for the path to it, with a protecting earthwork, is a circumstance which does not favour Mr. King's idea of its having been left in an *unfinished* state. That would imply the cart before the horse, the protection before there was any thing to protect.

That these rocking-stones were connected with fortresses, appears from the *Cryd Tudno* (St. Tudno's cradle),

* Oss. i. 208, ii. 42, ed. 16mo.

one of them described from Pennant in the Enc. of Antiq. II. 513. From this appellation, St. Tudno's *cradle*, we think it not improbable that the Druid placed himself upon the rock, and contrived to make it vibrate: for Symeon Stylites and the devotees who lived upon pillars, might have borrowed their superstition from such an ancient practice. The sloping position of the top we have noticed in other rocking stones, as well as the site of them upon conspicuous spots of ground, and we have not the slightest idea that this sloping position had any connexion with sacrifice. This would make them cromlechs, as well as rocking stones; and we cannot admit it, because they have distinct Welch appellations (*maen-sigls*), and we have never seen any conjunct appropriation, at least as to inference from circumstantial evidence on these subjects, the only evidence in most respects possible.

From the illuminating discoveries of Sir R. C. Hoare, we find most British settlements were accompanied with, (1) a *stone circle*, equal to the modern village church; (2) *barrows* in clusters, the British church-yards; (3) the *village fortress*, the castle or fortified manor house; (4) the *roads from village to village, between covered ways*, retained in the hollow lanes.

But we do not find rocking stones, even near Stonehenge and Abury. The only explanation which we can give is, that they were peculiar to rocky situations. Our reason for so thinking is, that according to our knowledge, the top and pedestal are not of different sorts of stone; and that there is no squaring of the stones, no appearance whatever of artificial construction, only of taking a large tower of rock, and cutting away between the upper and lower parts, till the stone became moveable, *in one direction*; for Pliny observes (as has been found) that rocking stones were never moveable, but in one direction. The misfortune is, that we are only in possession of the superstitious *rites* of the Druids. We have no *topographical statements* of the remains; and this is exactly the case with regard to the *Roman* history also. Except Pausanias, we know little of the remains of Greece, as to topographical details; and as to imperial Rome, we do not recollect any ancient *topographical* ac-

count in detail. Guides were not published in those days.

The next matter connected with these remains is the fortress annexed. Our author thus describes it:

"At a short distance N.W. from this Agglestone is a mound of earth, on the top of which appear from beneath the soil, large fragments of stone, which are of considerable size; and owing to their locality, as relating to the Agglestone, are worthy of a closer examination than I had an opportunity to make. On the ridge, or to use a more common term, the *Swine's back*, is a cluster of tumuli, which give to that spot the name of Nine Barrow Down. One of these I explored, but it contained only the burnt ashes of a young person. Proceeding Westward, the ridge abounds with earthworks, tumuli, &c. and after leading into Flower's Barrow, a fine earthen work, it ceases abruptly at Ariskmill, and then again rises to a considerable height, bearing on its summit the remains of a former city unnoticed by any historian, but of most peculiar character, being an immense tract of ground formerly inclosed by stone walls of enormous thickness, measuring on the average from fifteen to eighteen feet. It is a parallelogram in shape, and its entrance is flanked by two walls, while the bases of the towers between which stood the gate, are perfectly distinct." pp. 15, 16.

We can point out analogies to all these, in Asia or Greece, and partially in England. First, as to the *mound of earth*. It is in character the Welch *Disgwlfu*, or mound of observation for an outpost or picket, annexed to British camps; the tumulus accompanying those of the Romans, mentioned by Virgil, &c. &c. and recognized as Asiatic, in the following passage of Scripture: "From the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city," 2 Kings, c. 18, v. 8.

The occurrence of tumuli on the skirts and suburbs of a city, is too much in character with Asiatic, Egyptian, and Grecian sites of tombs, to need any specification of authorities. It is needless to mention Thebes, Jerusalem, Delphos, Telmessus, &c. &c. down to Pompeii.

The next noticeable point is the immense *tract of ground* inclosed within stone walls. This is characteristic of an Asiatic city. In those of ancient Europe, for the purpose of rendering them more easily fortified and garrisoned, the fortresses were small, castles only to protect a cultivated territory. Every male capable

of bearing arms was impressed in barbarous nations, and the extraordinary dimensions of this city point it out to have been the metropolitan fortress of a large district. The construction in the form of a parallelogram with flanking towers, and a covered gateway, reminds us of Tyrius, Mycenæ, &c.—The thickness of the walls, that the men might pass easily along them, to and fro, as well as for greater strength, is quite usual, and occurs also in the fortress annexed to *Cryd Tudno*, just mentioned. At the *Dinas* there, the wall is of prodigious thickness; and the interior contains large circular caves, the usual accompaniments of British fortresses. We wish that the area of this city had been explored.—We shall in our next proceed to the Barrow itself.

78. *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis, a Collection of scarce and curious Tracts, relating to the County and City of Gloucester, illustrative of and published during the Civil War, with an Historical Introduction, Notes, and an Appendix. Gloucester, printed for the Editor. 4to. pp. 456.*

IT is said by Holinshed that the title of Gloucester has always been an unfortunate one; four of its Earls or Dukes having come to an untimely death. The same remark may be made of the histories of the County. That of Sir Robert Atkins was a posthumous publication, and one edition was burnt; Rudder's brought upon the author very severe criticism; Bigland's is not completed; Fosbroke's *original* work procured its author no preferment; and Rudge's being merely an abridgement of Sir Robert Atkins, is considered only as a school-book.

We shall, however, take the opportunity before us, of speaking more at large concerning these works, because we shall find upon them some suggestions, in our judgment worthy public attention.

The collection of Records, published by Sir Robert Atkins, is of the same character as that given by some others, viz. a concise calendar only of some Records. What such a thing must be, is evident, from the printed calendars of the records, of which calendars, then only in MS. Sir Robert's account is merely a copy. The calendars of the Inquisitions omit the heir,

and enter into no particulars. The consequence is, that there is no genealogical clue in the descent of property, estates are confounded with manors, and lordships of fees with the possessions of the sub-tenants.

Add to this, that no authority whatever is quoted (an absurdity in a County History), so that, if any person had a necessity of searching the original record, he must first incur the enormous trouble and expence of finding the record quoted, and in what office it is deposited. When he has mastered this difficulty, the confusion of estates with the manor, and of the fees with the lands, may often lead him to wrong records. Rudder's work, and Rudge's also, are mere transcripts from Sir Robert Atkins, and of course quote no other authority. But though it is impossible for an author in all instances to give concatenated descents of property, yet it was the rule not thirty years ago, to follow the plan of Sir William Dugdale, in his *Warwickshire*, i. e. to give regular titles without breaks and interruptions, of the manorial and such other estates as could be obtained. Sir William, however, had peculiar advantages. He had been engaged in making calendars of the national records, and what was to him results of opportunity, would be to others impracticable. The Stamp Act (on account of the publication of the contents of records diminishing the number of office copies, and the scanty remuneration of the keepers of the records, who depend upon fees,) has tended to deprive the public of that free access to the records, which it is their right to claim, and which is admirably regulated in regard to the manuscripts of the British Museum. There every thing is above praise; the librarians are liberal and gentlemanly; and whoever has attended the reading room, will acknowledge with gratitude the assistance he has received from the urbanity and attention of the acting superintendant of the reading rooms.—We have thus digressed, in order to throw out a humble hope that the hint may reach Lord Colchester and Mr. Peel, through whose exertions the Record Offices also, by means of a salaried remuneration to the keepers (and the public would not feel the expence, so few are they), might be placed, as in France, upon an accessi-

79. *Chronological History and Graphic Illustrations of Christian Architecture in England; embracing a critical Inquiry into the Rise, Progress, and Perfection, of this Species of Architecture: also Eighty-six Plates of Plans, Sections, Elevations, and Views, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice and Subject, &c.* By John Britton, F.S.A. 8s. 4to. 1826.

(Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

SEVERAL years have elapsed since the appearance of Mr. Britton's "*Architectural Antiquities*," a work sealed with the approbation of the periodical critics, and countersigned by the more tardy, though more substantial, testimony of a discerning public: but, as the selection of subjects in these volumes was miscellaneous, and the accompanying essays consequently in a certain degree desultory and unconnected, a *chronological* series, with a systematic history of the Ancient Architecture of England, still remained a desideratum. It is at length, we are happy to announce, amply and satisfactorily supplied, so far at least as relates to ecclesiastical edifices, by the interesting volume now before us, which is so arranged as to form either the *fifth* volume of the preceding ones, or a distinct and complete work of itself.

The main subject is prefaced by an essay, rather more diffuse, perhaps, than strictly requisite, on the introduction and progress of Christianity in this kingdom, including the rise and fall of Monachism.

The 1st Chapter treats of the different terms which have been employed to designate the Circular and Pointed styles of architecture, with a chronological view of the various theories which have been broached, as to their dates, local origin, and ramifications.

The Circular style has given rise to comparatively little controversy, and is generally considered to have originated in a debased imitation of the Romans, introduced by the Saxons, and continued by the Normans, only more expanded in its forms, and more ornamented in its details.

The Pointed style embraces a much wider field of conjecture. Whether the epithet German, Gothic, Romanesque, Saracenic, Arabian, Italian; Norman, French, English, or simply Pointed, for each has had its advocates, is most appropriate;—whether

the Pointed arch was used from accident and necessity, before it became an object of taste; suggested by "a regular avenue of well-grown trees intermixing their branches over head;" by "applying the models and proportions of timber frame-work to building in stone;" or by the "accidental ornament" of acute points formed by intersecting arcades of semicircular arches; which country is best entitled to the honour of its invention; or whether it sprung up contemporaneously, or nearly so, in *all*; are problems which have long ineffectually exercised the ingenuity and learning of architectural Antiquaries, and never will be definitively settled, as they cannot be brought to the test of admitted facts or documentary evidence. The enquiry, is, however, a curious, and far from an uninteresting one; and the successive opinions of every writer, *seriatim*, from the sixteenth century, who have professedly written, and most of those who have incidentally touched upon it, are analyzed and canvassed by Mr. B. with candour, good temper, and ability.

The 2d Chapter is devoted to the history, progress, and characteristics of Ecclesiastical, or as Mr. B. denominates it, *Christian Architecture* in Britain. After a rapid glance at the British and Roman periods, he commences his systematic and progressive view with the Saxon and Norman styles. "One point," he observes, "which may be considered as clearly ascertained is, that the mode of building which has been termed the Saxon style, characterized by circular arches resting on short massive columns, was derived from the Romans; and this appears to be the opinion of the most accurate writers on the subject." The great uncertainty, however, that prevails respecting the *real dates* of those buildings, and parts of buildings, which have been commonly ascribed to the Saxon æra, renders it impossible to speak with complete confidence as to the existence of any edifice which may be regarded as unquestionably Saxon: many Antiquaries have confounded and blended together, without attempting to discriminate, the Saxon and Norman styles, and indeed the principal, if not the only criterion of the latter is to be found, as already hinted, in enlarged dimensions and increased ornament.

To ascertain with perfect exactness the precise period when the Pointed, or, as it has so long been improperly denominated, the Gothic style, was engrafted on, or superseded the Norman, Mr. B. ingenuously acknowledges, is perhaps impossible; yet there is abundant reason to believe it could not be later than the commencement of King Stephen's reign, or about 1165. There are instances of the *incidental* use of the Pointed arch in structures of an earlier date; but, as those variations from the Circular form were manifestly adapted to particular, local, or accidental purposes, they have only a partial bearing on the question.

The author subdivides the Pointed style of architecture and its varieties into three classes. The *first* division is called the "Lancet order," from the narrow lancet-headed arches adopted in the formation of the windows.

"In the reign of Henry the First, the massive character of Anglo-Norman architecture began to change in the form of its mouldings, capitals, and ornaments. The trefoil and the quatrefoil leaves were introduced as enrichments upon the members between the columns, and on the voussure of the arch, and those ornaments, so situated, continued to be prevalent till the reign of Edward the First, or even later. The chevron or zigzag, the billet, embattled fret, cable, and other mouldings of Saxon and Norman character, were progressively discontinued from the reign of King Stephen, till they were altogether disused, soon after that of King John. These changes were produced by the gradual progress, and at length the final ascendancy of the Pointed architecture;"

for the earliest edifices of this order are marked by a singular intermixture of, and struggle with, the preceding style. It was in the reign of Henry the Third,

"That the simplicity of Pointed architecture, as exhibited in Wells and Salisbury Cathedrals, was destined to assume a new character, and it became more graceful in its proportions, more ornamental in its details, more scientific in its principles, and more light and impressive in its effects, than at any former period; though still considerably removed from that airy and aspiring elegance which distinguished its progress through the two following centuries."

The *second* division comprehends about one hundred and five years; or from the accession of Edward the First

to that of Richard the Second; and thus includes the long reign of Edward the Third; during which, perhaps, for grace and elegance of proportion, for "richness of decoration, without exuberancy, and for scientific skillfulness of execution, the Pointed style received its greatest improvements." The epithets *pure Gothic*, *decorated English*, and *triangular-arched*, have been applied to characterize the architecture of this period; but the first is unmeaning, if not absurd; the second is applicable in a greater or less degree throughout the whole range of the Pointed order; and the latter form did not generally prevail till the reign of the third Edward, nor then exclusively. The windows of the Cathedrals and other large churches were now increased in dimensions, and displayed a remarkable change in the grace and elegance of their tracery work, which admits of a two-fold classification; the *geometrical* tracery composed of figures, as circles, trefoils, &c. worked with the same moulding, and touching only at points; and *ramified* or *flowing* tracery, branching into designs of great variety and beauty.

The *third* division of the Pointed style, commencing with the reign of Richard the Second, extends into that of Henry the Eighth, a space of about one hundred and forty years.

"There have been several appellations [Mr. B. remarks] bestowed upon this *third* and last class of Pointed architecture; viz. the highly decorated, or florid Gothic; the obtuse or depressed arched order; the Tudor style; and the perpendicular style: yet of all these names there is not one by which the characteristics of the period in question are fully and appropriately described. This remark, however, is not made in any reprehensive point of view, but only to shew the difficulty of generalization on a subject where the principles and practice of the art admitted of an almost infinite variety in the minor arrangements and details. The terms *decorated* and *florid*, as before observed, would apply to buildings of each of the three periods to which the best writers have limited the varieties of this style, and cannot therefore be considered as giving any distinct idea of the character of the third and last variation. The *obtuse-arched* and the *Tudor* style may, in a comprehensive view, be regarded as one and the same denomination, yet arches of many other kinds, independently of those struck from four centres, are to be found in buildings of the Tudor period; and depressed arches, principally of

the ogee kind, were certainly used both in tombs and monumental chapels of a much earlier era. Still it must be admitted, that in the ecclesiastical edifices belonging to the reigns of the three last of our Henries, the obtuse arch forms a very discriminative and marked feature, but with this was intermingled such a considerable change in the tracery lines of the windows, forms of the panning, &c. that Rickman, an eminent architect and writer of an useful volume on the subject, has adopted the phrase *perpendicular English* as the most appropriate or descriptive name for this class or division. Yet those words by no means convey an adequate idea of the distinguishing peculiarities of the *third period*; and probably there is not any single phrase in the entire range of our vocabulary, by which it could be successfully and distinctively denominated. Were indeed our remarks to be limited to the mullions of the windows, and the upright forms and continuity of the panning over entire surfaces, as in King's College Chapel at Cambridge, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; there would be no impropriety in calling it the *perpendicular* style; but the deviations in other respects between the third and the two former periods were so numerous, that we must still hesitate to employ an appellation so very insufficient for the purpose of satisfactory elucidation. The term *perpendicular* gives no idea of the increased expansion of the windows, nor of the gorgeous fan-like tracery of the vaultings, nor of the heraldic description of the enrichments which peculiarly distinguished this period; neither does it convey any information of the horizontal lines of the door-ways, nor of the embattled transoms of the windows, nor of the vast pendants 'towering in mid air' (which from their immense weight, would seem to be more calculated to draw down, than to support the vaults they ornament), that constituted such important features in the third division, and, in fact, combined with its other variations, render it impossible to be properly characterized by any single and particular phrase."

Though we cannot but concur in the justice of these observations, yet it appears to us highly desirable and even essential for the Topographer and County Historian to be allowed some conventional terms by which a general idea of the date of ecclesiastical edifices may be conveyed in a few words; and the purpose would, perhaps, be sufficiently answered by admitting the epithet *perpendicular*, in relation to buildings where the rectilinear tracery marks the style, and *obtuse-arched*, where that form of arch is the prominent characteristic before

the accession of Henry the Seventh, prior to which the introduction of the *Tudor arch*, as an appellative, involves an historical anachronism.

Mr. Britton enforces his opinions through every stage of his subject by ingenious and elaborate disquisitions on the architectural features of existing buildings; and he has still further elucidated the subject in the 3d Chapter, by descriptive accounts, chronologically arranged, of the numerous interesting and beautiful plates which embellish and illustrate the volume. An analytical Table of Contents is prefixed; and at the end is a valuable Appendix, consisting of, 1. An alphabetical List of Architects and Founders of Buildings in Great Britain during the Middle Ages. 2. A chronological List of ecclesiastical Edifices, pointing out the Dates, Founders, and Architects, and References to Descriptions. 3. A chronological List of architectural Monuments. 4. A List of Pulpits. 5. Fonts. 6. Stone Crosses. 7. A Glossary of Architectural Terms. 8. An Index of Reference to architectural Members and Subjects comprised in the five volumes of "*Architectural Antiquities*." 9. An alphabetical Index of the Names of Persons, Places, Terms, &c. in the present volume.

We are fully aware that Mr. Britton must have found it an arduous task to analyze and condense the scattered and opposite opinions of previous writers, and a delicate one to adjust and promulgate his own. He has shown himself anxious to avoid the imputation of being a bigotted theorist; and in describing the remaining examples of Anglo-Roman architecture, and referring them to the Christians, remarks:

"I submit my statements with all due deference and diffidence; for where there is nothing like record to guide us, we are not only involved in doubt, but too often led astray by that ignis fatuus, hypothesis."

In the subsequent classes he has judiciously selected those buildings for notice, of which the dates are known with tolerable exactness or complete certainty, and therefore the best criteria for ascertaining the relative age of other structures. Conducted on such principles, and with a single eye to the advancement of scientific truth, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this volume highly deserving of public

patronage, and a most acceptable acquisition to the amateur, the architect, and the antiquary.

In a well-written Preface, the author enters fully into the views and feelings with which he engaged in, and the obstacles which retarded the completion of the present undertaking; and offers the following, to us satisfactory, apology for an important deviation from his first announcement:

“Originally I promised to include a review, with illustrations, of Castellated and Domestic, as well as Ecclesiastical Architecture. As I proceeded with the work, it was found impracticable to effect this in any thing like a satisfactory manner; and that if it were attempted within the proposed limits, each branch must be lightly and very imperfectly elucidated. I therefore determined to forego two of the subjects, and to enter more fully and critically into the details of the third; and thereby endeavour to develop the history, and display the varied characteristics, of Christian Architecture. How far I have been successful in treating the one subject, and how far pardonable for omitting the others, must be submitted to the decision and candid interpretation of the critical reader; and he will also be enabled to determine, from what has been done, how far it would have been practicable or prudent to have attempted the comprehensive tripartite review, which the whole involved. The collection of materials I have made towards illustrating both the history and peculiar characteristics of ANCIENT CASTLES and MANSIONS, is very extensive, and has been obtained with no small degree of diligence, and at no inconsiderable expence. Nothing like justice could be done to them jointly in less compass than a volume of equal extent to the present. The subject would necessarily embrace a concise account, with illustrations, of the castrametation and military tactics of the Britons, Anglo-Romans, and Saxons; followed by histories, descriptions, and architectural illustrations, of the Castles of the Normans and English, up to the time of the Plantagenets and Tudors, when fortified or crenellated mansions were built by licence from the Crown, &c. This review would also comprise accounts of the customs, with the domestic and chivalrous manners of our ancestors: it certainly presents a theme exceedingly attractive to a man who combines the feelings of the Artist, the Historian, and the Antiquary. If the Government of the country, or one or more of its competent chartered Societies, were to patronize and aid such a work, and the extortionate public Colleges and Libraries,—always excepting the British Museum,—subscribe for copies, rather than exact them from the struggling author and

enterprising publisher, the work might be easily and promptly executed. But, with the certainty of very great expenses and labour, with the uncertainty of remuneration, a prudent and experienced author will necessarily pause ere he commences.”

We are surprised that authors of expensive publications do not more frequently protest against the Copy-right Act, and still more surprised that any one in this enlightened and liberal age should vindicate it. Absurdity and contradiction are on the face of enactments which profess “the encouragement of learning,” and compel every author to furnish to certain public Libraries eleven copies of his work, *without payment!*

It is true the copy-right is vested in him, though only for a limited term, and not in perpetuity; but is not the property of the wealthy merchant or manufacturer equally secured to him free from any other deduction than his fair contribution to the national impost? Why then is a class of persons, proverbial for poverty, to be subjected to an extra tax for the quiet enjoyment of a species of property which is more peculiarly their own, being in a certain sense of their own *creation*.

That it is highly expedient, and even essential for our Universities and chartered Literary Establishments to be provided with all useful and necessary publications, is not and cannot be denied; but the several classes of tradesmen may with equal right and propriety be called upon to contribute *gratis* to their corporeal wants, as the professional writer to supply them with mental food. If the pecuniary funds of those learned bodies are really inadequate to the gratification of their literary wants, still they can better afford to *purchase* than the other party to *give*, and they ought to blush at the degradation of being the *elemosynaries*, instead of the *patrons* of authors. If “the encouragement of learning” be indeed deemed a national blessing, and the plea of poverty on the part of our public Literary Institutions be well founded, the most obvious and just mode of meeting the exigency of the case is by an annual Parliamentary grant,—a comparatively trivial sum would be amply sufficient, and the burthen would then fall on the public at large, and not exclusively on that class which merits reward, and not *oppression*. We not only hope, but

confidently trust, that the *new* Parliament will remove this "foul blot" from the Statute book, and substitute another Act "on the broad and permanent basis of equity, liberality, and justice."

80. *A Critique on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England, demonstrating its Anti-Calvinistic Sense; to which are added, Observations on the abstract Calvinistic Doctrine of Decrees, and the natural effect, which its adoption must have, on the temper and conduct of the Professor.* By the Rev. James Rouquet, A.B. Vicar of Westharp-tree, co. Somerset. Inscribed, by permission, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. 8vo, pp. 25.

MR. ROUQUET states the question thus:

"Calvin's doctrine of Predestination is resolved (as may be established by sundry quotations) into the sole will of the Deity, both as to the elect, and as to the reprobate. As to the first, he asserts the decrees of God to be absolute, without any respect to faith in Christ, or a good life;—as to the reprobate, they by the same absolute decree are predestinated and determined to sin, and to damnation. *Calv. Inst. Lib. iii. chap. 24. sect. 14.* [How he keeps clear of making God the Author of Sin, it behoves his followers to explain. Winchester, p. 17.]"

This is a subject of such moment, that we shall enter into it somewhat at large; but we shall first express our sincere satisfaction, that the Bishop of Winchester is quoted. His "Elements of Theology" is one of those books which *must* be authoritative. It has *such* high reason and *such* high science. Party may and will controvert any thing, as weapons may be employed in mischief. But no dispassionate or unprejudiced man can regard the Bishop's work in any other light, than one as conclusive, as the Synopses of Mathematics or Algebra, if he takes Scripture for his Euclid or Grammar. But to return to Predestination and Election. The same error, in our judgment, has ensued here as in unprofessional men reading medical or law books. They know not the elementary propositions, and therefore they err. Now these elementary propositions are simply resolvable into *two* points, theological, and *one* philosophical. The theological points are these: 1. That no one text of Scripture is to be interpreted at the expence of another; if it be so, that interpretation

is erroneous; 2. The second is, that the *Elect* (as Whitty proves) means only Christians, in preference to heathens. The philosophical point is, that impartition or communication implies no diminution, no more than if one man sees, another man sees, and so forth.

After these premises to the question before us, God cannot have predestinated any man or men (conduct excepted) to either future happiness or salvation; otherwise the text, "they that have done good shall go into life everlasting, and they that have done evil, into eternal damnation," consists of words without meaning: but it was utterly unnecessary for God so to act; because, if one man became happy by predestination, another soul saved would not be less so, by participation in a common blessing, no more than he would be injured by a neighbour in cold weather sitting by the side of his fire-place. In our opinion, therefore, the case appears to be this. The Almighty, acting from foreknowledge, and having (we are shocked at the humility of the terms) affairs of Providence to conduct, fixes upon certain agents to conduct that business, but by no means excluding others, who have title to favour upon different grounds. It implies no partiality or injustice, because no injury is sustained. For instance, when St. Paul preached the Gospel, he was unquestionably a predestinated agent, for the miracle of his conversion proved it; but no reasonable man will affirm that St. Paul had any necessity for saying, that he himself might be a cast-away, if fatalism was in his favour. It is plain, that he was only predestinated to execute a certain commission, as a man is employed to build a house, because he is a person best qualified so to do. Every man, in common life, foreknows and predestinates who shall be his architect, *homme des affaires*, &c. but he, by so doing, implies no harm to others. *You that have done good shall go into life everlasting, &c.* You shall be companions of my predestinated agents, though you are not *men in office*, as they are; and you will not be injured, because you will be as well off as they are.—We again repeat our regret, at being obliged to use such humble language, upon matters of such abstruse consideration, but we could not so well explain ourselves in any other form; and also know that

every man predestinates and elects, every day of his life, and yet neither intends nor does any injury to others.

The more science is extended, the higher will be the reason to be found in Theology. That this is true, may be manifested by the works of scholars upon Divinity subjects. In our partiality it may be said, but we are satisfied that it is in reality we affirm, that the standards of Theology are written by Graduates of the English Universities; and the cause is obvious,—from the elevation of their education and consequent taste, they must either write well, or not at all. Good workmen are employed in good shops; bad ones will not do.

We now come to Mr. Rouquet, p. 11. He says, "that the article only excludes from curse and damnation those whom God hath chosen in Christ, out of mankind." *But this does not imply that He condemns others*; for here lies the mistake, if He prefers one, He condemns another, which absurd presumption of partiality is rejected by Mr. Rouquet in the following words:

"All the predestination spoken of in this article, is God's everlasting purpose, before all worlds, of bringing to eternal salvation those whom in *consistence with his covenant of mercy, He hath chosen in Christ*. These are first called, but not to the preterition and dereliction of others."

We consider it the essence of Theology, to vindicate revelation by reason. The question of Judas will occur here. We are perhaps too bold in seeing no difficulties, even in this respect. Judas, it is evident, performed no one single apostolical duty—he was an evident hanger on, for rascally purposes, as is shown by the words, "this he said, because he bore the bag," &c. His fall and his punishment were consequences of criminality and depravity—he was an infamous hypocrite, and erred from free-will alone. Any predestination of immoral conduct is out of the question, so far as regards the Almighty, for otherwise he becomes the patron of sin. Christ received him with evident foreknowledge, as appears by the last supper, and he *suffered* him to proceed, because the purposes of Providence must be effected by human agency. But that either God or Saviour (we use the term of our grandmothers, and full as good a one it is as the Redeemer, the Saviour, as

modern religious advertisers call him,) instigated him to his vile actions, would be to affirm blasphemy. He became a disciple from bad motives—bad motives produced infamous actions—and he went on till he was, in short, an absolute devil. He was virtually a murderer, a human mad dog, and ought to have been hanged by the executioner, in the same manner as a perjurer is hanged who swears away the life of another. If ten innocent people are in danger of death from one scoundrel, we think it better that the scoundrel should be dispatched instead; but Judas was *his own* executioner, and the strong reprobation of suicide which this act implies, has never, as we know, been noticed by any divine whatever. If we can draw inferences from this act, it seems to say, that self-murder, under Christianity, appertains only to the most vile of human beings; and whatever may be human charity with regard to persons, under paroxysms of disease, it is plain that Christianity, instead of considering it, as the Romans did, an heroic act, deems it only a fitting termination of extreme vice.

We cannot compliment Mr. Rouquet too much for the judgment and learning which he has displayed upon this difficult subject. The horrid effect of Calvinism upon human conduct is this. If, as Mr. Rouquet observes (p. 23), it makes 99 out of 100 think that they are predestined to be *devils*, of course they will act as *devils*; and under Calvinism Christianity becomes a curse.

81. History of Shrewsbury.

(Concluded from p. 324.)

THE Second Volume contains the Abbatial and Parochial history. It appears likely that in selecting the first monks of an abbey, some of them were singled out for skill in architecture. In the year 1083, two of the monks of the Abbey, Rainald and Frodo, began the street called Foregate, and some of the monastic offices.

It has been mooted whether marriage was universally permitted to the Clergy in the early æras. The matter is thus ably summed up by our authors:

"Doubtless, in the Saxon times, marriage was universally permitted to the parochial Clergy and secular Canons; and we

have instances of livings descending from father to son for many generations. But even in that period, the celibacy of *regulars* was very generally enforced; and upwards of thirty years before this contest between Hubert and the Monks of Shrewsbury, the Synod of Winchester had absolutely forbidden the marriage of Canons of collegiate Churches, and extremely narrowed that of the parish Priests. It required another whole century fully to effectuate this anti-social injunction." P. 21.

The term *ham*, as annexed to parts of a village, shows the spot which was first inhabited. P. 22.

The harvest ceremony of *Crying the Mare*, is explained in a more satisfactory manner than any which we have yet seen. In Domesday book is the following entry: "Hunald gave the tithe of Prestona and of Lustaford, and the tythe of his wild mares (*equarum suarum agrestium*); and upon this passage our authors make the following comment:

"That a breed of wild horses anciently existed in England, is a fact well known. The *herds* of mares spoken of in a law of the Conqueror's, which ordains the tithe of colts, were probably of this description. They are alluded to in the reign of Edward III. [for Chaucer mentions 'the fen where wild mares renne.' Reeve's Tale.], Elizabeth [see Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV.], and later. Taylor the water-poet says that, in the Highlands of Scotland, he saw only deer, wild horses, wolves, and such like creatures; and they are yet not quite extinct in some of the mountains of Wales; for a friend writes to us, that he remembers large herds on the mountainous tracts between Llanfair and Machynlleth, with their names sweeping the ground.

"This existence of wild horses is evidently recognized in an old Shropshire and Welsh custom, the elucidation of which, though somewhat digressive, will perhaps be pardoned, as it refers to a state of the country which now no longer exists.

"When a farmer has ended his reaping, and the wooden bottle is passing merrily round, the reapers form themselves into two bands, and commence the following dialogue in loud shouts, or rather in a kind of chant at the utmost pitch of their voice. First Band, *I have her, I have her, I have her*. (Every sentence is repeated three times.) Second Band, *What hast thee? what hast thee? what hast thee?* First, *a mare, a mare, a mare*. Second, *Whose is her, whose is, &c.* First, *A. B.'s* (naming their master, whose corn is all cut). Second, *Where shall we send her, &c.* First, *To C. D.'s* (naming some neighbour whose corn is still standing). And the whole con-

cludes with a joyous shout of both bands united. In the South-eastern corner of Shropshire, the ceremony is performed with a slight variation. The last few stalks of the wheat are left standing; all the reapers throw their sickles, and he who cuts it off, cries *I have her, &c.* as above, on which the rustic mirth begins; and it is practised in a manner very similar in Devonshire and Cornwall. In Devonshire and Cornwall, the word *neck* or *nack* is substituted for *mare*, and seems to be only a corruption for *nag*.

"In Shropshire, we call this custom *Crying the Mare*; and the latest farmer in the neighbourhood, whose reapers cannot therefore send her to any other person, is said to 'keep her all the winter.' This rural ceremony, which, like the other picturesque usages of a former period, is fast wearing away, evidently refers to the time when our county lying all open in common fields, and the corn consequently exposed to the depredations of the wild mares, the season at which it was secured from their ravages was a time of rejoicing, and of exulting over a tardier neighbour. That this is the true solution is further confirmed by the fact, that there is a 'crying the *sov*' sometimes observed at the end of the harvest of *pease*. In the Worthen Court rolls, 8 Hen. VI. two persons are amerced 8*d.* each, 'quia habuerunt equos suos in bladis vicinorum suorum contra penam 4*d.* ordinatam inter eos et vicinos suos (because they had their horses in their neighbours' corn)." P. 28.

This elucidation is excellent; and to the satisfactory account of wild horses, we beg to add the following, from Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII. which has escaped our authors:

"Among the Acts passed April 12, 1540, are these two enactments: *First*, that horses feeding on commons, not being of a lawful height (that is to say, not being 15 handfuls high at 2 years old), should be seized by any man for his own use. P. 524. *Secondly*, that forests, heathis, commons, &c. should be drawn once in the year, and unlikely tiths in them to be killed. Nevertheless, that horses of small height might be put where mares were not kept." P. 525.

Thus, it appears, that our ancestors, held ponies in sovereign contempt.

In p. 44, our authors say that the title of Earl was at first merely personal, and not derived, as now, from any particular place. The authority quoted for this, is "Specimens of Dugdale's Mistakes," p. 43.

We beg to observe, that the ancient *Comes* or *Earl*, was the King's locum tenens or representative (like the modern Lord Lieutenant); and that

Vice-comes merely implied the King's officer, in counties which he retained in his own hands. We shall not quote any authorities for a fact so trite. The authors of this work generally improve every subject which comes before them but in this instance, we think, they have been taken in.

It is of some importance in investigating the ruins of Abbeys, to know where to look for the sites of particular offices. Whitaker's account is factitious. Our authors place them as follows:

DORMITORY. Mostly but not always on the West side of the Cloister.

REFECTORY. Generally on the side of the Cloister, opposite to the Church, and parallel with it.

CHAPTER-HOUSE. Always on the eastern side of the Cloister.

ABBOT'S LODGING. South-east of the Church, though not invariably so. Pictures over chimney-pieces is an ancient fashion; for, adjoining to the Guest-hall of St. Alban's Abbey, was an inner parlour, having a chimney with a noble picture. P. 50.

Before the Reformation, almost the whole Sunday or fast-day was employed in the ringing of bells, as is still the case in Russia, where the length of the chiming is proportioned to the sanctity of the day. P. 67.

From p. 91, we find, that the Prior's house at Wenlock, a most interesting and curious fabrick, is nearly perfect, and inhabited. A narrow cloister, with an upper and lower ambulatory, runs along the front, communicating with all the rooms.

The bad situations, and confined room of the habitations of our ancestors, is thus explained. Speaking of an old vicarage house, our authors say:

"The higher orders were so much accustomed to be cooped up in fortresses, and all ranks to inhabit fenced cities, that a Clergyman of that age would consider himself as very amply accommodated in a spot which a cobbler in the present day would almost regard with contempt." P. 267.

So copious is the valuable matter in these instructive and interesting volumes, that we cannot pretend to give any thing like an analysis of their contents. Every thing difficult is explained in a scientific and masterly form; and curious matters, which require no elucidation, are superabundant. Judg-

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ment and taste have directed the whole compilation, and it forms an excellent model for topographical histories of towns.

82. *Cradock's Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs. Volume II.* Nichols and Son.

THIS entertaining volume, which contains the Author's Travels in France in 1783-84, and describes many parts of that extensive kingdom not frequently visited by English travellers, will be perused with pleasure by all who take any interest in the national events which produced the French Revolution; and the following apology of the venerable Author is sufficient to disarm the severity of the most malignant critic:

"There is doubtless much in this volume which might be amended, but such as it is, it has been effected with great labour and anxiety, and I shall certainly, at Eighty-five, attempt to make no future effort. By the aid of Trustees some new editions of former Tracts may possibly appear, but in my own name, to the Publick I now most respectfully desire to bid Adieu."

Mr. Cradock, it appears, possessed one of the oldest fox-coverts in Leicestershire, and was fortunate enough to be able to accommodate at his seat his friend the Duc de Lauzun; which accidental civility afterwards led to the admission of Mr. Cradock into the first circles of the kingdom of France.

The Author seems to have anticipated that some readers might think he had detailed petty occurrences, such as his accommodation and mode of living, with too much minuteness; and thus shelters himself under the following excellent remarks of his friend Dr. Johnson.

"Such diminutive observations seem to take away something from the dignity of writing, and therefore are never communicated but with hesitation, and a little fear of abasement and contempt. But it must be remembered, that life consists not of a series of illustrious actions, or elegant enjoyments; the greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures; and we are well or ill at ease, as the main spring of life glides on smoothly, or is ruffled by small obstacles and frequent interruption. The true state of every nation is the state of common life."

One material feature in the present volume is the implicit reliance which

may be placed on the Author's veracity, and in this particular his Anecdotes of the late unfortunate Queen of France deserves especial notice :

"It suited about this time the private purposes of some ambitious persons to raise many idle reports against the Queen, but I will only particularize one that was of a most malicious tendency. Her Majesty (it was said) was walking rather late at night in the Gardens of Trianon, when a Nobleman of her party, by accident trod upon a frog, and killed it, and that she instantly exclaimed, 'I wish it had been the whole French nation.' Nothing certainly could have been better invented to inflame the multitude against her, especially as they had been taught to believe that she was more partial to the interest of Germany than that of France.

"It now chanced that the Queen (who, it was supposed, had not even heard of the new report,) was solicited by the Holy Orders at Paris to walk in procession to the Cathedral to obtain rain that might ameliorate the wine-harvest. She had been offended with frequent applications for such purposes, and declared, that she should not soon again attend to their tiresome interferences ; but suddenly receiving a most beautiful gold gauze dress from England, she frankly avowed with a smile, to the Ladies about her, that had this dress but arrived sooner, she thought, she should not have rejected their earnest petition. This contemptuous speech soon got abroad, and the cause of her compliance to many gave great offence. It was now determined therefore publicly to insult her, and we heard such strong assertions of it, that with a party of friends we hired some rooms in the street leading to the Cathedral, from which we might be eye-witnesses of all that passed. Various discordant rumours incessantly arrived, and such was the distant clamour which we heard, that we began to be most seriously alarmed for her immediate safety, till, at last she herself appeared, more charming than ever we had seen her, and so far from hisses or insults, that her person reigned ; the whole air was rent with acclamations of rapture ; and nothing was even spoken of, but the beauty, the excellence, and the divine perfections of the all-enchanting Queen of France."

Nor is the following much less interesting :

"I must now mention some particular circumstances which occurred in London, relative to the meditated flight of the King and Queen, when they had justly become alarmed for their own safety at Paris. Many strenuous friends (perhaps too many) were anxiously employed in ascertaining the interests and party feelings of some of the

leading authorities in certain French cities, in case of any attempt being made for the Royal Family to escape to England. Several officers of high rank in France then occasionally resided in Pall Mall, and at their apartments frequent conferences were held, and divers consultations took place. At an early period it was made clear, that no free passage could be depended upon through Normandy. But a young Nobleman spoke positively, that his relations at Amiens were all decisively in favour of the Royal Family, and one of them was Lieutenant of Police. This information was privately and speedily conveyed to Paris. But before it arrived, the King and Queen had unfortunately made the desperate effort to reach Germany by Varennes.

"Much blame has since been attached to Mons. Goguelat, who conducted the journey, but after due examination he was fairly exculpated. The truth was, the plot was previously discovered, and at the most decisive moment all the leaders were baffled. The King had always a full reliance on the fidelity of his subjects, when they were left to themselves, but now none could be depended upon, for so many parties interfered, that all trembled for their own immediate lives. A variety of idle stories was invented as to the causes of the King's delay on the route, but they were merely circulated to degrade him, and do injury to the rest of the Royal Family. The tide of affairs seemed to have set in against them, and they appeared (however innocent) as doomed to suffer for the crimes of some of their predecessors. Every scheme, however well laid, was almost sure to fail ; and they might justly have exclaimed, in the words of the Old Friar, as written by our immortal Bard :

"A greater power than we can contradict,
Hath thwarted our intents."

Our Author spent some time at Montpellier, the climate of which does not appear to correspond with our conceived ideas of its mildness and salubrity :

"Within the last century it has been fashionable in England to give the name of Montpellier to many places, new streets, rows of houses, terraces, and gardens, where the situation has been supposed to have been at all favourable ; indeed, there seems to be something attractive in the very sound of the word Montpellier ; but the original city has rather fallen off, and is not so much frequented now, but on account of its former fame, and the assemblage of the States of Languedoc during the winter, when the noble families still maintain their old exemplary hospitality. Joseph Scaliger is known to have asserted, that if he had his choice where to end his days, of all cities in the world he should prefer Montpellier ; but

since that time, Physicians have agreed that there has been a remarkable change of climate, and from my own observation I must declare that I knew several consumptive patients who seemed to have recovered at Marseilles, and almost all relapsed again, after they had remained for some time at Montpellier."

Of our late excellent Sovereign, the following anecdote cannot but be acceptable :

"Mr. Abbé Bellasyse had the honour to be appointed by his uncle, Earl Fauconberg, to receive his late Majesty at his mansion at Cheltenham. At that time this was the only tolerable place of residence in the least suited to such an occupant; but, from natural temper, his Majesty did not suffer himself to be annoyed with small difficulties.

"Mr. Bellasyse accompanied him during his morning rides, and his Majesty could not fail to be much pleased with the urbanity of his manners. To some of his suite he expressed surprise, that, as Lord Fauconberg was a Lord of the Bedchamber, and frequently in his presence, he had never heard that he had a nephew utterly unprovided for, and in Orders; and then the mystery was explained, that Mr. Bellasyse was a Romish priest of the Catholic branch of his noble family. When afterwards taking the air about Cheltenham, his Majesty was pleased to signify to Mr. Bellasyse, 'that he by no means wished to interfere with his real principles, but should he wish to make any change,' with a smile most graciously added, 'I have not perhaps much preferment at my immediate disposal, but in such a case I will certainly take good care of you.'

"Mr. Bellasyse for a while occasionally officiated at the Romish chapel in Portugal-street, and died at Southampton,—Lord Fauconberg, in June 1815, appropriating to his own use only a small portion of that great income to which, by heirship, he was justly entitled. He was a fine scholar, a communicative man, a dignified nobleman, and to all who were nearly connected with him, a most affectionate, as well as a most disinterested friend."

Speaking of the once-splendid monument at Fontevault, and the Royal Effigies which it contained, (and which have recently been rescued, by the late Mr. Charles Stothard, from the cellars of the once celebrated Abbey, now converted to a prison, as noticed in our present volume, p. 162,) Mr. Cradock says,

"Though the negociation for introducing the Royal Statues into this country (noticed p. 266) proved unsuccessful, it is fortunate that they have been saved from destruction; and though an objection

might justly be made as to their removal from a Catholic chapel to a Protestant cathedral, yet there could be, I should think, no impropriety in their decorating, with graceful dignity, the highly ornamented Castle Palace at Windsor."

83. *Death's Doings*; in 24 Plates, designed and etched by R. Dagley, author of *Select Gems from the Antique, with Illustrations in Prose and Verse, the friendly Contributions of various Writers.* 8vo, pp. 390. Andrews.—Cole.

SUCH is the title affixed to a series of designs etched by Mr. Dagley, and further illustrated by the poetry and prose of various contributors. We are by no means persuaded that any moral lesson can be taught by an exhibition of Death in the prosopopœia of a skeleton, assisting in the carousals of the sensualist, intruding on the toilet of the beauty, or cutting short the sport and the career of the huntsman or the cricketer, or dealing fatal blows on the heroes of the prize-ring. The associations connected with such appearances are ever bordering on the ludicrous, and tend rather to merriment than to serious reflection; and as Mr. Dagley well observes, the greater part of mankind will assume the privilege of exemption from such incidental casualties as are pointed out in the course of the illustrations here exhibited, and will find a clause in their own favour.

The etchings are twenty-four in number, and exhibit considerable skill and freedom in the execution, with much of satirical talent in the design. Of course, the order of illustration has been reversed. The labours of the poet have been employed to explain the designs of the artist. This part of the volume is most unequally performed, as of necessity it must be, where the contributors are numerous, and the illustrations various. We shall endeavour to select the best.

The following lines append to the design of the Poet. In the rapture of inspiration, he is penning an ode to Immortality, and Death is extinguishing his candle.

THE POET.

Thou art vanish'd ! like the blast
Bursting from the midnight cloud ;
Like the lightning thou art past,—
Earth has seen no nobler cloud !
Now is quench'd the flashing eye,
Now is chill'd the burning brow,
All the Poet that can die ;
Homer's self is but as thou.

Thou hast Life's richest draught—

Glory, tempter of the soul!

Wild and deep thy spirit quaff'd,

There was poison in the bowl.

Then the haunting visions rose,

Spectres round thy bosom's throne.

Poet! what shall paint thy woes,

But a pencil like thine own?

Thou art vanish'd! earthly Fame,

See of what thy pomps are made!

Genius! stoop thine eye of flame,

Byron's self is but a shade!—ALFRED.

We suspect that under the disguise of Alfred we are indebted to Mr. Croly for the vigorous lines just quoted.

The next design is Death disguised as a pilgrim presenting a letter from the Holy Land; it is accompanied by another, exhibiting the King of Terrors himself, unveiled. The letter has announced the death of the lover, and the news has proved fatal to the maiden. The illustration of these designs is by L. E. L. a lady whom the injudicious praise of friends has betrayed into a life of song; but let us do justice to her present poem by a quotation:

THE SCROLL.

The maiden's cheek blush'd ruby bright,
And her heart beat quick with its own de-
light;

Again she should dwell on those vows so
dear,

Almost as if her lover was near.

Little deem'd she that letter would tell

How that true lover fought and fell

The maiden read till her cheek grew pale;

Yon drooping eye tells all the tale:

She sees her own knight's last fond prayer,

And she reads in that scroll her heart's de-
spair.

Oh! Grave, how terrible art thou

To young hearts bound in one fond vow!

Oh! human love, how vain is thy trust;

Hope! how soon art thou laid in dust.

Thou fatal pilgrim, who art thou,

As thou fling'st the black veil from thy sha-
dowy brow?

I know thee now, dark lord of the tomb,

By the pale maiden's withering bloom:

The light is gone from her glassy eye,

And her cheek is struck by Mortality;

From her parted lip there comes no breath,

For that scroll was Fate,—its bearer Death!

L. E. L.

The Artist is a clever sketch, by Pennie; nor is the Cricketer without its merit.

The following beautiful lines illus-
trate the Captive:

THE CAPTIVE.—TO DEATH.

Who treads my dungeon, wild and pale;

Or do my weary eye-balls fail?

And art thou of the shapes that swim

Across my midnight, sad and dim,

Where in one deep confusion blend

The forms of enemy and friend?

Shut out by mountain and by wave,

Or slumbering in the ancient grave.

Ha! fearful thing! I know thee now,

Thy hollow eye, thy bony brow,

I feel thy chill, sepulchral breath;

Spare me, dark King! pale Terror! Death!

Still let me, on this bed of stone,

Pour to the night the captive's groan;

Still wither in the captive's chain,—

Still struggle, hope,—in vain, in vain;

Still live the slave of others' will,

But let me live, grim spectre, still.

I faint, thy touch is on me now,

I feel no sting, no fiery throe;

My fetters fall beneath thy hand!

I see thee now before me stand,

No shape of fear! My fading eyes

Behold thee, servant of the skies;

Crowns thy bright brow the immortal

wreath,

Celestial odours round thee breathe,

Spreads on the air thy splendid plume,—

Welcome, thou Angel of the Tomb. ALFRED.

The Serenade and the Toilet are striking sketches, and appropriately illustrated; the former by L. E. L.; the latter by Mr. Gaspy, the author of the Lollards.

The Hypochondriac is a fearful yet very characteristic sketch. The Melancholy is seated in a chair, in all the paraphernalia of sickness, and with the accessories of woe about him; he is evidently dying of a diseased imagination. A Death's head affixed on six spider-like legs is emerging from the grate, and is certainly charged with the last message. The commentary on this design is a clever tale, in which Mr. Abernethy is destined to play a part.—Those who have frequented the morning levees of this gentleman, will, we think, recognize the portrait:

“He was a little portly figure, with a round, fresh-coloured, and pleasant face; and his head, which was rather large, covered with a profusion of white hair, dressed in the fashion of the close of the last century. Indeed, his entire figure and dress were those of a substantial citizen of 1790. He did not rise when I entered; but merely made a slight inclination of his head, and waved his left hand, which held his hat, raising it from his knee, on which it rested. He then fixed his eyes stedfastly upon me,

whilst I addressed my friend. After a few minutes, turning suddenly round to his patient, he abruptly inquired, 'Have you any thing more to say?' 'Tom assured him that he had not; that he fully understood his orders; 'but the pain'—"Stop!" ejaculated the little man, 'I know what you are going to say; it is all fudge. If you know my orders, follow them.' Notwithstanding this specimen of his abrupt manner, I ventured to address the Doctor; and stated, as my opinion, that my friend would benefit greatly by a change of air and scene. He again eyed me for a few seconds, and demanded, 'Are you a physician, Sir?' 'No.'—'Are you a surgeon?' 'No.'—'Then, Sir, what right have you to form an opinion on the subject?' and, without waiting for a reply, rose from his seat and left the room."

The design of the Antiquary is very clever; it is illustrated by a person signing himself 'Cheviot Tichburn,' of whom we would modestly inquire the meaning of the following lines:

"A shield of price, with rust corrosive trac'd,
The true *Aurigo* of an antique taste."

Death in the Ring is but a vulgar jest.

The Glutton and the Bacchanal are both good; the last has found an appropriate commentator in the Editor of the Literary Gazette; and the pleasures of the bottle are sung in a strain that savours of the inspiration of Burgundy.

We pass on to the sketch of Academic Honours,—Death crowning an Undergraduate with the laurel. This is most feelingly illustrated by Mr. Carrington, the author of *Dartmoor*, a poet who is justly rising to the distinction he has so fairly earned.

THE MARTYR STUDENT.

(By the Author of "*Dartmoor*.")

List not Ambition's call, for she has lur'd
To death her tens of thousands, and her voice,

Tho' sweet as the old syren's, is as false;
Won by her blandishments, the warrior seeks
The battle-field, where red Destruction waves
O'er the wild plain his banner, trampling down

The dying and the dead; on Ocean's waves
Braving the storm—the dark lee-shore—the fight—

The seaman follows her, to fall at last
In Victory's gory arms. To Learning's sons
She promises the proud degree—the praise
Of academic senates, and a name
That Fame on his imperishable scroll

Shall deeply 'grave. O, there was one who heard

Her fatal promptings—whom the Muses
And Genius yet deplores! In studies all
Immur'd, he trimm'd his solitary lamp,
And morn, unmarked, upon his pallid cheek
Oft flung her ray, ere yet the sunken eye
Reluctant closed, and sleep around his couch
Strew'd her despised poppies. Day with night
Mingled—insensibly—and night with day;
In loveliest change the seasons came—and pass'd—

Spring woke, and in her beautiful blue sky
Wander'd the lark—the merry birds beneath
Pour'd their sweet woodland poetry—the streams

Sent up their eloquent voices—all was joy
And in the breeze was life. Then Summer
gemm'd

The sward with flowers, as thickly strewn as
In heaven the countless clustering stars. By day

The grateful peasant pour'd his song,—by night
The Nightingale; he heeded not the lay
Divine of earth or sky—the voice of streams—
Sunshine and shadow—and the rich blue sky;—

Nor gales of fragrance and of life that cheer
The aching brow—resume the drooping eye—
And fire the languid pulse. On stern pursuit—

One master-passion master'd all—and Death
Smil'd only, as Consumption at his nod
Poison'd the springs of life, and flush'd the cheek

With roses that bloom only o'er the grave;
And in that eye, which once so mildly beam'd,
Kindled unnatural fires!

Yet hope sustain'd
His sinking soul, and to the high reward
Of sleepless nights and watchful days—and scorn

Of pleasure, and the stern contempt of ease,
Pointed exultingly. But Death, who loves
To blast Hope's fairest visions, and to dash
In unsuspected hour, the cup of bliss
From man's impatient lip—with horrid glance

Mark'd the young victim, as with fluttering
And beating heart, and cheek with treacherous bloom
Suffus'd, he press'd where Science up'd the
Of her high Temple.

There beneath the guise
Of Learning's proud professor, sat enthron'd
The tyrant, Death:—and as around the brow
Of that ill fated votary, he wreathed
The crown of Victory—silently he twin'd
The cypress with the laurel;—at his foot
Perish'd the 'Martyr Student!'"

But our limits prevent a further notice of this clever volume. That it may be made the useful instrument of reflection is a more probable conjecture than that it *will*. Certainly it deserves a better fate than to lie on the

tables of our drawing-room for the amusement of the idle, who perceive not the moral that lies "under the ribs of death," and whose ears are deaf to the admonitions which even in his most grotesque forms he delivers from his tongueless mouth. Almost all the mortals introduced, are perishing in the dreams of their ambition—or in the pursuit of mere animal gratification—the averted gaze of all, proves that they will not look *Death* steadily in the face. His "doings" are not within the curtain—not amongst those who are prepared for, and smile at his approach.

The Poet's eye is in frenzy rolling—the Artist's hopes are on an earthly immortality—the Lover is in the full rapture of expectation—the Maiden is preparing for the dance—the Glutton is in the midst of the feast—the Huntsman is in his leap—the Alchymist at his labour;—like the Antediluvians in their revels, "till the flood came and destroyed them all."

The subject is without limit; and should Mr. Dagley be induced to continue his labours, we take the liberty of suggesting a curtailment in the Literary department. At present it is overlaid by too elaborate a commentary, or by too many hands on the same design.

84. *Collections for a History of the ancient Family of Bland.* 4to, pp. 305.

THIS work is dedicated, in a letter of singular beauty and affection, to Michael Bland, esq. It alludes, in a very dignified strain of pious consolation, to the recent bereavement of a son of high promise, which that gentleman has sustained (see our vol. xcv. part ii. p. 187); and invites him by appropriate recollections of an ancient House, to assist in researches, which may at once enable him to indulge his affections, and by innocent employment mitigate his grief.

As the death of this amiable young man was the ostensible cause of this collection, we shall make our extract from this portion of the work:

"At the early age of between three and four months, Thomas Bland was vaccinated, as a preventive against the small pox, by an eminent medical practitioner, Mr. afterwards Dr. Rigby, of Norwich, by whom the symptoms and progress of the disease, then but of recent introduction, were carefully observed, and considered sufficiently com-

plete to warrant the expectation of its efficacy. In the beginning of the month of July, 1825, however, his friend and companion in business, Mr. Richard Martineau, whose parents had taken similar precaution for him, was seized with small pox, carelessly denominated "swine pox" by his medical attendants, when the impulse of affection could not be restrained in poor Bland, who, on visiting his friend, was much shocked at the appearance of the disorder then fell upon him, took the infection, sickened on the thirteenth day afterwards, with confluent small pox of the most malignant kind, and, after contending with the dreadful disease for nine days, became a corpse.

"With the intention of relieving his father from the cares of business, he had been placed in an ostensible situation in the Brewery, and from his commencement, he had so conducted himself, as to merit and to gain the regard and confidence of every one connected with that important establishment. His exertions in the performance of his duties were uniform and unceasing, and they were recommended by an urbanity of manner, which was the more engaging, because it did not proceed from want of spirit, but was accompanied by all that vivacity and firmness, so suited to his age. As his death was premature, it were visionary to anticipate the future success of qualities which had scarcely begun to expand, though it may be consolatory to hope, that, if extended maturity had been granted to him, he might have become as conspicuous and useful in commercial affairs, as he was amiable and beloved in a private sphere. But painful reflections hurry me to a close, —generous youth! Let costly marbles tell the woe of others—be thine the happier state to be embalmed in the fondest affections of thy parents, and in the mournful remembrance of thy friends!"

We consider the volume as a model for similar researches; it unites a persevering industry in collecting, and a skill in arranging the materials, which are but the lot of few. Of the value of genealogy there can be no question, for independently of the temporal interests which may depend upon succession rightly sustained, it is a pious duty tendered to the dead, when every other memorial may have perished; and it will ever be a useful occupation to reinforce our virtues by the recollection of those who have taught them.

As this is a volume for private distribution only, we will say no more than to invite others, who have leisure and talent, to similar researches; and we will conclude our brief notice of this work by one more extract, which may

serve to explain the labour of the pursuit, and to exhibit a pleasing specimen of the style in which it has been conducted.

"In the perusal of the following pages, the reader who is in pursuit of amusement will assuredly find many subjects introduced of a nature little calculated to inspire elegant fancy, though it is to be hoped that some will be found to engage his reflection—and before he condemns a work, of necessity dependent more upon accuracy than splendour of style, he is intreated to consider how much time is often spent in the recovery of a date, how dull is the drudgery of abstracting wills, and how intent and unwearied that mind must constantly be, which aims at confidence and correctness in genealogy. And if his expectations should not be abated by this candid confession, let him try to cull flowers from the bewildering verbosity of title deeds, and the solemn and wailing admonitions of the tomb." P. 9.

85. *The Fears of Dying annihilated by the Hope of Heaven. A Dialogue on Death. With a Vision of Future Bliss.* By John Mason, A. M. Author of "Self Knowledge," &c. &c. (never before published.) With Memoirs of the Author, and Illustrations of the Happiness of Heaven. By John Evans, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 160. Arnold.

THE Editor of this little volume, though indefatigable in his pious labours, is not one of those "ungracious pastors who shew us the rough and thorny paths to Heaven." He comfortably inculcates, by "flowery paths," the doctrine, that Christianity is a pleasant road to a future state; and that "the yoke" of our adorable Redeemer "is easy, and the burthen light."

Mr. Mason's "Dialogue on Death," now first published by Dr. Evans, is a well-written and consolatory monitor to all who are seriously alarmed by "the fear of Death," and may be read with pleasure by the sincere Christian of every denomination.

Of "the Vision of Bliss," we shall only say that it is well-intentioned, and we are glad that it is short. The Regions here delineated are such as "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive;" and are too sublime and mysterious for the description of mortal man.

Of Mr. Mason, a good memoir is given, from which some extracts shall be made:

"Mr. Mason was born at Dunmow in Essex, 1705, his father being a dissenting minister of that town. The grandfather was the Rev. John Mason, A.M. rector of Water-Stratford in Buckinghamshire. He had two sons, one of whom was in the church, whilst the other, the subject of this memoir, took up his lot amongst the dissenters. Mr. Mason, discovering an early inclination for the ministry, was educated under the Rev. John Jennings, first of Kibworth, and afterwards of Hinckley. This worthy Tutor sent forth several young men into the vineyard; and amongst the rest Dr. Philip Doddridge, of distinguished celebrity. In 1730 Mr. Mason became pastor of a congregation at Dorking in Surrey. Here he published his earliest production, a Sermon, denominated "Subjection to the higher Powers;" a loyal title, inculcating the cultivation of peace and harmony amidst the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty. In 1748 he sent forth a Tract, which was a Reply to an infidel treatise, designated 'Christianity not founded in Argument.' This was so well received, that it procured him the diploma of A.M. from the University of Edinburgh. But Mr. Mason's chief publication is his Treatise on 'Self-knowledge,' which is well known and justly appreciated. It appeared in the year 1745, and is a treasure of practical divinity. It has been translated into Welsh, and also into several of the continental languages. In July 1746, Mr. Mason quitted Dorking for Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, having a more extensive sphere of usefulness presented him. His 'Farewell Sermon' on the occasion was published. In 1754 Mr. Mason printed four volumes of Sermons, entitled, 'The Lord's Day Evening Entertainments.' They were intended as a complete set of Practical Discourses for the use of Families, urging the grand points of Christianity in a plain but striking manner, free from all distinguishing peculiarities of style and sentiment. A second edition of this work showed how highly it met the approbation of the publick. In 1758 he published 'Fifteen Discourses,' in one volume, 'devotional and practical,' for the use of families, with a Dissertation on the Jewish and Christian Church. This latter piece exhibits a profound knowledge of history, and is most conducive to religious improvement. In 1761 he again appeared from the press with two volumes—CHRISTIAN MORALS. Amidst his pastoral labours, both from the pulpit and press, Mr. Mason educated several students for the ministry. To one of them, the Rev. Mr. Stanshall, of Chertsey, he in 1759 addressed a 'Letter to a Friend upon his Entrance on the Ministerial Office;' and a more extensive tract was drawn up for the Rev. John Somerset, of Chipping Ongar, Essex; hence the 'Student and Pastor,' a work of singular

excellence and utility. Though thus engaged in theological employments, Mr. Mason did not neglect the elegancies of literature. He composed and published three *Essays*, which did credit to his taste and judgment. These were on 'the Power and Harmony of Prosaic Numbers—on the Principles of Harmony in Poetical Compositions, and on Elocution.' The last was a text book in one of our universities, and attained to pre-eminent distinction. The active and laborious life of this most excellent man was now drawing to a conclusion. A severe cold brought on a fever, which terminated his career in the zenith of his usefulness. He sustained his illness with composure and resignation. One of his last observations to a beloved relative, attendant upon him, was the comfort he derived from the recollection that he had equally divided his time between the congregations at Dorking and Cheshunt. He died Feb. 10, 1763, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Cheshunt churchyard. Over his vault is placed this brief inscription, penned with simplicity:—"Here rests all that was mortal of the late reverend, learned, and pious JOHN MASON, A.M. who was minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in this parish seventeen years. He ceased from his labours, and was called to his reward, Feb. 10, 1763, aged 58 years. 'Be followers of him who, through faith and patience, inherits the promises'."

The "Illustrations in Prose and Verse," appended to this volume, are a pleasing and useful addition to the work; particularly the beautiful lines of Mrs. Barbauld and Mrs. Jane Taylor, and the pious effusions of Mrs. Hannah More.

86. NICHOLS's *Progresses of James the First.*
Volume II.

(Continued from p. 342.)

THE next masque in this volume is that performed on Twelfth-night, 1606-7, at the first marriage of Lord Hay*, afterward Earl of Carlisle, and memorable for his splendid embassies and profuse prodigality. This was the production of "Thomas Campion, Doctor of Physicke," who, in the development of his plot, inquires, with some show of reason:

— have trees therefore
The instruments of speech and hearing more
Than th' ave of pacing? P. 114.

* Original copies of this and two other masques of the same author, both also reprinted by Mr. Nichols, each produced 10l. at the late Mr. Rhodes's sale, April 20, 1825.

and therefore conceives that he has a fair right to introduce dancing trees. Accordingly the trees dance to time and measure; then stand in ranks three by three; and afterwards descend into the earth about a yard, and split into three parts, when the Masquers appear out of the tops of them.—This Masque is the only one to which any illustrative picture has been found attached; at the back of the title is a copper-plate engraving, representing a whole-length figure in the dress of the nine masquers. It is thus described:

"The shape of their habit the picture before discovers; the stuffe was of carnation satten, layed thicke with broad silver lace, their helmets beeing made of the same stuffe."

This curious plate is copied as the frontispiece to Mr. Nichols's Second Volume. One of Dr. Campion's songs may be extracted as a favourable specimen of his versification:

Triumph now with joy and mirth!
The God of Peace hath blest our land;
We enjoy the fruites of Earth
Through favour of His bounteous hand.
We, through His most loving grace,
A King and Kingly Seed beholde;
Like a sun with lesser stars,
Or carefull shepheard to his fold.
Triumph then, and yeelde Him praise,
That gives us blest and joyfull dayes.

In June 1607 the King was entertained at Clothworkers' Hall, and became a freeman of that company; and in the following month he honoured Merchant-taylors' Hall with his presence, when Prince Henry and several of the Nobility accepted the same mark of respect. It appears that the ceremony was then commonly performed by placing a garland upon the head of the person. P. 141.—This practice is perhaps still retained in some Companies, on the person of a Master elect.

The National Anthem, God save the King, and the musical Grace, *Non nobis, Domine*, have been confidently asserted to have been composed for the Merchant-taylors' banquet. This idea was suggested in an octavo volume, entitled, "An account of the National Anthem God save the King," which was published in 1822, by Mr. Clark, Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapels Royal. This author endeavoured to prove, that the words of *Non nobis, Domine!* were taken from the first

Collect for the Gunpowder-treason Day, and that the words of 'God save the King!' alluded to the same event, being written by Ben Jonson, and the music composed by Dr. John Bull. And if, indeed, Mr. Clark could have satisfied his readers that 'God save the King!' was first produced on the occasion in question, little doubt would have remained respecting the identity of either the Poet or Composer. The following minutes of the Court of the Merchant-taylors' Company will explain this our assertion:

"Whereas the Company are informed that the King's most excellent Majesty, with our gracious Queen and the noble Prince, and divers honourable Lords and others, determine to dyne at our Hall on th'election of M'r and Wardens; therefore this meeting was appointed to advise and consult howe every thing may be performed for the reputac'on and credit of the Company, and to give his Majesty best lykeing and contentment, &c. &c. And Sir John Swynnerton is entreated to conferr with Mr. *Beniamyn Johnson* the Poet, about a Speech to be made to welcome his Majesty, and for Musique and other inventions, which may give liking and delight to his Majesty; by reason that the Company doubt that their Scholemaster and Schollers be not acquainted with suche kind of Entertaynements."

The following particulars are also taken from the Company's Records:

"At the upper end of the Hall there was set a chair of Estate, where his Majesty sat and viewed the Hall; and a very proper child, well spoken, being clothed like an Angel of gladness, with a taper of frankincense burning in his hand, delivered a short Speech, containing 18 verses, devised by Mr. Ben Jonson, which pleased his Majesty marvelously well; and upon either side of the Hall, in the windows near the upper end, were galleries or seats, made for music, in either of which were seven singular choice musicians playing on their lutes, and in the ship, which did hang aloft in the Hall, three rare men, and very skilful, who song to his Majesty; and over the King, sonnets and loude musique, wheriu it is to be remembered, that the multitude and noyse was so great, that the lutes nor songs could hardly be heard or understood. And then his Majesty went up into the King's chamber, where he dined alone at a table which was provided only for his Majesty and the Queen (but the Queen came not), in which chamber were placed a very rich pair of organs, whereupon Mr. *John Bull*, Doctor of Music, and a Brother of this Company, did play all the dinner-time: and Mr. Na-

thaniel Gyles, Master of the Children of the King's Chapel, together with Dr. Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, Leonard Davis, Sub-dean; and divers synging-men, Robert Stone, William Byrde, Richard Granwell, Crie. Sharpe, Edmund Browne, Thos. Woodson, Henrie Eveseede, Robert Allison, Jo. Hewlett, Richard Plumley, Thos. Goold, William Laws, Elway Bevin, and Orlando Gibbons, Gen. extraordinary, and the Children of the said Chapel, did sing melodious songs at the said dinner; after all which his Majesty came down to the Great Hall, and, sitting in his chair of Estate, did hear a melodious Song of Farewell, by the three rare men in the shippe, being apparelled in watchet silk, like seamen; which song so pleased his Majesty, that he caused the same to be sung three times over."

And again, in the account which Howes, the continuator of Stowe's Chronicle, gives of the Feast:

"There was also in the Hall, the musique of the City; and in the upper-chamber the Children of his Majesty's Chappell song a Grace [supposed to be 'Non nobis, Domine,'] at the King's table, and also, whilst the King sat at dinner, John Bull, Doctor of Musique, one of the Organists of his Majesty's Chappell-royal, and free of the Merchant-taylors', being in a Citizen's gown, cappe, and hood, played most excellent melody upon a small pair of organs, placed there for that purpose onely."

It seems then, by these extracts, that all the poetry written for this occasion, was produced by Ben Jonson; and it may also be concluded, that any new musical composition was by Dr. Bull. But Mr. Clark had no additional argument to back these circumstances, excepting that among the contents of a music-book of Dr. Bull's, which were printed in Ward's Gresham Professors, occurred a composition, entitled, "God save the Kinge." This, to be sure, gave a specious colouring to his conjecture, but the original music-book coming into the possession of the variously-learned Dr. Kitchiner, he has informed the world that the composition is a long voluntary for the organ, no more like the National Anthem "than a frog is to an ox;" giving at the same time to old Sylvanus Urban the honour of having published in October 1745, the first known copy of "God save our Lord the King, a new Song*."

* See an extract from the preface to Dr. Kitchiner's "Loyal and National Songs of England," quoted in vol. xcv. i. 206.

The claim of 'God save the King!' for this early origin having been thus overthrown, that of 'Non nobis, Domine!' (to which Mr. Nichols has given too much encouragement,) may certainly be regarded with proportionate incredulity; for, though the words are, as Mr. Clark says, to be found in the first Collect for the Gunpowder-treason service, yet they are not the composition of the author of that Collect, but, as Mr. Clark should have brought into consideration, quoted from the first verse of the 115th Psalm. Indeed, no other argument of Mr. Clark's remains unanswered, but his assertion (p. 63 of his work) that the Grace was composed by William Byrde, one of the "synging-men" mentioned in the preceding extract; and for that assertion no authority is given.

Had Jonson's poetical speech and songs been preserved, this interesting hypothesis would never have suggested itself. They have never appeared in any edition of his works; but, as that learned Poet was notoriously careless of the fate of his productions, some of which have been recovered by mere accident, it is not impossible that copies may still remain undiscovered, either among the records of the Merchant-tailors' Company or elsewhere. Mr. Nichols has printed from "The Crown Garland of Golden Roses gathered out of England's Royal Garden," (an old collection of Songs printed in 1692,) "A delightful Song of the Four famous Feasts of England; one of them ordained by King Henry the Seventh to the honour of Merchant-tailors, shewing how seven Kings have been made free of that Company, and how, lastly, it was graced with the renowned Prince [Henry] of Great Britain." But this is clearly no production of the learned Ben. It was, we imagine, the offspring of one of the civic laureates—probably Anthony Munday, or perhaps Thomas Middleton, or "poor old Vennor."

We must now leave the entertainment at Merchant-taylor's hall, but, with reference to the presumed connection between the Gunpowder-treason and the Grace and Anthem, will make one further observation:

"It appears, by the following extract from the Records of this very loyal Company, that great precaution and care was taken, before his Majesty's Visit, in pro-

ceedings somewhat similar to those which discovered the Powder Plot:

"Also our Master and Wardens are instructed to cause discreet men to make special search in and about the house and Hall, and all the rooms adjoining, to prevent all villany and danger, from all which we do most humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and defend his Majesty. God save the King!"

This, to be sure, evinces unusual precaution; but we do not agree that the recurrence of a *Powder-plot* was dreaded. We prefer supposing that, if the resolutions of the careful Citizens had relation to any recent occurrence, it was rather to the rumour of the King's assassination at Oking, of which Mr. Nichols has given some very curious and interesting particulars under the date of 1605-6.

In one of the many interesting letters of Mr. Chamberlain, occurs (p. 162) the following passage relative to Ben Jonson's *Masque of Beauty*, and another expensive custom of the Christmas at Court:

"The shew is put off till Sunday, by reason all things are not ready. Whatsoever the devise may be, and what success they may have in their dancing, yet you should be sure to have seen great riches in jewels, when one Lady, and that under a Baroness, is said to be furnished for better than a hundred thousand pounds; and the Lady Arabella goes beyond her, and the Queen must not come behind.—On the Twelfth-eve there was great golden play at Court. No Gamester admitted that brought not 300*l.* at least. Montgomery played the King's money, and won him 750*l.* which he had for his labour. The Lord Montegle lost the Queen 400*l.* Sir Robert Cary, for the Prince, 300*l.*; and the Earl of Salisbury 300*l.*; the Lord Buckhurst 500*l.*; *et sic de cæteris*. So that I heard of no winner but the King and Sir Francis Wolley, who got above 800*l.* The King went a hawking-journey yesterday to Theobalds, and returns to-morrow."

In July 1608, Mr. Chamberlain "went with my Lady Fanshaw and other good company, to visit *Cope Castle* at Kensington. We had the honour to see all, but touch nothing, not so much as a cherry, which are *charity* preserved for the Queen's coming." *Cope Castle* was the noble mansion then very recently built by Sir Walter Cope, which, descending with his heiress to the Earl of Holland, has ever since been called *Holland House*.

In p. 203 we find an original letter of the King's, which, for its singu-

larity, we cannot forbear extracting. It was written on an anniversary of the Gowry Conspiracy, and addressed from Bletsne, the seat of Lord St. John, where his Majesty was in Progress, to the newly made Lord Treasurer, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury:

"MY LITTILL BEAGILL*; Ye and youre fellowis thaire are so proude nou that ye have gottin the gyding againe of a Feminine Courte in the olde fashon, as I know not hou to deale with you; ye sitte at youre case and directis all; the newis from all the pairtis of the worlde comes to you in youre chamber, the King's owin resolutions dependis upon youre posting dispatches, and quhen ye list ye can (sitting on youre beddesydes) with one call or quibling in youre fist make him to poste nichte and daye till he come to yeure presence. Uell, I know Suffoke is marielt†, and hath also his handis full nou in harbouring that great littell proude man that comes in his chaire; but for youre pairt, maister IO, quho is wanton and uyfeles [wifeless], I can not but be ialous of youre greatnes with my uyfe; but most of all ame I suspicious of 3, quho is so luitellie fallen in acquaintance with my uyfe, for besydes that the verrie number of 3 is uell lyked of by ueomen, his face is so amiabill as it is able to intyse, and his fortune hath ever bene to be great with Shosantis; but his pairt is foule in this, that, never having taken a uyfe to himself in his youth, he can not nou be content with his graye haires to forebare ane other mannis uyfe. But, for expiation of this sinne, I hoape that ye have all three with the rest of youre societie taken this daye ane eucharistlike cuppe of thankfulness for the occasion quibliche fell out at a tyme quhen ye durst not avou me. And heir hath bene this daye kept the Feaste of King James' deliverie at *Saint Jonstoune*‡, in *Saint Jon's house*. All other maitters I referre to the old knave the bearar's reporte. And so faire ye uell.

In p. 187 is an Epithalamium; which confers much honour on Jonson's poetical talents. It is, however, as every thing else of the kind, far beneath the fine translation in Nott's *Catullus*.

It is well-known, that the Nobility engaged persons in London to send them letters of news; and it appears that the worthies so employed made no hesitation whatever to overhear private conversations from concealed places, where the parties were of consequence and occupied in business of moment. See p. 195.

The universality of lath and plaister buildings, is shown by the order that every householder at Northampton shall, against the King's coming, "cause their howses to be painted or coloured with colours called white and blacke" (p. 205),—the fashion still used in Cheshire, a county famous for very curious old houses of the kind.

87. *The Literary Souvenir for 1827.* Edited by Alaric A. Watts.

IN our *Literary Intelligence* for September, p. 255, we announced that this favourite Annual would be continued under the most promising auspices. Our hopes are realised to the fullest extent. The beauty of its embellishments has never been exceeded by any similar publication. The Portrait of Lord Byron is full of interest, and is charmingly engraved by Engleheart; as is the Girl in a Florentine Costume, by C. Heath, from a painting by Howard. Other single figures are, A Spanish Lady, The Contadina, and Rosalie, all well engraved by Robinson, Mitchell, and Finden. Cupid and Psyche, painted by W. E. West, and engraved by Humphrys, is quite a gem. In Auld Robin Gray, by Romney, from a painting by Farrier, the story is admirably told. But the three most interesting plates still remain to be described; they may be enumerated in the following order of merit. A wonderfully elaborate picture on the subject

* "This was a familiar, and, in the Royal Huntsman's ideas, an affectionate appellative, by which he constantly addressed the Earl of Salisbury. It is supposed to have originated from his unshapely figure, and from the intelligence he was enabled to procure by means of the agents he employed in the different Courts of Europe. In the same style James afterwards called the Duke of Buckingham his 'dog Steenie,' and that Favourite always, in his letters to the King, subscribed himself as such. In the latter case the Queen also used the same language. That these *soubriquets* were well known to the Court, appears from the Earl of Worcester's Letter in vol. I. p. 498."

† "The Earl had many years been married to his second wife, so famous for her rapacity."

‡ "*St. John's Town* is the ancient name of Perth (the scene of the Gowry Conspiracy), so called from the principal Church."

of Alexander and Diogenes, engraved by Finden, from a splendid drawing by J. Martin, the painter of Belshazzar's Feast. This Plate, its miniature size considered, is one of the most successful efforts we have ever seen. Goodrich Castle on the Wye, engraved by Finden, from a very pleasing drawing of Copley Fielding. Buckfastleigh Abbey, engraved by Wallis, from a masterly drawing by Turner.

The Literary department of the work contains upwards of 100 articles in prose and verse, contributed by more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day; among whom are the Poet Laureate, Campbell, Coleridge, Montgomery, Bowles, Hogg, Barry Cornwall, Præd, Sotheby, Clare, Washington Irving, Mr. Alaric Watts (the Editor of the work), &c. &c.

Many of the Prose articles have great merit. Did our limits permit, we should gladly have extracted the sketch of the Contented French Gentleman, by Geoffrey Crayon; which is in his happiest manner. The transition from poverty and content, to riches and misery, is admirable.

The poetical articles are extremely numerous, and generally of considerable merit. From these we shall extract two Sonnets, on the Busts of Milton, in Youth and Age, at Stourhead, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

I.—IN YOUTH.

MILTON, our noblest poet, in the grace
Of youth, in those fair eyes and clustering hair,
That brow, untouch'd by one faint line of care,
To mar its openness, we seem to trace
The front of the first lord of human race,
'Mid thy own Paradise pourtray'd so fair,
Ere Sin or Sorrow scath'd it:—such the air
Which characters thy youth. Shall Time
efface

These lineaments, as crowding cares assail?
It is the lot of fall'n humanity.

What boots it? Armed in adamant mail
Th' unconquerable mind, and genius high,
Right onward hold their way through weal
or woe,

Or whether life's brief lot be high or low.

II.—IN AGE.

AND "art thou He," now "fall'n on evil
days,"

And changed indeed? Yet what does this
sunk cheek,

These thinner locks, and that calm forehead,
speak?

A spirit reckless of man's blame or praise,—

A spirit—when thine eyes to the noon's blaze

Their dark orbs roll in vain—in sufferance
meek,

As in the sight of God, intent to seek,
'Mid solitude, or age, or through the ways
Of hard adversity, the approving look
Of its Great Master; while the conscious
pride

Of wisdom, patient, and content to brook
All ills, to that sole Master's task applied,—
Still show, before high Heav'n, the unalter'd
mind, [blind,
Milton, though thou art poor, and old, and

Our readers will thank us for laying
before them the following charmingly
affectionate lines by the Editor, Mr.
Alaric Watts.

THE GREY HAIR.

COME, let me pluck that silver hair

Which 'mid thy clustering curls I see:
The withering type of Time or Care
Hath nothing, sure, to do with thee!

Years have not yet impaired the grace
'That charmed me once, that chains me now;
And Envy's self, love, cannot trace
One wrinkle on thy placid brow!

Thy features have not lost the bloom
That brighten'd them when first we met;
No:—rays of softest light illumine
Thy unambitious beauty yet!

And if the passing clouds of Care
Have cast their shadows o'er thy face,
They have but left, triumphant, there
A holier charin—more witching grace.

And if thy voice hath sunk a tone,
And sounds more sadly than of yore,
It hath a sweetness, all its own,
Methinks I never mark'd before!

Thus, young and fair, and happy too—
If bliss indeed may here be won—
In spite of all that Care can do;
In spite of all that Time hath done;

Is yon white hair a boon of love,
To thee in mildest mercy given?

A sign, a token from above,
To lead thy thoughts from earth to heaven?

To speak to thee of life's decay;
Of beauty hastening to the tomb;
Of hopes that cannot fade away;
Of joys that never lose their bloom?

Or springs the line of timeless snow
With those dark glossy locks entwined,
'Mid Youth's and Beauty's morning glow,
To emblem thy maturer mind?—

It does—it does:—then let it stay;
Even Wisdom's self were welcome now;
Who'd wish her soberer tints away,
When thus they beam from Beauty's brow?

88. We have received two ably written pamphlets on the subject of the North-west Passage. The one is entitled, "*The Impracticability of a North-west Passage for*

Ships impartially considered," and was originally published in 1824, as an answer to the confident statements of a Quarterly Reviewer, who represented the enterprise as "of no difficult execution," and merely "the business of three months out and home!" The Author has shown the fallacy of the Reviewer's reasoning, and contends that, although there may be a passage "for water and fish," there will be none for shipping.—The other pamphlet is, "*A Letter addressed to John Barrow, Esq. F.R.S. on the late extraordinary Hyperborean Discoveries*;" also written in reply to a recent article of the same Reviewer, whose chief

arguments for the practicability of this passage, are founded on the idea of a "circumvolving current from West to East." The writer has very cleverly exposed the gratuitous assumptions of the Quarterly Reviewer, who pretends to be the *oracle* on all matters of Arctic inquiry. "A volume (says the Author of this pamphlet) might be filled with the absurdities, inconsistencies, and self-contradictions of the Reviewer. Indeed, some of them are so gross, that it is hard to say whether his own ignorance of his subject, his boldness, or his apparent thorough contempt for the memories and understandings of his readers, is the greatest."

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

Some useful regulations for the examination of candidates for Writerships in the East India Company's service, have been prepared by the Court of Directors, and forwarded to the Vice-chancellor. In these regulations it is proposed that two examiners should be appointed from the University of Cambridge by the Vice-chancellor and Regius Professors, with an annual stipend of 80*l.* one of them to be annually replaced. Candidates for admission to the Civil Service, who have not resided at the College of Haileybury, will be examined in the Greek Testament, and in some of the works of the following Greek Authors, viz. Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes, or in the Greek Plays; also in some of the works of the following Latin Authors, viz. Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, and Juvenal, which part of the examination will include collateral reading in Ancient History, Geography, and Philosophy. They will also be examined in Mathematics, including the four first and sixth Books of Euclid, Algebra, Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Mechanics—in Modern History, principally taken from Russell's 'Modern Europe,' and in 'Paley's Evidences of Christianity.'

Nov. 10. The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year is—"The proofs of General Judgment to come, and the advantages of the knowledge revealed to mankind concerning it."

GLASGOW.

Dr. Fellows, of Reigate, Surrey, residuary legatee of the late Baron Masseres, with the view to encouragement of science, proposes to give, this season, 50*l.*, with a gold medal, for the best Essay on Comets, and 25*l.* for the next in merit, to be composed by those candidates who have finished their philosophical studies at the University of Glasgow, within the last twelve years: also 30*l.* with a gold medal, and 20*l.*, with a silver medal, to be awarded to the highest, and to the

next in proficiency, of the students of the Natural Philosophical class of at least a year's standing.

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Among the serious inconveniences—indeed losses which the public sustain from the present oppressive and injudicious enactment of *presenting* eleven copies, of all published books, to certain public and private libraries, we have to record two works which consist only of a series of Engravings without any letter-press, and which are thus published to obviate this *literary Tar*. "*Illustrations of the Pavillion at Brighton*," is one of them, an expensive production of several prints, beautifully drawn, engraved, and coloured, but without one line of historical or descriptive information accompanying them. Thus the stranger and foreigner, when viewing the prints, may fancy them the chimeras of the architect's and painter's fancy; he cannot believe them to be representations of a building in England—the *country palace* of its monarch—an edifice adapted for a King and his Court to live, and eat and drink in. Should he be told this is the fact—that it has been crowded with Princes, Lords, and Ladies—that it has cost the public many thousands of pounds—and is *now deserted*, he will be more than commonly inquisitive to learn something of its history—when and by whom it was designed, built, and fitted up,—what artists have been employed to adorn its walls—why and for what reason it was made to emulate a Chinese Pagoda, a Turkish Seraglio, a Mosque, &c. &c. On this, and on all other points, he is left to ruminate, and probably draw erroneous conclusions; for no information is afforded. We are credibly informed that the King's Architect, who has published these prints, was induced to omit letter-press, to save himself from presenting Eleven Copies of a Twenty Guinea Volume to certain establishments, from which he never did, nor was ever likely to derive any advantage, and who, indeed,

ought rather to encourage than oppress literature.

The other publication we allude to, is Robson's "Picturesque Views of all the English Cities," one number of which has made its appearance, and from this specimen we anticipate a very interesting and beautiful series of Engravings. In the accompanying prospectus, the Editor, who has been a staunch and zealous defender of the "Rights of Literature," says, "The reader will see that it is not proposed to give letter-press with these Plates. Historical and Descriptive Accounts of all the Cities, *treated and illustrated in a novel style*, will be published; but this will form a separate and distinct work, in order to obviate the very *unjust, oppressive, and vexatious tax*, of giving eleven Copies of an expensive series of Illustrations, to public and wealthy Institutions, which ought to *encourage Art* as well as Literature, and not extort their productions from the meritorious and often ill-requited Artist and Author." Accompanying this Number, is an eloquent Address by the Editor, on the recent state of affairs, with allusions to their effects on Artists and Authors; also, remarks on the characteristic features of English Cities, &c.

Ready for Publication.

Three Letters, humbly submitted to the consideration of the Lord Archbishop of Cashel, on the recent Apocryphal publications of his Grace, and on the Annotations accompanying them. By the Rev. JOHN APLE, Curate of Stonegrave.

No. III. and IV. of Views of Ancient Buildings in the Town and County of Leicester. Drawn from Nature, and on Stone. By JOHN FLOWER. One more Number is in preparation.

The Chronicle of London Bridge, comprising a complete History of that Ancient Edifice, from its earliest mention in the English Annals, down to the commencement of the new Structure, in 1825.

The Policy of the Roman Catholic Question discussed, in a Letter to the Right Hon. W. C. Plunket. By G. MILLER, D.D.

The Iniquity of the Landholders, the Mistakes of the Farmers, and the Folly and mischievous consequences of the unaccountable Apathy manifested by all the other classes of the Community, in regard to the Corn Laws.

Sketches from Life. By the Rev. T. C. BOONE.

The Second Volume of the History of the late War in Spain and Portugal. By ROBERT SOUTHEY; who will also publish a Series of Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society.

Recollections of Ceylon, including Descriptions of the Pearl Fisheries and Elephant Hunt, and a Journal of a Tour by Land round the Island. By an Officer.

Manuscript Gleanings, and Literary Scrap-Book; being an Album for the purpose of entering and preserving all Literary Gleanings, &c.

Greek Exercises; or, an Introduction to Greek Composition; so arranged as to lead the Student from the elements of Grammar to the higher parts of Syntax. By the Rev. F. VALPY, M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb.

Origines; or, Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities. By the Right Hon. Sir W. DRUMMOND.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes; containing copious Critical, Philological, and Explanatory Notes in English from the most eminent Critics and Interpreters, &c. By the Rev. E. VALPY, B.D.

The Heart; with Odes and other Poems. By PERCY ROLLE.

Lectures on the Pleasures of Religion, addressed particularly to young Persons. By HENRY FORSTER BURDER.

Whims and Oddities in Prose and Verse; with Forty original Designs. By T. HOOD, one of the Authors of Odes and Addresses to Great People.

Elements of Arithmetic, on a plan entirely new, adapted for Families and preparatory Schools, and illustrated by Cuts. By INGRAM COBBIN, A.M. author of "Elements of English Grammar," &c.

Lhomond's Elements of French Grammar, illustrated with Woodcuts. Translated from the French, by RUTTON MORRIS.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. E. H. Barker, the learned and accurate Editor of Stephens's Thesaurus, has printed for private circulation, a Letter, addressed to Charles Butler, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, under the title of "The Claims of Sir Philip Francis to the Authorship of Junius, disproved by impartial Inquiry."

An Inquiry into the Expediency of Introducing a Theological Faculty into the System of the University of London. By the Rev. F. A. COX, LL.D. Honorary Secretary to the Council.

An Account of Public Charities, digested from the Reports of the Commissioners on Charitable Foundations; with Notes and Comments. By the Editor of "The Cabinet Lawyer."

A Guide to the Study of History. By ISAAC TAYLOR, jun. Author of "Elements of Thought."

Selections from the Works of Bishop Hopkins. By the Rev. Dr. WILSON.

The Female Missionary Advocate, a Poem. Historiettes, or Tales of Continental Life. By the Author of "The English in Italy."

No. IX. of the Zoological Journal, comprising papers in every branch of Zoology, and "Some Account of the Life and Writings, and Contributions to Science, of the late Sir T. Stamford Raffles, knt. F.R.S. and S.A." &c.

Conway Papers, from the Collection of the Marquess of Hertford, arranged, in five octavo vols. by the Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Life and Times of Nollekins, the celebrated Sculptor. By Mr. SMITH, of the British Museum, the Author of "Antiquities of London and Westminster."

A comprehensive and systematic Display, Theoretical and Practical, of the Steam Engine. By Dr. BIRKBECK.

Papers and Collections of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. some time Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lyrics of the Heart, with other Poems. By Mr. A. A. WATTS.

Life of Grotius, and a succinct Account of the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of the Netherlands. Also, a Second Volume of Reminiscences, with a Correspondence between the late Dr. Parr and the Author. By CHARLES BUTLER.

The Plays of Ford, chronologically arranged, and the Text carefully collated and restored. With occasional Notes, and Biographical and Critical Essay, in 2 vols. 8vo. By WILLIAM GIFFORD.

Travels in the Hedjaz, and Description of the Manners and Customs of the Bedouin Arabs, 2 vols. 4to. By the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT.

Noticias Secretas de America.—The Secret Report on South America, made to the King of Spain, by Don Antonio De Ulloa and Don Jorge Juan, in the original Spanish. Edited, with illustrative Notes, by DAVID BARRY, esq.

Voyages of Discovery, undertaken to complete the Survey of the Western Coast of New Holland, between the Years 1817 and 1822. By PHILIP PARKER KING, R. N.

Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822; comprehending an Account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of the Ancient Cities composing the Pentapolis, and other various existing Remains. By Capt. F. W. BEECHY, R. N., and H. W. BELCHY, esq.

A Sketch of the present State of the Island of Sardinia, with numerous Plates by Finden. By Captain W. H. SMYTH, R. N. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c.

An unique Edition, of which only 250 copies are printing, in one vol. folio, of *The Georgics of Virgil, with Translations into Six Languages:—English, by William Sotheby—Spanish, Juan de Guzman—Italian, Francesco Soave—German, Johann Heinrich Voss—French, Jacques Delille—and in Modern Greek, by —.* Edited by WILLIAM SOTHEY.

The Posthumous Works of the late John Gough, esq. of Kendal, comprising Letters and Essays on Natural History, and on various important Metaphysical subjects.

A Retrospect of the Ancient World; including a Survey, Ethnical and Ecclesiastical, of the British Islands. By the Rev. WILLIAM MARRIOTT.

Chemical Manipulation, containing instructions to Students in Chemistry, relative to the Methods of performing Experiments, either of demonstration or research, with accuracy and success. By Mr. FARADAY.

An Examination, Chemical, Physiological, and Therapeutical, of Dr. King's Pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the artificial Mineral Waters prepared by Dr. Struve at Brighton," with Practical Remarks on the medicinal Virtues of the Waters. By RICH. REECE, M.D. &c.

Two Letters in the Cheltenham Chronicle of Oct. 12 and 26, 1826, one showing that Dr. Reece, in 1817, transmitted to Cheltenham for publication a Manuscript in favour of the Waters of that place, and in the Gazette of Health of February, 1826, and a recent Treatise on Costiveness, has written in opposition to his preceding Statements; the other, exhibiting Confutations of Dr. Reece's later detracting Hypotheses concerning the Waters, by Professors Gregory and Alison, Drs. Baillie, Scudamore, and other authorities on the subject.

The Second Part of Capt. BATTY's Hanoverian and Saxon Scenery.

A Volume of Practical Sermons on the Life and Character of David, King of Israel. By the Rev. H. THOMPSON.

A Volume of Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Glasbury, Brecknockshire. By Mr. BRADLEY.

The First Part of a Series of one hundred and ten Engravings in line, from drawings by Baron Taylor, of Views in Spain, Portugal, and on the Coast of Africa, from Tangier to Tetuan, with a Letter-press Description to accompany each Plate.

SAMS's Annual British Empire, 2 vols. 12mo.

A new Novel, by a Lady of high rank in the fashionable world, entitled *Almack's*.

A Second Edition of Mr. JOHNSON'S Sketches of Indian Field Sports, with very considerable Additions, containing a Description of Hunting the Wild Boar, as followed by Europeans and native Indians.

A Greek Gradus. By the Rev. J. BRASSE, B. D. late Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.

By the will of a Mr. Spalding, lately deceased in Edinburgh, a sum, said to amount to more than 10,000*l.* has been bequeathed to the Royal Institution of Scotland, and will form a fund for the relief of decayed and unfortunate Associate-artists. Mr. Spalding made the fortune in India with which he has thus liberally benefitted the fine arts and artists of his native country.

A plan for the establishment of a classical, mathematical, and commercial academy, for the sons of the Liverymen and Freemen of the Stationers' Company, has been submitted to the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Venables, a member of that Com-

pany, who has expressed his readiness to assist in its establishment.

Recently, on opening the family vault in Charles Church, for the reception of the body of the late Peter Tomkins, esq. of Plymouth, a book was discovered, apparently used as a register of the contents of the mausoleum. It was very much decayed, but the last entry, made in May, 1618, was perfectly legible, as was also part of the inscription from a coffin, though the name of the person interred could not be transcribed, nor could any clue be obtained from the parish registers, as no register of burials took place earlier than 1646.

Letters from Naples announce that the Abbate Maio has discovered, in a collection belonging to the famous Abbey of St. Columbus de Bobbio, several valuable works of the most celebrated Latin Classics. The *Diario di Roma*, which contains this intelligence, does not give any explanation either as to the names of the authors or titles of the works.

In the year 1812, the late Queen Charlotte caused a printing-press to be introduced for her amusement at Frogmore Lodge, the elegant retreat near Windsor Castle, but the only productions of it were five sets of historical and chronological cards, and two volumes, the one entitled, "Translations from the German, in Prose and Verse, by Miss E. C. Knight. Printed by E. Harding, Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, 1812," 8vo, pp. 111. The other, entitled "Miscellaneous Poems," with the same imprint and date, 4to, pp. 99. To each of these is prefixed a neat vignette of Frogmore Lodge. Only thirty copies of each work were struck, and the press has ceased.

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH.

Oct. 30. The Anniversary Meeting of this Society this day was numerously attended, and the proceedings afforded very gratifying proofs of an increasing interest in the literary and scientific objects of the Institution. The Earl of Kinnoull, who has for so many years presided there with honour to himself and the Society, took the Chair. After the ballot for the admission of new Members, the Meeting proceeded to the election of Office-bearers, when the following were chosen:—President—Earl of Kinnoull. Vice-Presidents—Lord Gray, Lord Rollo, Sir D. Moncreiffe, bart., A. Murray, esq. of Ayton, James Hay, esq. of Seggieden, Rev. James Edaile. Mr. Morrison, jun. General Secretary; Rev. J. Edaile, Latin ditto; Rev. D. Macfarlane, Gaelic ditto; and Adam Anderson, Esq. M. A. Superintendent of Natural History. Treasurer—William Gloag, esq.

The following donations were presented: Three ivory tablets, containing beautiful

specimens of the ancient Pali Writings, in gold letters; found in a priest's house adjoining the temple at Rangoon; from John Mackenzie, esq. Calcutta, Hon. Member of the Society. These specimens are interesting, from the great antiquity of the writing (the key to it being now only in the possession of the priests in the East), the fine preservation of the tablets, and the richness of the gilding, both of the letters and illuminations.

Three small Burmese Idols, found in the temple of Rangoon; from the same gentleman. In the centre of the temple a secret chamber was discovered, which, from the great strength of the walls, was supposed to contain treasure. When forced open with considerable difficulty, it was found to contain nothing but some of these small idolatrous figures.

Twelve very fine Geological Specimens of minerals peculiar to Canada. From Lieut. Harris, Royal Staff Corps, now at Montreal, honorary Member of the Society.

Marbles from Persepolis and the Tomb of Cyrus, viz. specimens of the black and light-coloured marble from the palace of Persepolis; fragments of the marble of the tomb of Cyrus at Pasargada, and of a palace near that tomb.—From Dr. James Riach, of the East India Company's service.

A fine specimen of the Great Northern Diver, rarely seen in this climate, shot on the grounds of Sir George Stewart of Grandtully, bart. by Mr. James Chalmers.

A light-coloured Partridge, nearly white, being one of a very singular covey of those birds, shot in the neighbourhood of Perth.—From P. W. Stewart, esq.

Specimens of brilliantly-coloured Insects, in ordinary seasons very rare in this climate, but frequently seen during the past summer. From Mr. Turbull, jun. Huntingtower.

Nests of the Humming-bird and Mocking-bird, the latter about 4 feet in length, and pendant from the branch of a tree. From W. Macpherson, esq. Athole-street, Hon. Member.

Many other donations were presented, among them some fine specimens of Natural History, from Walter Miller, esq. Captain Ross, and Mr. Hutton; a large Suabi Stone and a singular *Lusus Naturæ*, from Mr. Crow; Minerals, from Miss M. Richardson, Mr. James Christie, and Mr. P. Cochran; a curious Petrification, from Miss Stewart of Crossmount; a Highland Purse found on the field of Culloden, from Mr. M'Dougall, Glasgow; an American Cap, from Mr. Henry Campbell; Coins, from Mr. George Black, Mr. Robt. Edaile, &c.

The following Essays were then read:—By Mr. Edaile.—On the Study of Language, as the means of elucidating history.

By Mr. Anderson.—On the Weight of the Lanark Stone.

By Mr. Morison, jun.—On the Origin of

Idolatry and Astrology, with elucidations of the Pagan Superstitions, drawn from hieroglyphics, and the metaphorical construction of the ancient Eastern languages.

RUSSIAN DISCOVERY SHIPS.

The Russian ships of war Moller, Captain Stanjykwitch, and Seniavin, Captain Litke, are intended to make a more accurate survey of the coasts of the Russian empire on the Pacific Ocean, and for discovery in the Southern part of that great ocean. To Captain Stanjykwitch is assigned the task of surveying the North-west coast of America and the Alcutian Islands; and to Captain Litke, the entire eastern coast of Asia, as far as may be found practicable. Both ships are provided with physicians, naturalists, and draughtsmen. They are to touch at the Canary Islands, and Rio Janeiro. After a short stay at the latter place, they are to double Cape Horn, and to visit the Society Islands, especially Otaheite, and thence to steer northwards to the Sandwich Islands. They then go to Sitka, the settlement of the Russian North American Company, where they are to leave part of their cargo. Here the two ships will separate. Captain Litke, after a short stay at Oonashka, will proceed to Behring's Straits, where his hydrographical operations are to commence. The coasts of Kamtschatka are to be explored in July and August, about which latter time the Seniavin will arrive in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul. The winter of 1827 and 1828 is particularly to be devoted to the Caroline Islands. The summer of 1828 is to be employed in the survey of the sea Otchoshk. The ships will pass the winter of 1828 and 1829 in the Southern half of the Southern Ocean, thence pass by Solomon's Islands and the whole Archipelago of the Molucca Islands,

and return to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 16. The Society held their first meeting for the season, which was very numerously attended. After the usual forms, a paper was read on the Generative Organs of the Oyster and Muscle, in which many singular facts, discovered through the medium of the microscope, were detailed and clearly elucidated.—Another paper, from Col. Miller, relative to Percussion Shells fired in an horizontal direction was read.

Nov. 23. Charles Bell, esq. Surgeon, and author of several works on Anatomy and Surgery, was admitted a Member. Col. Miller's paper relative to Percussion Shells, was concluded.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.

The buildings now erecting belonging to Earl Grosvenor, at the back of Grosvenor Place, when completed, will form a beautiful addition to the neighbourhood of the New Palace. Belgrave Square, and Wilton Crescent, are the names given to the principal features of the new buildings; the square will be the finest in London, both for its proportions, and the extent of ground the houses will occupy; the front elevation is part stuccoed and part stone, after the Corinthian order, and will present a most elegant and classical effect: the houses in the Crescent are first rate in size, and many of them are already fit for occupation; before the Crescent, a handsome plantation will be formed, communicating right and left into the square; a footway and carriage road are already completed from Knightsbridge into the King's-road. Two thirds of the houses in the square have already been taken by the nobility and gentry, from its vicinity to the Court and offices of Government.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The meetings of this learned body for the present session commenced on Nov. 16, when the chair was taken by H. Hallam, Esq. F.R.S. Vice-president: several gentlemen were then admitted Fellows of the Society, and the following other business was transacted. A Resolution of the Council, empowering the Treasurer and Director of the Society for the time being, to proceed to the election and admission of Fellows in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, and to transact all other business, in the same manner as if the President or a Vice-president were present, was confirmed by the Society, and ordered to be added to the statutes thereof.

W. J. Goodwin, Esq. presented a silver coin of Ethelred II., struck at Winchester, *GENT. MAG. November, 1826.*

which was found in digging near Canterbury Cathedral. The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Society of Antiquaries, exhibited the Household Book of James V. of Scotland, containing the accounts of his Household from Sept. 14, 1538, to Sept. 13, 1539; and some observations upon it, by Henry Ellis, Esq. B.C.L. Sec. S.A., were read. This book, Mr. Ellis remarks, is a folio volume of no inconsiderable size, and is legibly written, though in a contracted hand. It is divided into four parts, the first giving the General Consumption and Expenditure of the Household; the second, that of the spices; the third, the wines; and the fourth, the stabling. Each part is subdivided into four sections, presenting respectively, the accounts of the Pantry, the Butlery, the Cellar, and the Kitchen. The whole furnishes the names as well as

the uses and the prices of a great variety of articles which our ancestors had in domestic use.

Nov. 23. Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. Vice-pres. in the chair:—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos presented to the Society, in three volumes quarto, 'The Irish Chronicles,' edited by Dr. O'Connor.

A paper with an illustrative drawing, by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A., was read, accompanying the exhibition of an ancient sword, lately added to his son's collection, by the liberality of Lord Gage. This weapon of state belonged to the Abbots of Battle, in Sussex, who possessed in their monastic domains the jurisdiction of life and death, of which the sword was an emblem. It bears the initials of Thomas de Lodelowe, who filled the abbatial chair about the year 1434. At the Dissolution, it came into the hands of Sir John Gage, one of the Commissioners appointed to visit the religious houses prior to their suppression, in whose family it remained until presented, as just intimated, to L. Meyrick, Esq. F.S.A.

A paper by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. F.S.A., was read, in illustration of a transcript, from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, of the instructions given by Henry VIII. to two officers of his household, to go into Cornwall; ostensibly for the purpose of visiting their friends, but in reality for that of making enquiries respecting the character, sentiments, and influence of William Kendall, suspected to be an adherent to the unfortunate William Courteney, Marquis of Exeter, son of Catherine Plantagenet, youngest daughter of Edward IV., and W. Courteney, Earl of Exeter. This document presents a curious exemplification of the system of espionage which Henry VIII. so frequently employed.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

In the territory of the little town of *Martres*, in the South of France, so far back as the seventeenth century, some remarkable antiques were found, which M. de Bertier, Bishop of Riez, collected in his palace. The learned of those days attempted various explanations; but lately, M. du Mège, describing the geographical and religious antiquities of the department of the Upper Garonne, assigned the position of the town of *Calagurris* or *Calahorris* of the *Convenæ* to the territory of *Martres*: and in the same place there have been recently discovered numerous vestiges of habitations, remains of walls still covered with paintings, rude mosaics, fragments of columns and capitals. This antiquary has just visited the ruins of *Calagurris*, and has rescued from oblivion a great number of valuable relics, among which are statues of Serapis and Hercules, of white marble, nearly the size of life, friezes of extraordinary beauty, busts of emperors and empresses, of colossal size, &c. &c. which will doubtless be soon re-

moved to Toulouse, for the Gallery of Antiquities. It is stated, that M. du Mège, the founder of this Museum, causes the excavations to be continued; and there is reason to hope that, directed by him, in the vast space where there are traces of temples and ancient habitations, important discoveries will be added to those already made.

The proprietor of an estate in *Tuscany* having employed some workmen to make excavations, had the good fortune to discover an extensive Etruscan sepulchre, in which there were above 800 vases, equally remarkable for beauty of form and elegant design. He has presented the whole to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has ordered them to be placed in the Museum of Florence.

A peasant lately found near the mill at the salt spring of the village of *Schleithelm*, in the canton of Schaffhausen, a Roman gold coin, with the head of the Emperor Nerva, and the inscription, IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. P. M. TRP. COS. IIII.; and on the reverse, the Goddess of Liberty, with the motto, LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Like all the genuine early Roman gold coins, it is of the finest gold, and in excellent preservation.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The remains of the wonderful structures in the neighbourhood of the Ohio have attracted, although the era of their foundation has eluded, antiquarian research. Some articles have recently been discovered, and are far from being unworthy of description in this place. One was a perfect vessel, apparently composed of pounded shells and clay; it would hold about two quarts, was handsomely proportioned, nearly the shape of a large cocoa-nut, and had four neat handles, placed near the brim opposite to each other; it was found in the bank on an island in the Ohio river, near Belpre. Arrow-heads of flint, and what, from their size, must have been used for spear-heads, of the same material, are found in plowing the fields, scattered all over the bottom-lands; stone hatchets, and stone pestles for pounding corn, are also common. On the beach near the mouth of the Muskingum, a curious ornament was discovered, which, from the neatness of the workmanship, must have belonged to some distinguished personage among the ancient race of inhabitants; it is made of white marble, its form a circle, about three inches in diameter; the outer edge is about one inch in thickness, with a narrow rim; the sides are deeply concave, and in the centre is a hole about half an inch in diameter; it is beautifully finished, and so smooth as to give rise to a belief that it was once very richly polished. Ancient mounds, some circular, others oval, are frequent all over the county of Washington; some are constructed of stone, and some of earth; others are composed of both stones and earth.

SELECT POETRY.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

*On allusions made to him by the British Roman Catholic Association, at their late Meeting.**

URBAN, regard not vulgar blame
From those whose praises bring but
shame

On those who prop their falling fame,
Their weakness in our nation ;

Unmov'd no gentleman can hear,
The Demagogue with bitter jeer
Raise his foul voice and cast a sneer

On England's Reformation.

In silent grief can he remain
When of his Church in fell disdain
Words are cast forth that must give pain

To every man of honour ;
As towards that Church her savage foes
The deepest enmity disclose,
And daily injuries and woes

Attempt to heap upon her.

When our fair Church must bear the brunt,
Of Popish Prelates' rude affront,
Assail'd by bigot sharp or BLUNT,

Her sons should not dissemble ;
Fear will not then repress their voice—
Neutrality is not their choice,
Their words will make her friends rejoice,
And cause her foes to tremble.

Proceed then, URBAN, good old man—
Bless'd with a life of ample span—
Proceed still on the noble plan

That guides your Publication ;
Shew still as you have ever shewn,
That the true Gentleman is known,
By holding England's Church and Throne
In heartfelt veneration.

Magilligan,
Nov. 10, 1826.

J. GRAHAM.

LINES

On the late Bishop Heber's Prize Poem of Palestine (of which in p. 463). Written on its first publication.

By EDWARD COXE, Esq.

REDEEMER of the world! ere time be-
gan, [foresee

Who, crowned with God in glory, didst
That by divine, inscrutable decree,

Eternal wrath might punish fallen man,
And didst Thyself resign (oh, wond'rous
plan blood!)

Of mercy, seal'd with thy most innocent
To purify his race from sin's foul flood,

When down thy sacred head bless'd Jordan
ran ; [glow

In Thee, through Thee baptiz'd, I catch the
Of adoration whilst I lowly kneel ;
And, oh, like HEBER's strains, that mine
could flow !

Then should my Muse thy inspiration feel ;
And wing my prayers to THEE—whose spirit
divine

Breath'd immortality on Palestine.

SONNET

TO JOSEPH CRADOCK, ESQ.

*On the Second Volume of his Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs.** Reviewed in p. 433.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

CRADOCK, I've rov'd with thee through-
out thy Tour,

Partaking ev'ry danger, feast and view,
Still finding thee instructive, pleasing, true,
And all thy feelings gen'rous, just, and pure ;
Hence they respect and confidence ensue.

Ample thy meed of praise to all who knew
Thy merits, and who gave thee honour due,
Honour such merits rightfully secure.
But why must end the work though "eighty-
five," [thine age,

Numbers the years that Time has spar'd
Since all thy youthful fire is yet alive,
And spreads a vivid spirit o'er thy page ?
Resume thy pen, and resolutely strive,
Nor doubt to prove amusing still and sage.

Extract from an unpublished poetical Effusion, written at FELPHAM, a Village rendered memorable by the latter Years' residence both of CYRIL JACKSON and HAYLEY, and being also in the neighbourhood of Middleton Church, which is so pathetically recorded by Charlotte Smith.

FELPHAM! village dear to taste,
Where tuneful Hayley† breath'd his last.

And Cyril Jackson, classic sage,
Glory of Christchurch and the age,
When tir'd of college, state, and rule,
Liv'd in retirement—wisdom's school.
Here, dying, his rever'd remains
Repose midst Felpham's rural swains.
Mark where his modest gravestone tells
Each rustic who th' inscription spells,
That 'tis thro' mercy, man alone,
Can hope to view Jehovah's throne.

† Hayley lies in the chancel of Felpham church; Cyril Jackson on the north side in the burial ground adjoining, with no other inscription than merely his name, with D.D. annexed, and (by his special desire) "Enter not into judgment with thy servant," &c.

* See Domestic News, p. 460.

The Siddons too once Felpham grac'd
In mansion rear'd by Hayley's taste—
She who the tragic muse so lov'd,
Must 'as o'er this beach she rov'd,
Have caught of her* whose plaintive lines
O'er Sussex scenes such int'rest twines,
That Middleton's † sea-worn remains
Will live for ever in her strains.

See Felpham's tow'r ! 'midst' shelt'ring farms,
Whose num'rous trees' umbrageous arms,
With sylvan pictures charm the soul,
Near where old Ocean's waters roll—
Awful sometimes o'erleap their bound
And scatter dire confusion round. ‡

LINES

*Written impromptu, by SIR LUMLEY SKEP-
FINGTON, in Drury Lane Theatre, after
Miss Graddon had three times delighted
the Audience with an air in the new Opera
of "The Two Houses of Grenada," com-
mencing "Love was once a little boy."*

WHILE you ask, in the song, with affec-
tionate dread,
What maidens shall do, when brave Cupid is
dead ;

Humility, surely, perception obscures,
Since all the world own that his days hang
on yours.

Let doubt, then, no longer, occasion a sigh ;
For while Graddon is living, Love never can
die.

VERSES

On the Death of a Young Lady.

HOW sweet is the presence of Eve,
When the clouds, tinged with Sol's
varied ray,

Bid the bard as he wanders perceive
New glories in each closing day.

The flowers all revive at her smile,
And yield their perfumes to the gale ;
And care leaves the bosom the while—
Gay peace, and calm pleasure prevail.

How sweet is the blackbird's last song,
From the whitethorn that bends o'er the
stream,

That musical flowing along,
Reflects the broad sun's setting beam.

O'er the billow the fleet swallows fly,
Now on the sloped margin they run ;
Then darting alarm'd to the sky,
They turn their white breasts to the sun.

* Charlotte Smith.

† Engraved in vol. LXVI. 369. LXVII. 729.
LXXV. 301.

‡ In stormy weather sometimes dreadful
inundations occur on this low shore.

The sun's ruddy glow lingers still,
Half seen through the blossoming thorn ;
To linger he loves on the hill,
That received his young beam in the morn.

The shadows assemble, and ceased
Is the ringdove's soft moan in the grove ;
Sleep ready attends on the beast,
While I weep at her memory I love.

O nature, how sweet are thy charms !
Yet once dearer far to my breast,
When Mary reclined in my arms,
Poor Mary, who now is at rest.

13th July, 1826.

Richmond.

LEO.

*Stanzas for the Music of Auld Lang Syne ;
written in severe Affliction on the 18th of
April, 1824.*

*By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A. Rector of
Magilligan.*

WHEN years are young and health is
strong,
And all things round us smile ;
Oh let us cherish those we love,
And life's care beguile.
For time runs on and soon is gone,
And we may grieve and pine ;
For angry mood or word unkind
In "Auld lang syne."

CHORUS.

For every day that fleets away,
Though passing foul or fine,
Shall reckon'd be as one degree
Of Auld lang syne.

When friends grow cool or play the fool,
And shew an alter'd mind ;
Oh then's the prime of friendship's time
To prove still kind ;
So shall our days roll o'er in ease,
And rough and smooth combine ;
Still to endear each passing year,
Of Auld lang syne.

CHORUS.

Like dark December's gloomy storm,
Or March's chilling wind ;
Are gusts of anger that deform
Our loveliness of mind.

Oh ! have you mark'd as Time pass'd on
The day of some dark year ;
When o'er a friend just dead and gone,
You dropp'd a scalding tear :
And was that friend a Partner dear,
A Parent or a Child ?
Remember now the pang severe
That rack'd your bosom wild.

CHORUS.

And think how then your wounded heart
Could consolation find,
If tow'rd the friend you griev'd to part,
You always had been kind.
ELIZA VALE, FILIA DILECTISSIMA.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

Nov. 14. Both Houses assembled this day, for the purpose of going through the usual forms incident to the meeting of a new Parliament.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, the Lord High Steward, the Marquis of Conyngham, attended the House of Commons for the purpose of administering oaths to the Members. After several Members had been sworn, the Lord Chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to attend at their Lordships' Bar, to hear the Commission read for opening the Parliament. The Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor stated to the Commons, that he had it in command from his Majesty, to direct them to proceed to the election of a Speaker. Mr. S. Bourne moved the re-election of C. M. Sutton, Esq. to the Chair, as Speaker, and Mr. Portman seconded the nomination, which was carried by acclamation.

The business of the HOUSE OF LORDS during the week, like that of the COMMONS, was confined to the swearing in of Members.

Nov. 21. This day his Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person. He proceeded in the usual state from the Palace of St. James to the House of Lords, and was received by the populace with the most deafening acclamations. Never did any Monarch receive stronger manifestations of popular enthusiasm. The line of road from the House along Parliament-street, Charing-cross, and Pall Mall, to St. James's Palace, was crowded with spectators, who received his Majesty with loud and reiterated cheers. At two o'clock his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords. The Usher of the Black Rod was then sent to command the attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers. The Speaker instantly presented himself at the bar, attended by several Members of the Commons; when his Majesty delivered the following Speech, with a firm and audible voice.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this time for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure, which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September, for the admission into the ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of Grain not then admissible by law. I have directed a copy of the Order in Council issued on that occasion to be laid before you; and confidently trust, that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of

that Order, and for carrying them into effectual execution.—I have great pleasure in being able to inform you that the hopes entertained at the close of the last Session of Parliament, respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories, have been fulfilled, and that a Peace has been concluded in that quarter, highly honourable to the British arms, and to the Councils of the British Government in India.—I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of peace and friendly understanding with me. I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, both singly, and in conjunction with my Allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace, in different parts of the world.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates of the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you. I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the public service will permit. The distress which has pervaded the commercial and manufacturing classes of my subjects, during the last twelve months, has affected some important branches of the Revenue; but I have the satisfaction of informing you that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the country, as to excite any apprehension that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have deeply sympathised with the sufferings which have been for some time past so severely felt in the manufacturing districts of the country; and I have contemplated with great satisfaction the exemplary patience with which those sufferings have been generally borne. The depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been labouring has abated more slowly than I had thought myself warranted in anticipating; but I retain a firm expectation that the abatement will be progressive, and that the time is not distant, when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Address was moved by Earl Cornwallis, and seconded by Lord Colville.—Lord King moved an amendment, which was immediately negatived. The Earl of Liverpool addressed the

House at considerable length. The only important statement made by the Noble Earl related to the question of the Corn Laws, upon which his Majesty's Ministers, he said, would be prepared to submit a specific measure to Parliament, at an early day after the adjournment over the Christmas holidays.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by the Hon. Mr. Liddell, member for Northumberland, in a very able speech, and seconded by Mr. Winn, the member for Maldon.—Mr. Brougham complained of the omissions in the Speech, and was eloquently answered by Mr. Caning. Mr. Hume moved a long amendment, the sentiments of which he had previously put on record. On pressing to a division, he found himself in a minority of seventy-four. Mr. Walthman rose to notice the spirit of gambling and speculation, which had been the ruin of thousands, and had produced far

greater misfortunes than exorbitant taxes, or any other evil of which Honourable Members might complain. The worthy Alderman travelled back to the Bubble schemes of the last century, and expatiated, with becoming indignation, upon those of the last year, concluding with an allusion to Mr. Brogden, which called up the latter, who entered into an explanation of the share he had had in those with which his name was connected. Referring to some observations which the worthy Alderman was reported to have made in his own arena, the Court of Common Council, Mr. Brogden declared them to be "direct and positive falsehoods." The worthy Alderman rose to order, and protested he would not endure such personalities.—The Speaker interfered; and Mr. Brogden, in compliance with Parliamentary usage, recalled the offensive expression.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

An Insurrection lately broke out in the College of Versailles. The scholars began to show insubordination since the entrance into office of the newly-appointed Provisor and Censor. Various disorders were a prelude to the scenes which took place on All Saints' Day. The scholars refused to sing at mass; and the rest of the day the rioters, it is said, committed serious excesses. There were no vespers. The Provisor and Censor, being alarmed, fled. The first, who is an ecclesiastic, went in person to complain to the King's attorney. The gendarmerie and a Swiss battalion were called out to invest the house and restore order. The sight of the bayonets only inflamed still more the heads of the young men, and inspired them with the most violent resolutions. The young rioters used, instead of arms, every thing that they found, and even pulled out the bars of the windows. There was an actual engagement between the scholars and the troops. At length the riot was quelled. The spirit of insubordination has also manifested itself in the School of Arts and Trade at Châlons, which contains several hundred young men, who are trained up for different professions.

Dr. Luscombe, the Protestant Bishop, (see vol. xcv. ii. 266,) has lately returned to Paris, after a month's absence, from his Visitation to Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bruges, Ostend, Dunkirk, and St. Omers. At each of the above places Confirmations were held, of which numerous persons availed themselves. It appears that Bishop Luscombe has visited the principal towns both in France and Holland, where British subjects are resident. The Church of England has gained much

strength by the labours of this Prelate: besides which, the attention of the French Protestants has been drawn to the Episcopal form of Church Government.

The monument erected to M. Malesherbes in the great hall of the Palace de la Justice, at Paris, has been completely uncovered; the following is the inscription engraved on the pedestal—it was composed by his late Majesty Louis XVIII., who, in his Royal gratitude, deigned to be the first on the list of subscribers:—"Strenue, semper fidelis, Regi suo in solio veritatem, præsidiū in carcere attulit."

A Society of Advocates and Civilians at Paris has undertaken a collection of important historical documents, under the unassuming title of Celebrated Political Trials of the 19th Century. The trial with which the collection opens is that of the Duke D'Enghien.

NETHERLANDS.

The Speech delivered by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, at the opening of the States General, on the 16th of Oct. is a document possessing more of domestic than of public interest, and, in the former point of view, it may be regarded as a proof of the increasing prosperity of that country. His Majesty begins by stating, that he continues to receive from his allies the strongest assurance of amicable dispositions; adverts to the conclusion of commercial conventions, from which he anticipates an extension of traffic with all parts of the world; alludes to the negotiations about to open at Rome, concerning the Catholic religion; and laments the epidemic which prevails in some of the provinces of the kingdom, and the terrible catastrophe at Ostend, judicial in-

quiries into the origin of which have been instituted. Internal improvements, colonial affairs, and the financial state of the country, constitute the remaining topics of the speech.

SPAIN.

A correspondent gives the following sketch of the state of the Peninsula:—"Beggars, ragged soldiers, peasants without bread, merchants without commerce, and portly monks, whose *bon point* is an insult to the public misery; on all sides suspicion and dread; no road safe; all the ports blockaded; and every where superstition multiplying persecutions, and adding darkness to darkness. Such is the picture that Spain presents. The corsairs which intercept the maritime commerce of Spain are not all Colombian; but most of them are fitted out by the English and French.

PORTUGAL.

It appears by the Lisbon Gazettes of Nov. that the insurrection in Algarva which lately arose, in opposition to the constitutional regime, is extinct, and that the insurgents are flying in every direction into Spain. The name of Don Miguel can no longer be used by the disaffected as the watch-word of rebellion. The announcement to the Army, of the fact of that Prince having taken the oath to the Constitution, deprives the enemies of the Regent from even the shadow of a pretence for saying that that Prince is favourable to their cause, or to the views of those who are attempting to disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom.

We have received an account of the debates in the chambers of the Cortes, at Lisbon, to the 9th November. The answer to the Royal Speech was discussed with closed doors, for a curious reason—"If the doors were open," says the Minister, "the shorthand writers would publish the whole of it before it was presented to the Regent; who might, in that case, say, why present this address to me, I know it already?" The Peers have shown considerable opposition to the provisional regulation for their proceedings proposed by the Ministry; contending, that all such regulations ought to proceed from themselves. The 11th inst. was appointed for the proclamation of Don Pedro IV., as king of Portugal and the Algarves.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the provisional regulations encountered equal opposition. The question, that it be received without modification, was negatived unanimously, and a committee of five appointed to suggest the necessary alterations.

SWITZERLAND.

The Jesuits are spreading in Switzerland. At the entrance of the city of Freiburg, a large and magnificent edifice is building for the Jesuits and their pupils, from Switzerland and other countries. When it is finished it will contain 1,000 pupils, and is said to have already cost 300,000 francs. This was raised by means of shares, which the Jesuits

intend to pay with the profits of their establishment; there are at present eighteen Jesuits at Freiburg, who act as teachers, have the title of professors, and are paid as such. They have at present thirty private pupils among them, and endeavour as much as possible to get rich young men, or the sons of powerful families.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

In a report, dated 24th Sept. Gen. Yermoloff has stated to the Emperor, that very soon after his victory at the river Schamkhor, and his occupation of Elizabetopol, (see p. 360.) Major-gen. Prince Madatoff learned that Abbas Mirza had effected a junction with Allaiar Khan, son-in-law of the Schah, and that he was marching to meet him, and had already passed the Terter. The General immediately sent notice to Gen. Paskevitch, who joined him on the night of the 21st, at Elizabetopol. These joint forces amounted to 8,000 infantry, 15,000 tolerable cavalry, as many more badly armed, and 25 pieces of cannon. The Persian troops have been obliged to raise the siege of Souchi, and Col. Reut, having made a sortie, has gained a considerable advantage over them. Ameer Khan, Abbas Mirza's uncle, was killed in the battle of the 15th of September, in which the loss of the enemy was much greater than at first announced, at least 2,000 men killed and wounded. On the side of Elivan, Hassan Khan, brother of the Sardar, attacked, on the night of the 11th September, the village situated on the steppe of Poloria with 3,000 cavalry, and carried off the cattle. The troops stationed in the district of Djelal-Oglou, immediately marched to the number of three companies, with their artillery, and pressed so hard on the enemy, that they were obliged to abandon the greater part of their booty, and to retire with some loss. Major-gen. Prince Menchikoff was present at this affair, and took part in it, with a company of the 7th regiment of Carabineers, and a piece of artillery.

According to an article from Berlin, dated Oct. 24, the Russian General, Paskevitch was attacked on the 25th September by the Persians, to the number of 35,000 men, commanded by Abbas Mirza in person and three of his sons; but the assailants, after a short engagement, fled in disorder, leaving behind 1,100 prisoners, eighty caissons, and a quantity of baggage. The loss of the Russians was fifty killed, and 250 wounded. The enemy was pursued in his flight, and it was thought that the whole province of Karabach was delivered from the Persians. This victory was considered so important, that the guns were fired at St. Petersburg, and the city illuminated on the occasion.

The following brief summary respecting Russia and Persia, may be interesting in the present posture of affairs.—The Russian Army of the Caucasus is under the command of Gen. Yermoloff, as previously

stated. The head-quarters of the army is at the city of Teflis, the ancient capital of Georgia, and the government of which city is administered by an officer of the name of Von Hoven, a German by birth, and who is a General Officer in the Russian service. The army of the Caucasus is variously stated in regard to numbers, but may probably be set down as amounting to 80,000 men : and they are certainly among the finest troops in the Russian service, being for the greatest part composed of those that were at Paris with the Emperor Alexander, and who, conceiving most probably that they had imbibed, during their residence in France, *too many free ideas*, sent them to Georgia, to be as much as possible out of the way. The chief of the Etat-Major is Colonel Kotzebue, an officer of Engineers, and son of the celebrated German author. That part of Persia nearest to the Russian possessions, is the province of Erivan, which is under the dominion of an officer named the Sardar—a powerful and warlike prince, as he may be justly considered, and who, though in a manner subject to, and tributary to the Schah or King of Persia, is of a very independent and spirited character, and can be just barely said to acknowledge the Persian monarch as his master. The Sardar of Erivan resides at the town of the same name, a strongly fortified place, and which the Russians will long have cause to remember with regret, they having in former wars been several times repulsed in their attacks on it with heavy losses. The present Schah or King of Persia is named Futtu Ali Schah, a middle-aged man, but much debilitated in health and constitution : his eldest son, and who may be considered as Prince Royal, which title is often given to him, is named Prince Abbas Mirza, a sensible, and, for a Persian, well-informed and liberal-thinking man, and possessed of warlike and matchless spirit : the usual residence of the Prince is at Tabreez, or Tauris, a strongly fortified town, and the population of which is stated at 70,000 or 80,000 souls. It may be remarked here, that the name of Mirza is very differently understood, according as it is placed before or after a name : in the latter case it signifies a prince of the blood royal ; and placed before a name signifies nothing more than the English appellation of Mister, or the French Monsieur. —The Persian Ambassador, Aboul Hassan, who was in England some years since, was, by the Persians, called Mirza Aboul Hassan ; but since his return to Persia, the King honoured him with the title of Khan, or General ; he therefore has dropped the title of Mirza, and is called Aboul Hassan Khan, the title, in that country, being invariably placed after the name. This personage is now in a high confidential situation near the King's person, who appears to hold him in high estimation.

The Emperor of Russia has approved of the

following important regulations with respect to the Mahomedan and Pagan districts of the Empire, which had been drawn up by the Council, and submitted to his determination :—1st. The Mahomedans and Pagans who shall embrace the Christian religion, shall be removed from the class to which they now belong, and be exempted from the taxes they now pay ; they shall be entered in the Christian corporations of which they may make choice, and for three years shall be exempted from all taxes.—2d. Moreover, those who before their conversion paid no tax, shall continue to enjoy this exemption ; and those on whom a tax was imposed less than that paid by Christians, shall not be exposed to any augmentation of taxes during their life ; both shall be exempted from recruiting, and from paying the contingent for the same purpose.—3d. In the interior of the Cremen, where the Mahomedans are not subjected to any tax on employments, the new converts may carry on trade without providing themselves with certificates, or the patent required by the regulations ; but every where else they are not to enjoy any preference whatever in trade.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Odessa to 18th Oct. give the substance of the Additional Convention, proposed by the Ultimatum of the Russian Commissioners, at Akerman, and accepted and ratified by the Porte. By this Convention, Russia gains every thing she could acquire by war ; and the pen has been as profitable to her as the sword. The Principalities will now be only nominally subject to the Sultan. Servia is in fact rescued from the Turkish yoke. The Servians are to levy their own taxes—to travel with their own passports ; freedom of trade is secured to them, and freedom of religion, and the administration of justice. They may establish schools and printing-offices. In fact all the demands of Russia have been acceded to.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 30th of Sept. was tranquil, but it was the tranquillity of terror, not of peace. Executions were taking place daily, and, as it was no longer Janissaries or military men, but private individuals, and, even women, who were sacrificed to the fears of the Sultan, those executions were witnessed with increasing disgust by the people. The drowning of females in broad day, for no other offence than that of having discoursed about the events of the times, had excited general horror. Yet all was silence and rest ! A Proclamation had been issued by the Sublime Porte to its Ottoman subjects against seditious conversations, which was the cause, or at least the excuse, for all the cruelties committed.

Arrivals from Constantinople to the 27th October, mention that fresh disturbances had broken out in that capital, which, however, had been suppressed by the determined measures of the Sultan, who had traced

the origin of these commotions to the remnant of the Janissaries, of whom numbers had been banished, strangled, and drowned publicly. Though tranquillity was apparently restored, the capital was in a state of suppressed fermentation.

GREECE.

An article from Corfu, dated Sept. 10th, affords the following particulars.—After the fall of Missolonghi, Redschid Pacha undertook an expedition against Athens, with 20,000 men; on his way he met with many difficulties, and experienced great losses; the dangers of the positions, and the want of the necessary food and ammunition, which it was not an easy matter to procure in such abundance as they required, contributed further to diminish the number of his troops. They succeeded, however, in reaching Athens, and the Greeks shut themselves up in the city and Acropolis, which are well fortified, and provided with every thing necessary. Different skirmishes took place; at one time the Greeks made a sally, and at another, the enemy attempted an assault; at last a general assault was decided upon, and they succeeded in taking a small part of the town, to which they set fire. After this had taken place, Colonel Fabvier came to the assistance of the Greeks, with the Rumeliote Chief Karaistaki, and 36,500 men; these troops were well provided with provisions, and were sent from Napoli. The half of these troops fell suddenly on the rear of the enemy, and occasioned them a great loss; nearly 3,500 were killed, and the rest were driven to flight, and thus the siege was raised. This took place on the 18th August.

ASIA.

Letters from Batavia, dated Aug. 7th, give very unfavourable accounts of the Dutch affairs in Java. It is stated that the Dutch troops had been defeated in an engagement with the natives in the eastern part of the island, and sustained a considerable loss. Since the restitution of this valuable island to Holland, it has been in one incessant state of disturbance: and the native population seem to have suffered as much from the restitution of their country to the Government of the Dutch, as the commercial interest of this country were injured by that unfortunate measure.

AFRICA.

Despatches have been received, announc-

ing the renewal of hostilities with the King of Ashantee, and the complete defeat of his numerous army, in the neighbourhood of Cape-coast Castle, with the loss of 8,000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the British forces (composed principally of the native troops) was estimated at 800 killed and 2,000 wounded.—This signal battle took place the 7th of August last. The Ashantees, amounting to 25,000, had advanced to a village about 24 miles from British Accra, where they were met by 11,000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Purdon. The battle lasted an hour, when a reserve party of the Royal African Corps opened on the enemy a destructive fire of rockets, grape, and canister, from two field-pieces. The Ashantees immediately fled in all directions. Several of the Ashantee Princes and Generals were killed and taken; and the whole of the camp equipage, of great value, fell into the hands of the allied forces. Amongst the King's equipage were a golden umbrella of state, a golden stool of state, and gold dust, ivory, and other valuables to a large amount. The King of Aquapim recovered the head of the late Sir Charles Mac Carthy, which was considered by the Ashantees as their greatest charm or *fetich*; it is enveloped in two folds of paper, covered with Arabic characters, tied up a third time in a silk handkerchief, and lastly, sewed up in a leopard's skin.

A letter from Captain Clapperton, dated Hio, 22d February, to a friend in Dumfriesshire, states that he had been well treated in that capital of Youriba, during the two months he had been there; that the Niger was only two days' distance, and certainly flowed into the Bight of Benin;—that he was about to start for Youri, near which Mungo Park was killed, (see p. 265.) and that his travels hitherto had been over new and unknown regions of considerable interest. The consequences of this discovery of the Nile, will be incalculably beneficial to Africa. From its extreme western source, about 200 miles ENE. of Sierra Leone, to its entrance into the Atlantic in the Delta of Benin, the course of the Niger is, taking it on general bearings, about 2,600 miles. It is scarcely necessary to point out how great an extent of Northern Central Africa, this navigable stream must, in a short time, if judiciously gone about, lay open to European enterprise, commerce, and civilization.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Several meetings of Protestants have taken place in different parts of Ireland to petition the Legislature against granting any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. On the 3d of November
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there was a meeting of Protestant Freeholders of the county of Derry for that object; on which the Londonderry Journal of the 7th of November says, "Never was there a meeting in this county of greater respectability. It con-

elated of most of our landed proprietors, a great proportion of the Clergy of the Established and Presbyterian Churches, the most respectable of our farmers, and a Yeomanry, for intelligence and industry not inferior to any which the Empire can boast of." The Rev. Mr. Kidd, Presbyterian Minister, delivered an eloquent and argumentative speech, in the course of which he observed: "So long as the question before us was one of a purely political nature, it was right, it was proper to leave it in the hands of Statesmen alone; but it is now become a religious as well as a political question, and it becomes every one who is anxious for the well-being of the religion, as well as the laws of his country, to take his part. The violent opposition made to every endeavour to exalt the morals, and to improve the spiritual condition of those around us, has excited alarm, and justly so, in the breasts of many. The open and undisguised hostility manifested against Bible Societies, Education Societies, and every thing connected with them, the gross and calumnious abuse poured upon all who differ, however conscientiously, from their sentiments: the cruel calumny which assails the living, and spares not the afflicted, nor even the memory of the sainted dead; that loads with the falsest and foulest aspersions such names as Calvin and Luther, Cranmer and Knox, names dear to every Christian heart, and cherished with the kindest feelings of every Christian bosom: these things have made many amongst that numerous and enlightened body of Protestants to which I belong, the Presbyterians of Ulster, who before might have been friendly to the claims of Emancipation, become careless, many who might before have been careless, become open, decided, and conscientious opposers."

Nine Roman Catholics lately publicly abjured the Errors of Popery in the church of *Cavan*. This makes forty-six persons within the last few weeks who have conformed to the Established Religion. The *Dublin Warder* says, that thirty families, consisting of ninety individuals, have abjured Popery, at *Ashcaton*, co. Limerick. Two Roman Catholics also conformed on the 5th inst. in the church of *Ballyhays*.

Military guards and sentinels are to be withdrawn from all County Gaols, in Ireland, from the 1st of January next, by an order from the Lord Lieutenant, directed to the respective Sheriffs of Ireland; and the duty of watching the prisons is entirely to devolve on the Civil Authorities.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The drought of the late summer has been the means of discovering large masses of timber, deeply embedded in the fens of *Lincolnshire*, where they have lain undisturbed for centuries—perhaps thousands of years: they have been found at sundry depths, from four feet to forty. Where a tree has been embedded within two or three yards of the surface, it has been readily discovered during the late summer, by the total absence of all vegetation above it; in the midst of a good fen pasture, patches of unproductive soil have precisely exhibited the figure and size of the tree beneath, which no doubt occasioned the sterility of the ground above it. The Rev. Mr. Wray, of *Bardney*, near *Lincoln*, had observed several of these sterile patches in one of his pastures, and was led by the spirit of investigation to seek the cause; a number of labourers were set to work, and in one instance an enormous tree, containing upwards of a thousand feet of solid timber, rewarded their exertions. The outer or sap wood was in a state of decomposition; but, on clearing that away, the heart was found in perfect soundness, being changed into a ponderous black substance, like ebony; and if not worked soon after it was brought to light, this wood in a few hours became too hard to be shaped by any instrument requiring a keen edge.

Amongst the variety of organic remains which are daily brought to light, and which lead a contemplative mind to the vast changes which this planet has sustained, none are more highly interesting than the discovery of those animals whose species since the primeval state of things have ceased to exist in this quarter of the globe. Two beautiful specimens, strongly illustrative of this remarkable change, have recently been found in blue alluvial clay, on the coast of *Essex*. They consist of the fossil horns of the buffalo, of gigantic size, with part of the os frontis; the other is a fossil turtle, embedded in a mass of septaria. Both specimens are in a most perfect state of preservation. These interesting relics of a former world are in possession of Mr. Deck, chemist, of *Cambridge*.

Oct. 22. A severe thunder-storm visited *Stamford*, and injured *Burleigh House*, the seat of the Earl of *Exeter*, demolishing a large part of the stone dome of the turret at the south-west angle of the building, scattering the heavy materials in a wonderful way, and

forcing some of the stones to a distance of nearly a hundred yards.

A singular scene lately took place at *Glastonbury*. Mr. Henry Hunt, who is Lord of this Manor, which comprehends a district of one hundred miles, summoned the principal farmers of the manor of Glaston Twelve Hides, who assembled together at the White-hart Inn to the number of two hundred. Having sworn in Juries, he addressed them, and said he should enforce the regulations of the Court, to make them worthy of the great authority of Alfred. He told them it was their duty to present offences and appoint constables and tithing-men; and that it was his determination, under good advice, in order to avoid the great expence in the County Courts, to revive the Court Baron, in the King's name—a Court in which all actions and suits under forty shillings should be decided. The summonses, he said, would cost but a penny, and in no case would all the expences amount to more than four or five shillings.—The Juries returned the names of some of the most creditable men in the manor, to serve in the different offices. Mr. Hunt then dissolved the meeting, refusing all fees, and in the evening gave a dinner to his friends and tenants.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

CORN LAWS.

The proposed revision of the Corn Laws has created an intense anxiety throughout the country. The landed and manufacturing interests have been called into action; the former in defence of the existing laws, and the latter for their abolition. The one party anticipates certain ruin to the agricultural classes, if the importation of corn be admitted; and the other is apprehensive that our trade and manufactures will be actually annihilated, unless corn is freely imported, and the staple of life so reduced in price as to enable our workmen to compete with their continental neighbours. Pamphlets innumerable have been written pro and con, and meetings held in different parts of the country. A General Agricultural Committee has been formed in London, consisting of Deputies from the Associations of different counties. At a recent meeting, at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, the Committee expressed their opinion, that the present prohibitory system afforded a more efficient protection to agriculture than either fixed or graduated duties,

and a petition to the Legislature to that effect was prepared. It was also resolved, that a memorial should be presented to his Majesty's Ministers, urging the injury that the general interests of the kingdom, and more particularly agricultural property, would sustain by the proposed alteration, and the injustice of such a sacrifice to popular clamour: and it was determined, should the intended measure be persisted in, that a petition should be presented to Parliament, praying that the agriculturists might be allowed to produce evidence against it.

For an alteration or revision of the Corn Laws, there have been meetings of the Common Council and Liverymen of London; of the Burgesses of Southwark; of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester; of the Corporation and Merchants of Liverpool; of the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Derby, Leeds, Knarborough, &c. &c. The positions contained in these various petitions may be summed up in the following resolution, which was adopted, among others, by the Burgesses of Southwark: "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the law restricting importation of corn, until at a price double that of any other country, is attended with the most dangerous and alarming consequences to the manufacturing and commercial interests; and unless such an alteration be made in the Corn Laws as shall place our manufacturers and artisans in a situation more nearly approximating those of other states, there is great reason to apprehend that the capital now used in giving employment to our own manufacturing population, will be transferred to those countries where the rate of subsistence will enable the capitalist to obtain a more adequate return; and consequently a large proportion of our manufacturers will be unemployed, subjected to the most severe misery and distress, and involved in certain and inevitable ruin."

The arguments advanced by the advocates of the existing Corn Laws, that they are beneficial to, and absolutely necessary for, the farmer and agricultural labourer, have been ably answered, and their fallacy detected, by many gentlemen who have advocated their repeal at these respective meetings. "There cannot be a greater mistake," says Mr. E. Strutt, at the Derby meeting, "than to suppose that a high price of corn is beneficial to the farmer. So far is this from being the case, that in all those countries where agricultural profits are high, as, for instance, America, the price of corn is low, but then the rent of land

is low also. I do not mean to assert, that a sudden abolition of the Corn Laws might not be productive of some temporary distress to farmers, especially to those who are leaseholders; but we may be assured that the Corn Laws are productive of no permanent benefit to the farmer, and that, whenever we hear of securing a remunerating price to the farmer, all that is meant is the obtaining a high rent for the landlord."—"Admitting that an alteration in the Corn Laws might, to a certain degree, diminish the rent of the landowners, it would certainly, in a much greater degree, increase the incomes of the other classes; and consequently the whole income of the country, instead of being diminished, would be greatly increased."

POPERY.

The Roman Catholics and their supporters are now straining every nerve to attain the objects they have in view; and it consequently behoves every sincere Protestant, and every friend to religious and political freedom, to be on their guard against their machinations. On the 8th of November a meeting of the *British Roman Catholic Association* (whose tergiversating and hypocritical policy we lately exposed) was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Here the cloven foot was partially exposed; for a debate actually arose, at the instance of Mr. O'Grady, *whether Catholics could be considered as British subjects*, on account (we presume) of "God's Vicar on Earth" having a spiritual claim to their allegiance!

After a series of violent resolutions, in which the anti-papistical Acts of Parliament were imputed to "national delirium," Mr. Blount, the Secretary, offered the following remarks:

"The principal circumstances I wish to be permitted to bring under the consideration of this general meeting, are

the gross and insulting imputations heaped hourly upon us. While slander, however malignant, disgraced those pages alone that are sullied with every other description of indecency, and only kept pace with the abuse of all that is respectable in society, we continued silent without dishonour; but when the grossest imputations disgrace works of some literary merit, and which are the production of persons of respectability, it is a question for serious consideration whether we can remain longer inactive without loss of character. I hold in my hand one work, of very old standing, which finds a place in many libraries, and to which men of eminence and scientific research have occasionally contributed; and others which boast that they are the production of clergymen. When the compilers of such works condescend to lend their pages to long and laboured attacks upon our religion, our characters as Christians, as men of honour, and gentlemen, and impute to us principles which we have solemnly and frequently disowned,—principles which, if we did believe, we ought to be banished from the abodes of men, and condemned to herd with the beasts of the forest;—then it certainly does become well worth our serious consideration how far it is advisable to bring before the legal tribunals* those gross and unprovoked libels on our characters as men, and loyalty as subjects. The work I hold in my hand is the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In three successive numbers, many pages are devoted to slander the English Catholics, in the persons of the Members of their Association. No imputation is too gross, no scurrility too outrageous. We are faithless to our engagements, idolators, prevaricators; we vow the destruction of all who differ from us; we hold that the Pope can depose Kings, and absolve subjects, with a thousand other abominations that we have most solemnly disavowed."†

* This menaced appeal to law instead of argument betrays the weakness of their cause. Why not refute our statements, if fallacious? However, *il n'importe*, we can safely put in a "plea of justification," and prove every position we have advanced, to the satisfaction of any impartial jury. It is not against individuals, but against Popery, that we write.

† But when did the Pope or his Cardinals, your spiritual lords, disavow them? Never. Then why should Protestants believe the mere journeymen of papal craft? Has the Decree of the Council of Lateran (with innumerable others against Protestants) ever been abrogated? viz. "If *temporal governors*, being required and admonished by the Church, should neglect to purge heresy out of the country, let this be signified to the Pope, and from henceforth he may declare their subjects free from their allegiance, and give away their lands to be possessed by Catholics!"—Certainly not. On the contrary, it was confirmed by the Council of Trent, to the Decrees of which every Roman Catholic Bishop and Vicar Apostolic (Bulla Pap. Pii IV.) has bound himself by oath!

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Oct. 23. 17th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-col. Anth. Rumpier, to be Lieut.-col.—8d reg. Foot Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-col. Edw. Bowater, to be Major, with the rank of Colonel. Lieut. and Capt. W. Stockdale to be Capt. and Lieut.-col.—95th Foot, Maj. Chas. Collins Blane to be Major.—Brevet, And. Tilt, esq. Lt.-col. 37th Foot, the rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only; Alex.-Maxwell Bennett, esq. late Major 5th Foot, to have the rank of Major on the Continent of Europe only.—97th reg. of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, the motto, “Quo fas et gloria ducunt,” in addition to the title of “The Earl of Ulster’s Regiment.”

Oct. 30. 76th Foot, Major Abraham Lane, to be Major.—Brevet: To have the rank of Lt.-cols. on the Continent of Europe only: Thos.-Geo. Fitzgerald, esq. late Brevet Lt.-col. and Major 72d Foot; Augustus Meade, esq. late Brevet Lt.-col. and Maj. 91st. Foot.—To have the rank of Majors on the Continent of Europe only: Weston Hames, esq. late Major 2d Drag. Guards; Clark Caldwell, esq. late Major 2d Royal Vet. Bat.—Unattached, Capt. Orlando Felix, Rifle Brigade, to be Major of Inf.—To be Majors of Inf.: Brevet Maj. John Gaff, 76th Foot; Brevet Major Jas. Campbell, 79th Foot.

Whitehall, Nov. 6. John Hiron Brewerton, of North Arson, co. Oxford, gent. to bear the surname and arms of Hiron.

War-office, Nov. 13. 14th Foot, Major Sir John Rowland Eustace, 19th Lt. Drag. to be Major; 25th Foot, Capt. Jas. M. Robertson, to be Major.—Brevet: Jas.-Lewis Higgins, esq. late Brevet Lieut.-col. and Major 6th Drag. Guards, to have the rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only.—Unattached, to be Lieut.-cols. of Inf., Major Dixon Denham, 25th Foot; Major John Marshall, 14th Foot; Capt. John Elrington, 3d Foot Guards.—To be Majors of Inf.: Capt. W. Harding, 58th Foot; Capt. W. Nepean, 4th Light Drag.; Capt. John James Snodgrass, 91st Foot.

Nov. 14. Geo. Cranston, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session of Scotland.—Charles Farebrother, esq. Sheriff of London, to be Alderman of Lime-street Ward, *vice* Bridges *res.*; and Henry Winchester, esq. the other Sheriff, to be Ald. of Vintry Ward, *vice* Magnay *dec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. H. Law, to the Archdeaconry of Wells.
Rev. W. O. Bartlett, Canford Magna V. with the Chapel of Kingston annexed, co. Dor.

Rev. G. B. Blomfield, Tattenhall R. co. Chest.
Rev. R. Buchanan, Church of Gargunnoch, co. Stirling.

Rev. T. Cannan, Church of Carcephain, co. Wigton.

Rev. T. H. Coventry, Croome Hill R. Worc.

Rev. H. Cripps, Stonehouse V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. G. W. Curtis, Winnington R. co. Dorset.

Rev. H. Davis, Barford St. Michael P. C. co. Oxford.

Rev. W. Dow, Church of Tongland, co. Kirkcudbright.

Rev. R. Downes, Berwick St. John R. co. Wilts.

Rev. —. Dunn, Church of Slains, Aberdeen.

Rev. D. Evans, Llansanfawr V. Wales.

Rev. C. Green, Buxhall R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. T. T. Haverfield, Godington R. co. Oxfordshire.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Mosely P. C. co. Worcester.

Rev. W. T. Hopkins, Nuffield R. co. Oxf.

Rev. J. Lamb, Church and Parish of Kirkmaiden, co. Wigton.

Rev. D. Macfarlane, Anderton Chapelry, Glasgow.

Rev. W. Mair, Fulbourn All Saints V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. J. Maitland, Church of Kells, co. Kirkcudbright.

Rev. S. Martin, St. Mary Magdalen R. and St. Nicholas V. in Lincoln.

Rev. W. Menzies, Church of Keir, Dumfri.

Rev. H. A. Napier, Swincombe R. Oxford.

Rev. C. H. Parker, Comberton Magna R. co. Worcester.

Rev. W. Parker, Comberton Parva R. co. Worcester.

Rev. A. C. Price, Chesterton V. co. Oxford.

Rev. J. Richardson, Ch. of Largo, co. Ayr.

Rev. G. Lod, Church of Tealing, co. Forfar.

Rev. T. Turton, Gimmingham and Trunch R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Walker, Ch. of Muthill, co. Perth.

Rev. T. Westcombe, Preston Candover V. Hants.

Rev. T. Whitfield, Winterbourne R. co. Glouc.

Rev. T. Wilde, St. Andrew’s R. Worcester.

Rev. W. Wood, Staplegrave R. co. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Davis, to the Dowager Lady Boston.

Rev. T. H. White, to Marq. of Downshire.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Alford, Head-master of the Free Grammar-school at Bideford.

Very Rev. Dean Hook, Master of St. Oswald’s Hospital, Worcester.

Rev. C. Taylor, Head-master of the Cathedral-school, Hereford.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 18. At Wentworth, Yorkshire, Vtess Milton, a son.—21. In Manchester-sq. the wife of Oswald Smith, esq. a son.—22. In Lower Brook-st. the wife of Thos. B. Hildyard, esq. of Winestead Hall, a dau.—At Clay-hill Lodge, Enfield, Mrs. John Short, a dau.—At Stanley Hall, Shropshire, the lady of Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart. a son.—23. At the Vicarage, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Page, a dau.—27. At Pudlicott House, Oxf. the lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, bt. a son.—28. The wife of Wm. Barth, esq. of Great Yarmouth, a son.—31. In Prince's Court, Westminster, the wife of A. Dickinson, esq. a son.
Lately. At the Rectory, Huntingfordbury,

the Hon. Mrs. Eden, a dau.—At Exeter, the wife of Dr. Coleridge, Bp. of Barbadoes, a son and heir.

Nov. 4. At Tyingham, the wife of T. B. Praed, esq. a dau.—5. At Soho House, near Birmingham, the wife of Matthew-Robinson Boulton, esq. of Tew Park, co. Oxf. a son.—8. At Hill-house, Tooting Common, Mrs. Venables, the Lady Mayoress, a son, just one hour before her husband resigned the Civic Chair.—13. At Ranger's Lodge, Oxfordshire, lady Lambert, a son.—At Tarrant Hinton, near Blandford, the wife of the Rev. W. Berry, a dau.—16. At Melksham Spa, the wife of Capt. John Nicolas, R. N. a son.—19. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Cust, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. At Florence, Edw. John Stanley, esq. eldest son of Sir John Stanley, of Alderly Park, Cheshire, to Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Visc. Dillon.—12. At Fillingham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Chas. Roberts, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. G. D. Kelly, Canon Res. of York.—16. At South Kirby, Yorkshire, the Rev. S. Hodson, of Sharow House, Rector of Thrapston, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Allen Holford, esq. of Davenham, Cheshire, the authoress of "Wallace," and other poems.—17. At Cheltenham, Hurt Stowell, esq. of Ferney, Salop, to Harriet, second dau. of Sir Joseph and Lady Harriet Hoare.—18. At Chorley, Capt. Hay, of the Carabiniers, to Eliz. eldest dau. of John-Fowden Hindle, esq. of Gillibrand Hall, Lancashire.—At Bothwell Castle, Major Moray Stirling, of Ardoch, to the Hon. Frances-Eliz. dau. of Lord Douglas, of Douglas.—19. The Rev. Fred. Vincent, Vicar of Hughenden, Bucks, to Louisa, 2d dau. of John Norris, esq. of Hughenden House.—At Beverley, Yorkshire, Fred. Mainwaring, nephew and aid-de-camp to Major-gen. Mainwaring, Governor of St. Lucia, to Cath. second dau. of the late Col. S. T. Popham.—21. At All Souls Church, Langham-place, David Denne, esq. of Lydd, in Kent, to Louisa-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Cobb, of Ightham.—23. Thomas Moody, esq. of Portland-terrace, Regent's Park, to Lucy, fourth dau. of the late John Woods, esq. of Reigate.—At Alderley, Cheshire, Capt. Wm. Edw. Parry, R. N. to Isabella-Louisa, fourth dau. of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Alderley.—At Sudbury, Suffolk, Charles, eldest son of Charles Harris, esq. of Coventry, to Caroline, 3d dau. of Sir Lechlan Manners, M.D.—25. At Monkton Hadley, Nath. Harden, esq. of Hadley, to Jemima, relict of Thos. Lucas, esq. and

dau. of Dr. Newcome, late Primate of Ireland.—26. Lieut.-col. Edw. Frederick, of the Bombay Army, to Selina, only dau. of Geo. Grote, esq. of Badmow, Oxfordshire.—28. At St. Pancras, Wm. Elliott Oliver, esq. of Tudor-street. New Bridge-street, to Eliz. second dau. of Thos. Cadell, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—At Troston, Suffolk, the Rev. W. J. L. Casborne, of Pakenham, to Anne, dau. of the late Capel Loft, esq. of Troston Hall.—At St. Peter's, Huddersfield, George Faith, esq. of the Commercial-road, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Pedley, esq. of Spring Lodge, Huddersfield, and of London.

Lately. At Severn Stoke, the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. J. F. S. F. St. John, Preb. of Worcester Cathedral.

Nov. 1. At Tonbridge, the Rev. Richard-Ramsey Warde, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Aretas Akers, esq.—At Camberwell, Thos. Griffith, esq. to Jemima-Sarah, second dau. of late Geo. Thompson, esq. of Rye, Sussex.—4. William Morgan, esq. of the India House, to Miss Hall, of Colney Hatch, Midx.—7. At Heathfield, Sussex, the Rev. Edw. Raynes, of Belmonte, East Hants, to Mary, only dau. of late Edw. Fuller, esq. and niece to Maj. Fuller, of Heathfield, Sussex.—11. At Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire, the seat of her father, Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of Geo. Robt. Henage, esq. to Edw. only son of the late Edw. Howard, esq. nephew of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.—15. At St. Giles's, Henry-Edgworth Bicknell, esq. to Car. Jul. Gason, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, third dau. of the late Major Gason.—18. At St. Clement Danes, Charles-Cunningham Young, esq. of York-st. St. James's, to Rebecca, second dau. of John Clarke, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn.

OBITUARY.

DR. HEBER, BP. OF CALCUTTA.

April 3. At Trichinopoly, in the 43d year of his age, and the third of his episcopacy, the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. Bishop of Calcutta.

Reginald Heber was the second son of the Rev. Reginald Heber, of Marton Hall, in Yorkshire, and Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Allanson, of the same county; and brother to Richard Heber, esq. late M.P. for Oxford. He was born April 21, 1783, at Malpas, in Cheshire, a living held at that time by his father. From the Grammar-school of Whitchurch, where he received more than the rudiments of his classical education, he was sent to Dr. Bristowe, a gentleman who took pupils near town; and in 1800 was admitted of Brasenose College, Oxford, of which his father had been a student. He was afterward elected Fellow of All-Souls; but previously to that election he went abroad, in company with Mr. Thorntun. The Continent, at that time, afforded but small choice for an English traveller; and those scenes, which, as a scholar, he would probably have preferred to visit, were not then accessible. He was, therefore, obliged to content himself with Germany, Russia, and the Crimea; and how closely he could observe, and how perspicuously impart his observations, appears from the notes in Dr. Clarke's *Travels in the latter countries*, which he was permitted to extract from Mr. Heber's MS. Journal. At that period he could not have been more than 17.

In 1801 he gained the Chancellor's prize, by his *Carmen Seculare*, a spirited and classical specimen of Latin verse, and in 1803 his talents were displayed to still greater advantage in his celebrated poem of "Palestine," which gained the prize for English poetical composition. Never did a prize-poem excite so general a sensation. It was not merely recited in the Theatre, rewarded with the medal, printed for the benefit of admiring friends, and forthwith forgotten, which is the ordinary fate of such productions, but it was set to music by an eminent professor, by many it was committed to memory, by all it was read.

On the occasion here alluded to, Mr. Heber's father was in the theatre, and had the felicity of witnessing his triumph at the early age of nineteen. The old gentleman, immediately after his return home, was seized with a dangerous

malady, under which he lingered with intervals of remission, till Jan. 1804, when he closed an exemplary life in his 76th year. (See vol. LXXIV. i. 98.)

Soon after, Mr. Heber relinquished the Fellowship, and married Amelia, daughter of Dr. Shipley, the late Dean of St. Asaph, having previously been presented to the family Rectory of Hudnett in Shropshire. There he calmly settled, devoting himself to those unobtrusive duties and those domestic charities which occupy the life of an estimable country clergyman.

Mr. Heber's *Palestine* was first printed for private distribution only; but was published in the second volume of the "Poetical Register and Repository of Fugitive Poetry," and then noticed in vol. LXXIV. i. 342. In 1805 he produced an English essay, entitled "The Sense of Honour." In 1808 he took the degree of M.A. as a Grand Compounder, and in 1809 he published in 8vo. a short poem, entitled "Europe; lines on the present War," reviewed in vol. LXXIX. i. 538. In the same year also his *Palestine* was re-published in 4to, with "The Passage of the Red Sea, a fragment;" a production evincing great boldness of conception. In 1812 he issued a small volume of "Poems and Translations," and in 1815 he was chosen to deliver the Bampton Lectures, a duty which he performed with great applause. His lectures were published in 1816, under the title of: "The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter, asserted and explained in a Course of Sermons on John xvi. 7." Of this production the Quarterly Reviewers expressed themselves in terms of great praise; but the remarks of another Review occasioned: "A Reply to certain Observations on the Bampton Lectures for 1815, contained in the British Critic for December 1816 and January 1817. In a letter to the Head of a College, by Reginald Heber, A.M."

With the exception of some critical essays, both theological and literary, not unknown to the public, though without a name, and an admirable Ordination Sermon delivered before the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Law), and at his request committed to the press, Mr. Heber did not again appear as an author till 1822, when he wrote a life of Jeremy Taylor for an edition of that Prelate's works. By persons of competent judg-

ment, this was regarded as an admirable and valuable piece of biography. It was soon afterward published in a separate form, accompanied by a critical examination of Bishop Taylor's writings.

In May 1822 Mr. Heber was chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and, on the death of Dr. Middleton, the Bishopric of Calcutta was offered to him. This was certainly a very trying and painful moment of his life: it was no struggle betwixt indolence and ambition, or betwixt conflicting temporal interests, that he had to encounter; but it was a struggle between much self-distrust, much love of country and kindred, much apprehension for the future health of his wife and child (for he thought not of his own); and a strong persuasion, on the other hand, that the call was the call of God, and that to be deaf to it, was to be deaf to the "still small voice." He deliberated long and anxiously—he even refused the appointment—he recalled his refusal, and had farewell to the parish where he had toiled for fifteen years.—He was appointed to the vacant see on the 14th May, 1823. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D. by diploma in June; and he arrived at Calcutta on the 11th October following.

The ardent hope of success in his important mission, which Dr. Heber expressed to the various religious societies in England previously to his departure, will not be forgotten; nor the zeal with which he declared that he looked forward to the time when he should be enabled to preach to the natives of India in their own language. His first charge at his Visitation, on the 27th of May 1824, gave abundant proof of the benevolent spirit in which he had entered upon his high office. Long and laborious were the journeys which he performed, from one side of the vast Indian peninsula to the other, including the island of Ceylon, performing at each station the active duties of an apostolic bishop.

Having completed one Visitation, comprising Northern India, Bombay, and Ceylon; he set out upon a second to Madras. On Good-friday of the present year he preached at Combaconum; and on Easter Sunday at Tanjore; and in the evening he gratified the native congregation by pronouncing the Apostolic benediction in the Tamul language. The following day he held a Confirmation; and in the evening he addressed, it is said, in a very affectionate manner, the assembled Missionaries. Having paid a visit of ceremony to the Rajah of Tanjore, and inspected the schools, he went

on to Trichinopoly. Here, on Sunday, April 2, he again preached and again confirmed,—a rite which he repeated early the next morning in the Fort Church. Having returned home, he took a cold bath before breakfast, as he had done the two preceding days. The servant, however, who attended him, thinking that he remained longer than usual in the bath, entered the apartment, and found life extinct, and the body in the water. The alarm was instantly given, and Mr. Robinson, the Chaplain, and Mr. Doran, a Church-missionary, took it out. Bleeding, friction, and inflating the lungs, were immediately tried, but in vain; and it was afterwards discovered that a vessel had burst upon the brain,—an accident attributed by the medical men to the plunge into cold water when he was warm and exhausted.

The corpse was deposited, with every demonstration of respect and unfeigned sorrow, on the north-side of the altar of St. John's Church, at Trichinopoly.

When the news of the deceased prelate's death arrived at Fort St. George, his Excellency the Governor directed that the flag of the garrison should be immediately hoisted half-staff high, and continue so during the day; and that forty-two minute-guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, should be fired from the saluting battery.

Shortly after the Bishop's death, meetings were held at each of the three Presidencies of our Indian empire, to consider the best means of testifying their respect to his memory. That at Calcutta was distinguished by the very beautiful Speech of Sir Charles Grey, the Chief Justice, some extracts from which will throw great-light on Bishop Heber's history:

"It is just four and twenty years this month since I first became acquainted with him at the University, of which he was, beyond all question or comparison, the most distinguished student of his time. The name of Reginald Heber was in every mouth, his society was courted by young and old; he lived in an atmosphere of favour, admiration, and regard, from which I have never known any one but himself who would not have derived, and for life, an unsalutary influence. Towards the close of his academical career he crowned his previous honours by the production of his "Palestine," of which single work of the fancy, the elegance and the grace have secured him a place in the list of those who bear the proud title of English Poets. This, according to usage, was recited in public: and when that scene

of his early triumph comes upon my memory; that elevated rostrum from which he looked upon friendly and admiring faces; that decorated Theatre; those grave forms of ecclesiastical dignitaries, mingling with a resplendent throng of rank and beauty; those antique mansions of learning, those venerable groves, those refreshing streams, and shaded walks; the vision is broken by another, in which the youthful and presiding genius of the former scene is beheld lying in his distant grave, amongst the sands of Southern India,—believe me, the contrast is striking, and the recollection most painful.

“But you are not here to listen to details of private life. If I touch upon one or two other points, it will be for the purpose only of illustrating some features of his character. He passed some time in foreign travel, before he entered on the duties of his profession. The whole Continent had not yet been reopened to Englishmen by the swords of the noble Lord who is near me, [Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief.] and his companions in arms; but in the Eastern part of it the Bishop found a field the more interesting, on account of its having been seldom trodden by our countrymen; he kept a valuable journal of his observations, and when you consider his youth, the applause he had already received, and how tempting, in the morning of life, are the gratifications of literary success, you will consider it as a mark of the retiring and ingenuous modesty of his character, that he preferred to let the substance of his work appear in the humble form of notes to the volumes of another. This has been before noticed: there is another circumstance which I can add, and which is not so generally known. This journey, and the aspect of those vast regions, stimulating a mind which was stored with classical learning, had suggested to him a plan of collecting, arranging, and illustrating all of ancient and of modern literature, which could unfold the history, and throw light on the present state of Scythia,—that region of mystery and fable,—that source from whence, eleven times in the history of man, the living clouds of war have been breathed over all the nations of the South. I can hardly conceive any work for which the talents of the author were better adapted, hardly any which could have given the world more of delight, himself more of glory; I know the interest which he took in it. But he had now entered into the service of the Church; and finding that it

interfered with his graver duties, he turned from his fascinating pursuit, and condemned to temporary oblivion a work which, I trust, may yet be given to the public.

“I mention this, chiefly for the purpose of shewing how steady was the purpose, how serious the views, with which he entered on his calling. I am aware that there were inducements to it which some minds will be disposed to regard as the only probable ones; but I look upon it myself to have been with him a sacrifice of no common sort. His early celebrity had given him incalculable advantages, and every path of literature was open to him, every road to the temple of fame, every honour which his country could afford, was in clear prospect before him, when he turned to the humble duties of a country church, and buried in his heart those talents which would have ministered so largely to worldly vanity, that they might spring up in a more precious harvest. He passed many years in this situation in the enjoyment of as much happiness as the condition of humanity is perhaps capable of. Happy in the choice of his companion, the love of his friends, the fond admiration of his family—happy in the discharge of his quiet duties and the tranquillity of a satisfied conscience.

“It was not, however, from this station that he was called to India. By the voice, I am proud to say it, of a part of that profession to which I have the honour to belong, he had been invited to an office which few have held for any length of time without further advancement. His friends thought it at that time no presumption to hope that ere long he might wear the mitre at home. But it would not have been like himself to chaffer for preferment; he freely and willingly accepted a call which led him to more important, though more dangerous,—alas! I may now say to fatal, labours!

“I shall have a melancholy pleasure in pointing out some features of his character which appear to me to have been the most remarkable. The first which I would notice was that cheerfulness and alacrity of spirit which, though it may seem to be a common quality, is, in some circumstances, of rare value. To this large assembly I fear I might appeal in vain, if I were to ask that he should step forward who had never felt his spirit to sink when he thought of his native home, and felt that a portion of his heart was in a distant land,—who had never been irritated by the annoyances, or embittered by the disappointments, of

India. I feel shame to say, that I am not the man who could not answer the appeal. The Bishop was the only one whom I have ever known, who was entirely master of these feelings. Disappointments and annoyances came to him as they come to all, but he met and overcame them with a smile; and, when he has known a different effect produced on others, it was his usual wish that 'they were but as happy as himself.' Connected with this alacrity of spirit, and in some degree springing out of it, was his activity. I apprehend that few persons, civil or military, have undergone so much labour, traversed so much country, seen and regulated so much as he had done, in the small portion of time which had elapsed since he entered on his office; and, if death had not broken his career, his friends know that he contemplated no relaxation of exertions. But this was not a mere restless activity or result of temperament. It was united with a fervent zeal, not fiery nor ostentatious, but steady and composed, which none could appreciate but those who intimately knew him. I was struck myself, upon the renewal of our acquaintance, by nothing so much as the observation, that, though he talked with animation on all subjects, there was nothing on which his intellect was bent,—no prospect on which his imagination dwelt,—no thought which occupied habitually his vacant moments, but the furtherance of that great design of which he had been made the principal instrument in this country. Of the same unobtrusive character was the piety which filled his heart. It is seldom that of so much there is so little ostentation. All here knew his good-natured and unpretending manner; but I have seen unequivocal testimonies both before and since his death, that, under that cheerful and gay aspect, there were feelings of serious and unremitting devotion, of perfect resignation, of tender kindness for all mankind, which would have done honour to a saint. When to these qualities you add his desire to conciliate, which had every where won all hearts—his amiable demeanour, which invited a friendship that was confirmed by the innocence and purity of his manners, which bore the most scrutinizing and severe examination, you will readily admit that there was in him a rare assemblage of all that deserves esteem and admiration!"

The following Resolutions were adopted at this meeting :

"That, upon the occasion of the death of the late Bishop of Calcutta, it is desirable to perpetuate, by some durable monument, the sense of public loss with

which this community is impressed; and the feelings of respect and affection with which the Bishop was regarded by all who knew him.

"That the most appropriate course appears to be, to cause a sepulchral Monument of Marble to be erected in the Cathedral Church of Calcutta; and that subscriptions be received for this purpose.

"That a Committee of Management should be appointed to superintend the receipt and application of Subscriptions; and that they be desired to communicate with the brother of the late Bishop, Richard Heber, esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Oxford, and to request that he will superintend the execution of the Monument in England.

"That the Committee of Management, if any surplus should remain after the erection of a suitable Monument, should consider the propriety of applying it to the foundation of an additional Scholarship in Bishop's College, to be named, 'Heber's Scholarship.'

"That in addition to the objects already named, the Committee should be at liberty, if the funds should be found sufficient, to appropriate a portion of them to the purchase of a Piece of Plate, to be preserved in the family of the brother of the Bishop, as an Heir-loom."

The sum of 8,300 rupees was soon after collected.

At Bombay, after several eloquent speeches, it was resolved :

"That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of raising a fund to endow one or more Scholarships at Bishop's College, Calcutta, for the benefit of this Presidency, to be called 'Bishop Heber's Bombay Scholarships'."

The sum of 3925 rupees was speedily contributed.

At Madras it was resolved :

"That, in order to perpetuate the sentiments entertained by this settlement towards the late beloved and revered Bishop, a monument be erected to his memory in St. George's Church, and that the Rev. Thomas Robinson, the Domestic Chaplain and esteemed friend of the Bishop, be requested to prepare the inscription. That a Subscription be opened for the purpose, and that any surplus fund be appropriated in the manner best calculated to do honour to Bishop Heber's memory."

CAPT. J. C. DOCWRA.

June 27. At his residence in Sydenham, Kent, aged 64, Capt. John-Clarke Docwra.

This gentleman was a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Docwra, and at an

early period of life entered a Fellow Commoner at Oxford. He was afterwards appointed to a Company in the Bedford Militia, and subsequently to the 40th foot, in which regiment he distinguished himself in the campaign in Holland, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He then exchanged into the 28th foot, with which regiment he went on foreign service, and from thence he was appointed to a Company in his Britannic Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regt. in which Island he served ten years.

Upon his return to his native country he married Miss Johns, sister of Lieut.-Col. Johns of the 31st regt. who dying about a twelvemonth afterwards, he was united secondly to Miss Finch of Sydenham, who is left to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband, and his family and acquaintance a most amiable and generous friend. To an unaffected simplicity of manners and benevolence of disposition, which endeared him to all, he added the firmness and intrepidity of the soldier; and this humble tribute to his memory is written by an individual who had a long and intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased, and who has had frequent opportunities of appreciating the mild virtues that adorned his character, and also as a brother officer estimating his military character, and witnessing the marks of esteem and veneration in which the sol-

diers under his command held him, the sure criterion of his personal bravery, and merciful disposition.

REV. B. N. TURNER.

May 18. In Dorset-place, Marylebone, aged 86, the Rev. Baptist-Noel Turner, M.A. Rector of Denton, co. Linc. and of Wing, co. Rutland. To the latter rectory he was presented by the King in 1771; and to the former he was presented in 1769 by his father-in-law, the Rev. Richard Easton, Prebendary of North Grantham in the Church of Salisbury.

Mr. Turner was the eldest son of the Rev. James Turner, his predecessor in the rectory of Wing*; and grandson of the Rev. James Turner, vicar of Garthorpe, Leicestershire, whose elder brother, William, Master of the Grammar School of Stamford (then one of the most flourishing Schools in the Kingdom), was a man of great erudition, and in his time, a celebrated grammarian. He was author of "Turner's Exercises," and other school books, once famous, but now out of date. He published also an elegant piece of classical humour, entitled "Bellum Grammaticum," which is well worth the perusal of the curious.

The subject of our biography was born at the close of the year 1739, and baptized on new-year's day, 1740; Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, after whom he was named, being his godfather. He received the first rudiments of his edu-

* Mr. Turner never spoke either of his father, or his father-in-law, without feelings of the highest affection and veneration. In a short sketch of his life, which he has left behind him, he writes of his father thus: "My Father's passing thro' Clare Hall, Cambridge, was with the same blameless and noiseless tenour of his way, for which he was conspicuous in after life. His acquirements were of the most solid and useful kind; not evincing any ambition of acquiring academical honours, but aiming to support the truly estimable character of a good parish priest."

Of Mr. Easton he has recorded the following character. "Another affectionate, though far later, connection has a claim to be noticed. A little before this time, there arrived from Salisbury a new Vicar of Grantham, the Rev. Richard Easton; of whom Bp. Hoadly was the patron. Of this active and most warm friend of mine, as well as near relative, I must take the liberty of being a little more particular. With a fine figure, and a set of features as grand and dignified as I ever beheld, his manner was popular and attractive, and he was consequently a much admired preacher. Dr. Trevor, then Bp. of Durham, a man also of handsome form, and dignified deportment,—so much so as to have acquired for himself the appellation of the Beauty of Holiness,—was a great admirer of Mr. Easton; and, in passing between London and Durham, he would generally contrive to attend the Church at Grantham on a Sunday. On such occasions the Vicar, in his full canonicals, always waited upon the Bishop at the inn; and to see these two reverend personages (the Bishop being also in his robes) walking side by side to the Church, was a spectacle which is said to have struck the beholders with awe and reverence. Mr. Easton was also exceedingly well seconded by his clerk,—a person of the name of Hutchinson, who had been of long standing in the town as a musician, then filling that station; who not only made the responses, but gave out and lead the psalms with becoming propriety and grace."—The conclusion of this anecdote might furnish a useful hint to some of our Clergy, who are not so attentive, in the selection of a parish clerk, to his qualifications for the office, as they ought to be!

cation at the Grammar School of Oakham in Rutland, and completed it at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was about two years senior to Dr. William Bennet, late Bp. of Cloyne, with whom, on his first arrival at College he instantly cultivated such an intimacy as proved most happy and honourable to both parties. He was under the tuition of Mr. Hubbard, and took his degree of B.A. 1762; M.A. 1765. He was then elected a fellow of his College, which, however, he soon after vacated by his marriage with Sarah, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Easton, above-mentioned. On taking his degree of B.A. he was the seventh wrangler, and at the same time obtained a silver prize-cup for the best classical exercises.

Early in life, whilst still a student at Emanuel, he undertook, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Lettice of Sidney*, a new translation of Plutarch's Lives. In this undertaking he was encouraged by Dr. Johnson, to whom he had the good fortune to be, about that time, introduced; but after working at it for a few months the project was relinquished. Of his interviews on this and several other occasions, with the Colossus of Literature, Mr. Turner gave the public an account in the New Monthly Magazine for 1818 and 1819, in which several interesting anecdotes of this extraordinary man, either wholly new, or previously imperfectly related, are detailed. This was a subject on which, in a private circle of friends, Mr. Turner was delighted to dwell. His lively and animated description of the several conversations which passed between them, and his close imitations of Dr. Johnson's peculiar manner and diction, placed the very man before the eyes of his hearers.

After giving up the Translation of Plutarch, Mr. Turner amused himself by modernizing, in familiar English verse, "The Characters of Theophrastus," which were printed for Leacroft in 1774. In 1782, after some strictures on the loose notions of Soame Jenyns, in eight letters to him, called "Candid Suggestions,"—he made an attack on the political in-

fallibility of Mr. Locke, in a little work called "The true Alarm." On the occasion of the inclosure of one of his livings in the year 1788, he threw out a pamphlet, entitled "An Argumentative Appeal," in which he endeavoured to call the attention of the heads of the Church, and the public, to various instances of injustice done to the Church revenues, by the manner in which inclosures were managed.

In 1791 he published a political satire, called "Infant Institutes," "fraught," he observes, "with matter so eccentric and laughable as might chance to arrest the attention, and raise the spirit of the public."

For a few years, in the early period of his life, Mr. Turner was Head-master of the Grammar-school at Oakham, where the foundation of his own classical education had been previously laid. This office, however, was not congenial to his habits and disposition, and on taking possession of the living of Wing he relinquished it. Amongst other pupils, he had under his care the son of Dr. Percy, Bp. of Dromore, the celebrated Editor of the "Antient Ballads," with whom he was on terms of intimacy.

After Mr. Turner retired from Oakham, he resided for several years on his living of Wing, until a spirit of opposition on the part of his parishioners, manifested in their persisting to put up a new and additional peal of bells in a decayed and tottering steeple, overhanging the parsonage-house, compelled him to remove to his other living of Denton. Here he continued a constant resident till within a few years of his death; when attention to his health required him to spend the Winter months in London. But during the long period of half a century, this truly pious Clergyman discharged all his sacred functions in person; and few men can be found who have more zealously, faithfully, and conscientiously performed these important duties. As he administered to the spiritual wants of his poorer neighbours, his wife was always ready, with a tenderness and care peculiar to her dispo-

* Mr. Lettice accepted the Vicarage of Peasmarsh in Sussex, from his College, and subsequently took the degree of D.D. The intimacy between these two friends commenced in early youth, for they were at school together; and it continued, without the slightest interruption, up to Mr. Turner's death. Dr. Lettice still survives. During this long period they kept up a constant correspondence (a considerable portion of which was in Latin) replete with learning, vivacity, and humour. Dr. Lettice is the author of a Poem on the Conversion of St. Paul, which gained him the Seatonian Prize at Cambridge about the time of his taking his M.A. degree;—of "Travels in Scotland;" a "Translation of Isaac Hawkins Browne's Poem on the Immortality of the Soul;" "Fables for the Fire-side;" "Suggestions on Clerical Elocution;" and other literary productions.

sition, to lend her aid in affording them comfort and succour in their temporal necessities. The door of his mansion was ever open to their applications, and no one but the idle and worthless applied in vain.

In 1824 he published "*Songs of Solyma*; or a new Version of the Psalms of David, the long ones being compressed, in general, into two parts or portions of Psalmody, comprising their prophetic evidences and principal beauties." These translations are highly respectable in point of literary merit, (simplicity and unaffected piety being their chief characteristic;) particularly when it is considered that they were the amusements of the evening of a literary life, the author having attained his eightieth year when he began the task*. He communicated specimens of the Translations to our Magazine; see vol. xc. part i. pp. 259. 395. See also vol. xciv. ii. p. 64.

This learned gentleman's attention was for a long period strongly excited by Dryden's celebrated Ode. He was, as he expressed in a letter to a friend, "so charmed with its beauties, and disgusted with the blemishes with which they are disgraced,—so delighted with the grandeur of the plan, and disappointed at the listlessness with which the great Poet executed it himself at last," that Mr. Turner was so adventurous as to attempt to improve it, "by filling out the grand idea as manifestly intended by the Bard himself; i.e. to render every passion regularly excited by Timotheus, and the corresponding effects as regularly produced on the Monarch."—This poem still remains in MS. though it would probably have been printed had a few more weeks been added to this venerable gentleman's life.

In his younger days, Mr. Turner was remarkable for a fine elocution. His manner of reading our beautiful liturgy was dignified and impressive, without any mixture of affectation. A fine melodious voice, clear articulation, and strict attention to propriety of emphasis, rendered his reading so natural, distinct, and intelligible, that the most ignorant could scarcely fail to be edified, as the better educated were charmed and gratified. By his spirited manner, in lighter reading, by his ready imitation of character, and by his turn for mimicry, when the occasion called

for it, he would fascinate his auditors;—he was, indeed, fully qualified to have sought his fortune on a different arena, had fate so ordained it. In conversation he was full of anecdote and humour; he delighted in society, and was the life of it. But on grave occasions, Mr. Turner could be grave. He never forgot the dignity of the clerical character, and the duties which his sacred office imposed upon him; and in maintaining the integrity and purity of the established Church, or in opposing any innovations upon it, no man was more zealous. Nor was his zeal less conspicuous in his loyalty to his sovereign, and his attachment to the glorious constitution under which we live, and which at all times, when occasion called for it, he defended, both in conversation and in writing, with an earnestness and uncompromising spirit, which proved how much his heart and soul were devoted to the subject. His literary attainments were considerable. Besides a thorough knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics, his reading was extensive; and being blessed with a remarkably retentive memory, he acquired very general information on all subjects connected with literature. Though unacquainted with the Hebrew (which he often lamented) yet when engaged on the "*Songs of Solyma*," he would, by the aid of dictionaries and commentaries, and through the assistance of literary friends, dive into biblical learning, and examine difficult passages, even in the original language, with much critical acumen. In the retirement which the seclusion of a country life imposed upon him, he relieved many a heavy hour by his literary pursuits; and the volumes of MSS. he has left behind him, besides his few published works, attest how much of his time and attention was devoted to these subjects.

He has left a son and daughter, three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren surviving him. His eldest son, William, who had embraced the military profession, and was a Captain in the 81st Reg. sacrificed his life in the cause of his country, early in the late war.

EDWARD FRYER, M.D.

Of this able physician, whose death and character we shortly noticed in part i. of this volume, p. 186, we are favoured

* In a letter lately written by that truly amiable, pious, and excellent authoress, Mrs. Cornwallis, to a friend, she says, "I had not heard of Mr. Turner's departure to a better world. His '*Songs of Solyma*' lie upon my couch with me at this instant; I only put them out of my hands to write to you. How soothing to his relations it must be, to think how delightfully his thoughts were employed during his closing years, and how pleasantly to himself!"

with the following notices from a paper in his own handwriting.

Dr. Fryer was of a family which produced several physicians in the 16th and 17th centuries, one of whom was Dr. John Fryer, who published an account of East India and Persia. Of his mother's family several were dignitaries in the Church of Wells; one of them, the Rev. — Hill, wrote the "Harmony of the Gospels," and several other curious theological works in the beginning of the last century.

The deceased was born at Frome in 1761, and received his early education at the public grammar-school in that town, from which he was placed for some time under the care and instruction of the late Dr. Seagram, an eminent practitioner at Warminster, Wilts. At the age of 19 he became a medical student at the different schools and hospitals in London, where he continued two years, and afterwards passed the same length of time at the University of Edinburgh, continuing there to 1784. He then went to Leyden, spent that winter, and took his Doctor's degree, publishing an inaugural dissertation under the title "*De Vita Animantium et Vegetantium.*"

In 1785 he first went into Germany, visiting the Universities and Hospitals in the different cities of that learned country; and spent the winter of that year at Vienna, attending the Clinical Lectures of the celebrated Dr. Stoll at the great Hospital there, where he and the late Professor Sibthorpe, who was travelling on the Radcliffe establishment, were the only English students. In 1786 he went to Rome, and returned to England by France, tarrying some time at Montpellier and Paris.

He returned to Germany in 1787, and took up his abode for three years as a student in the University of Gottingen. In 1790 he settled in London, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Fryer was one of the consulting Physicians of the Western Dispensary, and was appointed in 1805, in conjunction with Sir H. Hallford and Sir Walter Farquhar, consulting Physician to the Institution for Diseases of the Eye, established under the patronage of their Majesties and the Royal Family, and under the immediate direction of Mr. Phipps. He was also for many years Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

He was a man who usually avoided rather than courted public notice; but from his love of the Fine Arts, and regard to the memory of his friend James

Barry, he drew up the life of that celebrated painter, which is prefixed to the quarto edition of his works.

He was married in the year 1796, but had no family.

SAYER WALKER, M.D.

Nov. 9. At Clifton, near Bristol, in the 78th year of his age, Sayer Walker, M.D. late of Hampstead and of Breadstreet. He was formerly the minister of a congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters at Enfield, the duties of which he performed for several years with the respect of every member of that denomination, and when he resigned their pastoral office, it was with their united regret: but while he held it he had accustomed himself to unite with his theological duties, the study of medicine, which rendered his personal services peculiarly useful amongst the poorer and other parts of his congregation, and which were happily congenial with the benevolence of his disposition. The activity of his mind very soon taught him that by perfecting these studies he might render himself more generally useful to mankind, by quitting his ministerial for the medical profession, without relinquishing his religious opinions, or seceding from his accustomed doctrines; he, therefore, passed an honourable examination, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1793; and having very soon given proofs of his learning, and of his penetration into cases of the medical science, he acquired considerable practice, of which his talents rendered him well deserving; the mildness of his temper—the total forbearance from every degree of irritation—and the sympathy of his truly benevolent mind, placed him at the bed-side of his patient, in two capacities, which should never be separated, that of the parent as well as that of the physician.

The eminence which he thus acquired, could not fail to attract the notice of his fellow-citizens; he became a distinguished member of the Medical and other societies, instituted for the promotion and improvement of medical and philosophical knowledge. He published a small but valuable Work on Female Cases, to which he chiefly devoted his practice.

In June, 1794, he was unanimously elected Physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, upon the resignation of the late Dr. Nath. Hulme, and took an active share in its medical department, in conjunction with the late Dr. Lettsom, consulting physician, Dr. R.

Dennison, accoucheur, and Wm. Lucas, esq. surgeon.

During the space of 34 years, his constant attendance—his skilful treatment of the poor patients, and his gentle and paternal mode of enquiring into their wants and complaints, were acknowledged to be of almost equal comfort and benefit with the orders which he prescribed.

But advancing age with its concurrent infirmities reminded him that the highest talents and the most active zeal must relax from their labours, and devote the remnant of the days allotted here, to a retired preparation for the days that are to come—and no man was ever found more fit for these latter works of peace than himself; he resigned the station above-mentioned in March last, to the regret of every one connected with the Institution, and with that sincere respect and veneration which accompanies the loss of a revered and beloved parent and friend.

In the year 1822 he had completed 28 years of these his benevolent and gratuitous services, on which occasion a silver salver of 50 guineas value was presented to him by the society, which was inscribed with the following words:

"In grateful testimony of the skilful, unremitting, and gratuitous services during the period of 28 years, and still continuing as Physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, this inadequate memorial of united confidence, respect, and esteem, is presented to Sayer Walker, M.D. by the General Court, held on Wednesday the 18th Dec. 1822."

This present he received and acknowledged in writing with his habitual feeling of grateful diffidence for so just, yet inadequate appreciation of his merit.

When his mind was relieved from the daily duties of his profession, he relaxed into cheerful conversation, and the affectionate endearments of his amiable family, and the intercourse of a not very extensive circle of literary friends. Six months have scarcely elapsed since he removed from Hampstead to Clifton for the benefit of his health, where, with the calmest resignation, and in full assurance of hope, he finally quitted the world!

HENRY SMITH, Esq.

Oct. 3. Aged 85, Henry Smith, esq. of Peckham-house, Surrey. He was formerly partner in the house of Devisme and Smith in Turnwheel lane. In the year 1784 he was a very active member of the Court of Assistants, and a Captain of the Hon. Artillery Company, and in conjunction with his friend the late Sir

Bernard Turner, then Major, greatly contributed to improve its management and military discipline. Sir Bernard Turner, who died in the same year*, while serving the office of Sheriff with T. Skinner, esq. was attended to the grave at Thirfield by the whole corps, on which occasion Mr. Smith was one of the pallbearers, and was afterwards unanimously elected by the court to succeed him as Major. He resigned the majority in 1787. During the late war he was honoured with a commission as Colonel of the Camberwell Volunteer Corps. His respectability as a merchant raised him by election to the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, from which he had retired not many months previous to his death. There are few men in his station of life, who have evinced more active zeal in the fulfilment of all their relative or general duties—few who have ever been distinguished by a greater urbanity of manners—by a more agreeable amenity of temper and disposition—or acquired to themselves a larger share of public respect;—if he was beloved in his domestic circle, he was esteemed by all who knew him.

WM. BARNES RHODES, Esq.

Nov. 1. After a severe illness of a few weeks, William-Barnes Rhodes, esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

He was born on Christmas-day, 1772, and was the second son of Richard and Mercy Rhodes of Leeds. His education is said to have been on rather a limited scale, and intended for mercantile pursuits, commencing his career in the humble department of writer in an attorney's office. Whether the bias of his mind was to "pen a stanza when he should engross," is not absolutely certain, although the seductive wiles of literature, and particularly the drama, not being discouraged by his father, occasioned his becoming an enthusiast upon the latter subject, and finally distinguished, some years after, as the fortunate possessor of a large and curious collection of theatrical pieces. About the year 1799 he obtained a permanent situation as a clerk in the Bank of England, where his strict attention, assiduity, and integrity, led to the not more fortunate than honourable appointment by the Governors, unsolicited, about three years since, to the situation of a chief teller. His duty at the Bank daily afforded a very few

* See an account of his death and funeral, vol. LIV. p. 477; and his epitaph, and an account of his family in vol. LVI. p. 832.

hours of leisure, of which his persevering zeal made due advantage. At the Roxburghe sale in June 1812, he is supposed to have first materially enlarged his collection, and in April 1825, a period not exceeding thirteen years, upon the sale of his own library by Mr. Sotheby, he had accumulated no less than 2918 lots relative to the drama. An account of that sale, with the prices produced by the fifty-five most rare and curious articles, was given in our vol. xcv. i. 423.

As an author, his fancy indulged in a playful revelry of satire and burlesque humour. He published, with his name, "Epigrams, in two books," in 1803 and some "Eccentric tales, in verse, by Cornelius Crambo," 1808. But his most popular and well-known production was the ludicrous "Burlesque Tragic Opera Bombastes Furioso," first performed at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, August 7, 1810. After being often surreptitiously printed in London, Dublin, and New York, the author in 1822 was induced to sanction a publication of this whimsical trifle with his name. He has left one or two other dramatic pieces never acted or printed, which it is contemplated to publish with his other works in one volume, to assist his young widow, and a posthumous daughter, whom the nature of his situation has left in rather indifferent circumstances. H.

JESSE FOOT, ESQ.

Oct. 27. At Ilfracombe, Jessé Foot, esq., a gentleman long known, and deservedly esteemed in the medical world. He had reached his 83rd year, and retained his faculties and good humour to the last. He was too well acquainted with the nature of the human body, and the tendency of disease, not to be fully sensible that his last hour was approaching, yet the firmness which distinguished his character through life did not desert him at his latest moments.

He was born at Charlton, in Wiltshire, of a family ancient and respectable, and a branch of the same family as that of the celebrated Samuel Foote, though he did not annex the final *e* to his name. He was a sound Latin scholar. On his first coming to London he became apprentice to his uncle, a respectable apothecary in Hatton Garden, but finding himself superior in capacity and knowledge to his master, he entered at the London hospitals for the study of surgery, and became a pupil of Doctor Fordyce, for the attainment of clinical knowledge. He went early in life upon a particular mission to the Island of Nevis, and afterwards to Russia, where,

passing an examination in the Latin tongue, under Professor Pallas, he was admitted as a privileged practitioner at the College of St. Petersburg, where the Russians wanted good English surgeons. Mr. Foot had every encouragement to remain in Russia, but he was anxious to return to his own country; and after undergoing an examination at Surgeons' Hall, under the celebrated Percival Pott, whose talents he held in the highest veneration, he became house surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, then in a very flourishing state.

He soon after commenced practice for himself in Salisbury-street, Strand, and afterwards in Dean-street, Soho, where he resided for many years, and by his various professional publications and successful practice made a distinguished figure, and acquired a handsome fortune. From motives of humanity, however, as well as love for his profession, he continued in practice, till he resolved, at a very advanced age, to devote himself for the remainder of his life to retirement and leisure. He then purchased an annuity of Government, and about four years ago fixed his residence at Ilfracombe. His professional reputation, however, accompanied him, and he was consulted by the most distinguished families in the county.

Besides his numerous professional works, Mr. Foot published:—A Defence of the Planters in the West Indies, comprised in four arguments: 1. On comparative humanity; 2. On comparative Slavery; 3. On the African Slave-trade; and 4, on the Condition of the Negroes in the West Indies, 1792, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXII. 921—3); the Life of John Hunter, 1794, 8vo. (see vol. LXIV. 797, 1017); Dialogues between a pupil of the late John Hunter and Jessé Foot, 1795, 8vo.; Observations on the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce in Parliament, May 1804, for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, 1805, 8vo.; The Lives of A. R. Bowes, esq. and the Countess of Strathmore his wife, 1810, 8vo.; Life of Arthur Murphy, esq. by Jessé Foot, esq. his executor, 1811, 4to. (noticed in vol. LXXXI. i. 456.)

His remains were followed to the grave by his nephew, Jessé Foot, esq. of Regent-street, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of Ilfracombe and its vicinity.

MR. ALDERMAN MAGNAY.

Oct. 26. At his house at Wandsworth Hill, in his 59th year, Christopher Magnay, esq. an eminent wholesale stationer on College Hill, and Alderman of Vintry Ward.

The unexpected news of the death of this worthy Magistrate was received with the deepest regret by his fellow-citizens and numerous friends, to whom he was endeared by his amiable manners, by the example he had long shown of probity and integrity in business, and by a humane and intelligent discharge of his duties in the important stations of Alderman, Sheriff, and Lord Mayor.

Mr. Magnay, we believe, was for some time, in early life, concerned in a different business from that which he afterwards pursued with so much diligence and punctuality, as to render the firm of his house (Magnay and Sons) one of the most considerable in London, and to extend a very important branch of it to the sister kingdom of Ireland.

He first appeared as a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Stationers in 1807. Having become better known and highly respected in the Ward of Vintry, in which he resided, he was unanimously elected Alderman, Feb. 20, 1810, on the death of Nathaniel Newnham, esq. and, about the same time, was elected into the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers, of which he served Master in 1816.

In 1813, he was elected one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, along with Thomas Coxhead Marsh, esq. which office he held in the memorable year following, when his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, and their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, were most splendidly entertained at Guildhall, in the mayoralty of Sir William Domville, bart.

In 1821, he was elected Lord Mayor, the functions of which high office he performed with a strict attention to the rights and privileges of the City; with a humane attention to the many unhappy objects brought before him, and with just decision in the various cases submitted to his judgment. Although it be true that the magistrates of London are provided with legal advisers, yet experience has proved that, in a great many instances, much depends on a temperate and impartial exercise of the powers intrusted to the Lord Mayor; and it is still remembered that in every instance of this kind Alderman Magnay gave complete satisfaction to his fellow citizens, while in his more public character, as Chief Magistrate, he took every opportunity of evincing his loyalty to his Majesty, and that at a critical time when the minds of the lower classes had been artfully deluded, and the publick peace endangered.

Mr. Alderman Magnay was in the full
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enjoyment of health and spirits, when, about three weeks before his death, he was thrown out of his chaise near Hyde Park Corner, and probably suffered some internal injury, which ultimately proved fatal, although he had recovered so well as to be in town on business, apparently in good health, on the Saturday and Monday preceding his demise. It was not until the Wednesday following that symptoms of approaching dissolution first appeared, to the unavailing regret of his friends and family.—Whatever his estimation in commercial life, or in his publick character, it was in the relative duties of husband and father that Mr. Alderman Magnay excelled, displaying an affection, a tenderness, and a felicity of temper which will be long remembered by his amiable widow, his numerous family, and by all who had opportunity to contemplate the happiness of his domestic circle.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Sept. 22. In Manchester-st. Lieut.-gen. John Baillie, late of E. I. C's. Bombay Establishment.

Sept. 23. Miss Dalrymple, only child of Gen. Sam. Dalrymple, of York-place.

Oct. 16. At Clapham, aged 37, the wife of Capt. Wm. Adamson, of the E. I. C.

Oct. 17. Geo. Godby, esq. of Southampton-pl. Euston-square.

Aged 80, Jos. Hulme, esq. of Barnsbury-place, Islington.

Oct. 18. Aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Tho. Groves, esq. of the Excise Office.

In Devonshire-place, Nathaniel Marston, esq. late of Jamaica.

Oct. 21. Aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Daniel M'Neile.

Aged 26, Francis-Lewis, eldest son of Mr. Francis Turrill, of Long Acre. His remains were interred in the family vault at Nettlebed, Oxon.

Aged 35, Matthias Dipnall, esq. of the Secretary's-office, Customs.

Oct. 22. In Church-row, Hampstead, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mellish, a maiden lady, who was most esteemed by all who knew her.

Oct. 23. At Claremont-place, Brixton, aged 43, John Dimock, esq.

Oct. 24. At Edmonton, aged 86, Mr. Rob. Daintree, an officer in the Customs above half a century.

Oct. 25. Thos. Wilkinson, esq. of Tottenham-green.

Oct. 26. Of a deep decline, aged 46, Mr. Henry Fred. Gwyn, of St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch, formerly a midshipman R. N.

At Walthamstow, aged 70, Wm. Goss, esq. formerly of Bull Wharf, Queenshithe.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. aged 56, Miss Mary Eliz. Cortes, of Kensington-place, Bath.

In Chancery-l. aged 85, J. Windus, esq.

Oct. 27. In Upper Thames-st. aged 28, Mary Clementina, wife of David Elwin Colombine, esq.

Oct. 28. At Blackheath, J. Kempson, esq.

In Upper Seymour-street, aged 86, Anne, widow of James Whyte, esq. and great aunt to Sir Henry John Lambert, bart. She was dau. of Sir John, the 2d. bart. by Mary, dau. of Tempest Holmes, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-office.

At her residence, Blackheath-hill, aged 81, the relict of Burton Wilbie, esq. of Walthamstow.

Oct. 29. In Hyde-st. Bloomsbury, of an apoplectic fit, aged 92, Mrs. Patience Bradford Stone, 37 years the faithful and valuable servant of the Rev. A. P. Poston, Vicar of East Tilbury, Essex.

Robert Logan, esq. of Egham-lodge, late of Jamaica.

Aged 68, John Bryant, esq. of Stockwell.

Oct. 31. Aged 68, Mrs. Ann Maria Buckland, of Richmond-place, East-lane, Walworth, late of Surrey-square.

At Blackheath, aged 11, Eleanor Henrietta Victoria, dau. and last surviving child of the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lady Sarah, only child of Robert, 4th and late Earl of Buckinghamshire. Her remains have been interred in the family vault at Norton, in Lancashire.

Lately. At her house in Montagu-sq. Jane, dowager Countess of Normanton. She was the eldest dau. of Wm. Benson, esq. by Frances, dau. of Geo. Macartney Powis, esq. and was married Nov. 22, 1776, to the Right Rev. Charles Agar, then Archbp. of Cashell, and afterwards Archbp. of Dublin and Earl of Normanton. By his Grace she had issue: the Right Hon. Welbore-Ellis, the present Earl; the Hon. Geo. Charles Agar, F. R. S.; the Hon. and Rev. James Agar; Henry-William, who died an infant; and Francis-Anne, now widow of the late Visc. Hawarden.

In Arlington-street, aged 88, William Prater, esq.

In Sloane-street, Ann, widow of Rev. Frogmore Cumming, V. of Cardington, Beds.

Mr. T. R. Smart, bookseller, of Hammersmith, brother to Sir George, his Majesty's organist.

Nov. 1. At Cambridge-heath, Hackney, aged 68, Mr. John Land.

Nov. 3. At the house of her grandson, Wm. Loxham Farrer, esq. in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in her 90th year, Mary, widow of Wm. Loxham, esq.

Nov. 4. At Enfield, aged 65, Sarah, relict of Mr. Edward Branchamp, late of Holborn and Paddington.

Nov. 7. In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged 85, Rich. Rudd, esq.

Aged 84, Sophia, relict of Joseph Stevens, esq. of Clapham.

Nov. 8. At Hackney, aged 78, James Bird, esq.

Nov. 9. In London, Mr. Nathan. Hawes, 2d son of the late Rev. Henry Hawes, rector of Little Langford and Ditteridge, Wilts.

At 163, Bishopsgate Without, aged 76, Peter Augustus Macaroni, esq.

In Fitzroy-square, Elizabeth, the wife of Cha. S. Chauncey, esq.

Aged 86, Eliza Ann, wife of John Morris Bennett, esq. of New-street, Dorset-sq. surgeon.

Nov. 10. Aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of Jos. Whatley, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-sq.

Nov. 11. In Kensington-square, aged 88, Col. Harnage. He was an active patron of the Philanthropic Society, and a truly good man.

At Woodford-bridge, Mary, wid. of John Moxon, esq.

Charles Bryant Turner, esq. surgeon, only son of Cha. Turner, esq. engraver in ordinary to the King.

At the house of his son, New Bond-st. aged 88, Mr. F. Town, artist.

In Edward-street, Portman-sq. Elizabeth, relict of Edward Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Bellefield-house, near Trowbridge.

Nov. 12. In London, aged 40 Mr. Jas. Colbourne, solicitor, eldest son of Mr. Colbourne, of Shipston-on-Stour, Worc.

In Queen-st. May-fair, Catherine, only surviving sister of Joseph Berens, esq. of Kevington, Kent.

In Stangate-st. Westminster-bridge-road, of apoplexy, aged 51, Lieut. Fred. Wm. Woodmeston, R. M. His late brother John, of the same corps, died Jan. 21, 1825, at the same age. His sister Harriet, wife of the late George Warden, of Richmond, Surrey, died in Dec. 1807, aged 35; and his mother Isabella, relict of Richard Woodmeston, esq. R. N. died Dec. 13, 1817, aged 76.

Nov. 13. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Mullins, of Denmark-row, Camberwell.

Nov. 17. Aged 71, John Lane, esq. of Hunter st. Brunswick-square.

At Knightsbridge, aged 70, Geo. Carteret Goding, esq.

Ann, widow of Rob. Filmer, Esq. of Upper Montagu-street.

Nov. 18. In King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 24, Geo. Daniel, eldest son of Daniel Curling, esq. Secretary to the Customs.

Nov. 20. Aged 68, Mr. Cleyhole, of the Three Mills, West Ham.

Nov. 26. A large portion of our readers will sympathise with us when we mention in this melancholy list the name of JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. F. S. A. for nearly fifty years the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. After a day calmly enjoyed in the society of his family, he expired suddenly on the staircase, when retiring to rest, at his house in Highbury-place. He had passed the greater

part of his 82d year. A memoir may be shortly expected in these pages, accompanied by an unpublished portrait.

BERKS.—*Nov. 5.* Eliza, wife of W. B. Angell, esq. of Binfield-cottage, Bracknell. At Windsor, aged 90, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Hallam, Canon of that Church.

Nov. 10. Aged 26, Mary Anne Sarah, second, but youngest surviving dau. of late Wm. Wiseman Clarke, esq. of Ardington.

Nov. 13. At Windsor Barracks, aged 32, Major Tho. S. Fairclough, 68d reg.

Lately. Aged 27, William, second son of Wm. Ward, esq. banker and solicitor at Farringdon.

BUCKS.—*Nov. 4.* At Great Marlow, aged 75, Wm. Hales, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Nov. 6.* Sarah, wife of Wm. Parr Isaacson, esq. of Newmarket, and dau. of J. Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Oct. 2.* At Matlock, C. Cracroft, Esq. Major E. I. C. and brother of the late Francis Cracroft, esq. of Boston.

Lately. At Ashbourn, Major Thomas Souter. He was appointed Cornet 10th Drag. Aug. 5, 1799; Adj. Sept. 5 following; Lieut. June 19, 1800; Capt. Apr. 28, 1804; 60th Foot, Jan. 11, 1805; and Brevet-Major, June 4, 1814. In 1809 he acted as Brigade-Major to General Prince, on the Staff of the Northern district of Ireland; and he had latterly been on the half-pay of the 5th foot.

Nov. 4. At Mill-hill-house, near Derby, aged 89, Mr. Rich. Hopper, formerly Baptist minister at Bishop Burton, and latterly at Nottingham.

Nov. 8. Aged 100, Wm. Smith, an inmate of the Cavendish Almshouses, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Dawlish, aged 78, Miss Opie, only sister of the celebrated painter.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Capt. S. Gordon, R. N. who for many years commanded the Dwarf cutter.

At Thorverton, C. D. Pugh, esq. late Coroner of the North-east district of Devon.

At Plymouth, aged 76, Peter Tonquin, esq. solicitor.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Oct. 30.* At Hinton Martel Rectory, of a decline, aged 23, Mary Ann, only dau. of Rev. Hugh Pugh, rector.

At Sydling, T. A. Forward, esq. many years Capt. in 2d Somerset militia.

DURHAM.—*Nov. 11.* Aged 83, Mr. Rich. Nightingale, of Trafford-hill-manoor, the property of Rob. Campion, esq. of Whitby. He had been a tenant on this estate about fifty years, and was highly respected by his landlord and neighbours.

At Darlington, suddenly, Jonathan Backhouse, esq. banker.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 23.* At Epping, aged 68, M. Heather, M. D. late of Hatton-garden.

Lately. At Chelmsford, aged 55, Priscilla, wife of Sir James Esdaile, knight.

Nov. 7. In Mark-lane, aged 27, Samuel Hanbury, esq. jun. fourth son of Osgood Hanbury, esq. of Holfield Grange, Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Oct. 20.* At Cheltenham, John Fletcher, esq. M. D. of Ebbworth-park, in the Commission of the Peace for Gloucestershire.

Oct. 25. At the Hotwells, aged 62, James Lepingwell, esq. in consequence of a fall down the steps outside Cumberland Basin.

Oct. 31. In St James's square, Cheltenham, 30, Sarah, wife of Joseph Read, esq.

Lately. Anne, widow of J. Caruthers, esq. of Pitchcombe-house.

Nov. 8. At Downend, Miss Brice, dau. of late Edward Brice, esq. of Frenchay.

Nov. 10. After a continued mental affliction of thirty years, aged 57, Elizabeth, wife of Jos. Whatley, esq. formerly of Wraxall-lodge, Somerset.

Nov. 13. At the Royal Fort, aged 83, Dorothy, widow of Mr. John Dyke, formerly of Proctor's Estate, Bishop's Lydiard.

HANTS.—*Oct. 18.* At his son's at Millbrook, near Southampton, aged 71, Thomas Clements, esq. of Alton.

Oct. 22. At the Manor-house, Millbrook, near Southampton, aged 67, J. de Vieme, esq. late of New Court, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 23. At Woodlands Villa, Lyndhurst, aged 71, Wm. Bowles, esq.

Oct. 24. Aged 73, Mrs. H. Maret, relict of Chas. Maret, esq. of Bishop's Waltham.

Oct. 31. At Andover, aged 65, the widow of Capt. Festing, R. N.

Nov. 4. At Southampton, aged 50, Edw. Middleton, esq. M. D.

Nov. 9. At Romsey, aged 90, Mr. John Monday, who many years ago sold some freehold property in the town of small value on condition of receiving 8s. a week for life, which sum he has continued to receive for at least 25 years.

Nov. 11. At Andover, aged 70, Frances, dau. of late John Duke, esq. of Sarson, and sister of Lieut. Col. Duke, of Appleslaw.

At Woodlands, near Southampton, aged 76, Mrs. Westmacott.

Nov. 16. In her 70th year, the widow of Thos. James Haskoll, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, grandson of James Heaton, esq. of Boston and Gedney, Linc. descended from Martin Heaton, Bishop of Ely, and great grand-dau. of Capt. Jas. Dare, R. N. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Lately. After a short illness, Blucher, youngest son of Rich. Cox, esq. of Quarley-house, near Andover.

Nov. 15. At Ringwood, aged 20, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Wm. Clark, esq.

HEREFORDSH.—*Lately.* Ann Isabella, wife of Rev. James Keewill, and only child of late Somerset Davies, esq. of Croft Castle.

HUNTINGDONSH.—*Oct. 27.* At Waresley-park, the seat of her uncle Visc. Mandeville, Eliz. eldest d. of Col. and Lady Eliz. Steeles.

Herts.—Nov. 15. At St. Alban's, much lamented, aged 72, Joseph Graham, esq. a native of Corby, in Cumberland.

Kent.—Oct. 26. At Greenwich, aged 85, Margaret, widow of Chas. Martyr, esq.

Oct. 27. At Langley Farm, Beckenham, Sir Wm. Bellingham, bart. F. A. S. a Director of Greenwich Hospital, and formerly Receiver-Gen. of the Land and Ass. Taxes for the City of London. He was descended from a younger brother of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Helsington, Westmoreland, who was created a Baronet in 1620, but died s. p. in 1650; and was the 4th son of Alan Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth, by Alice, dau. and coher of the Rev. Haue Montgomery, rector of Killinshee. He was created an English Bart. Mar. 16, 1796, with remainder to the issue male of his father; and is succeeded by one of his nephews; for, though he married Dec. 3, 1783, Margaret, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, uncle of the present Marquess of Cholmondeley, he left no issue.

Oct. 30. At Lewisham, aged 45, G. Bryant, esq.

Nov. 15. At Hythe, aged 64, William Puckle, esq. late of Kennington.

LANCASHIRE.—Oct. 24. At Liverpool, Mr. David Stoner, Wesleyan minister.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Sept. 27. At Wyndham, aged 83, George Maun, Gent. lord of the manor of Hickling, Notts.

Sept. 29. At Moor-house, Melton Mowbray, in his 45th year, Richard Sharp, esq. surgeon E. I. C. He attended the embassy to the King of Persia as surgeon to the ambassador, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley.

Oct. 29. At Burbach, age 51, Mary, the wife of Rev. Jerome Dyke, rector of that parish, and dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Sheppard, of Swindon, Wilts. Her amiable disposition, mild and conciliating manners, true and unaffected charity, caused her to be ardently beloved by her family, esteemed by a large circle of friends, and respected by her poor neighbours. To those who knew her the writer of this article would say, "Go and imitate her example."

Oct. 25. At Loughborough, aged 18, Louisa, youngest dau. of Wm. Middleton, esq. banker.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Oct. 24. At his seat, Edlington-grove, Rich.-Sam. Short, esq.

Nov. 11. Aged 80, Thos. Colman, esq. of Hornaby Priory, many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the South Division of Lindsey.

Nov. 15. At Walcot, aged 80, Thomas Goulton, esq. a Vice-president of the Hull General Infirmary.

MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 28. At Chiswick, the widow of Rev. Dr. Horne, of that place.

Nov. 11.—At Sunbury, aged 78, Valentina, eldest sister of Robert Snow, esq. banker.

Nov. 14. At Cranford, Middlesex, aged 70, John Graham, esq.

NORFOLK.—Nov. 11. Aged 71, Elisha De Hague, esq. Town Clerk of Norwich, of whom a memoir will be given in our next.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Nov. 18. Susanna Anne, only child of Mr. Hickman, of Walcot.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 27. At his seat at Beaufront, aged 88, John Errington, esq.

NOTTS.—At Hickling, the widow of Rev. John Thos. Jordan, many years Rector.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* Mrs. Skillern, mother of the Rev. R. S. Skillern, Vicar of Chipping Norton.

At Rose-hill, near Oxford, Mary, wife of Sam. Dudley, esq. Capt. and Adj. of the Oxfordshire Militia.

John Stevens, esq. of Mortimer, formerly of Mapledurham.

Nov. 7. At Oxford, aged 85, Henry Towsey, esq. many years an eminent surgeon.

Nov. 9. At Islip Rectory, aged 71, Susannah, wife of Dr. Ireland the very Rev. Dean of Westminster.

SOMERSET.—Oct. 19. At Millard's-hill, near Frome, aged 75, Mrs. Hare, of the Royal-crescent, Bath, relict of the Rev. R. Hare, Prebendary of Winchester.

Oct. 26. At Montpelier Cottage, near Bristol, Isaac Underwood, esq. surgeon, late of Sutton Benger, Wilts, and youngest son of the late Moses Underwood, esq. of Easton-house, near Bristol.

Lately. At Claverton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Holt, dau. of the late Wm. Marriott, esq.

At Northover Cottage, Ilchester, the widow of John Shorland, esq. and mother of Mr. Shorland, surgeon, of Ilchester.

At Bath, the widow of Philip Colbeck, esq. and sister to Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, bt.

Nov. 6. At Bath, aged 80, Robert Henshaw, esq.

Nov. 8. At Bristol, aged 64, Mr. Jas. Bennett, late of Wyley, Wilts. who for about 26 years held an official situation in the custom-house of that city.

Nov. 9. At Bath, aged 13, Jane, eldest dau. of late Rev. Rich. Strode, of Newnham-park, Devon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 25. At Cliff-ville, the residence of John Tomlinson, esq. Eliza, dau. of late Edw. Ombler, esq. of Camerton-hall, Yorkshire, and niece to Mrs. Tomlinson.

Oct. 30. At Rolleston-hall, Eliz. Goodman, eld. dau. of late Sir Edw. and sister of the present Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, baronet.

SUFFOLK.—May 23. At the Glebe-house, Barrow, aged 60, the wife of Rev. Anth. Mainwaring, Rector.

May 20. At Aldeburgh, aged 64, Thos. Sparkes, gent. a Capital Burgess.

May 22. At Ipswich, Sarah, wife of Mr. Simon Jackman, attorney, and one of the Chief Constables of that borough.

June 21. At Framlingham, aged 68,

Catherine, the wife of Rev. Charles Barlee, Rector of Fritton.

June 28. At Worlingham, aged 43, Mr. Sam. Grimsby Lenny, a man of considerable attainments, and whose time and talents had been usefully spent as an experienced and scientific agriculturist.

June 29. At the Glebe-house, Kenton, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Nicholas Wood, dau. of Rev. Rob. Settle, and grand-dau. of Nich. Jacob, of Laxfield, esq.

June 29. At Reccles, Miss Bohun, the sister of G. W. B. Bohun, solicitor.

Oct. 16. At Walsham-le-Willows, aged 72, Ann, widow of the very Rev. Combe Miller, Dean of Chichester.

Nov. 12. At Denston-hall, Wm. Henry Robinson, esq.

SURREY.—Oct. 30. At Lower Cheam, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Dickinson Jesser, late of Basinghall-street.

Nov. 1. At Thames Ditton aged 75, Eliz. relict of Jacob Hansler, esq.

Nov. 5. At Richmond, aged 98, the widow of Dan. Gildemeester, esq. Dutch Consul-general at Lisbon.

Nov. 12. At the Vicarage, Banstead, aged 70, Grace, wife of the Rev. William Buckle.

Nov. 13. At Barnes, Rob. Hayward, esq.

Nov. 14. At Petersham, Margaret, wife of Rev. Dr. Sampson. This lady and her husband had been intimately acquainted from their early years, and had married very young. She was the happy mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, the two eldest sons are no more, one died at Clapham at the age of ten years, and the other from an accident at Grimsby in Upper Canada. The mild kindness of her disposition and her constant attentions and charities to the poor endear her memory to all.

Nov. 16. Aged 64, Dr. Clement Smith, of Richmond.

Sept. 26. At Hastings, of apoplexy, Mary, wife of Jas. Barnounin, esq. of the Tower of London.

SUSSEX.—Nov. 9. At Northiam, Charlotte, wife of Major J. P. St. Clair. R. A.

Nov. 10. At Hurst-Perpoint, in her 83d year, Lydia, relict of Mr. Henry Farley, whose death is recorded in our vol. LXXXI. pt. i. p. 404.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Nov. 12. At Joseph Boulbee's, esq. Kington, Miss M. A. Taylor, of Richmond, Surrey.

WILTS.—Oct. 22. Aged 47, Mr. Wm. King, banker, Warminster.

Oct. 28. At Idmiston Vicarage, aged 19, Eleanor-Price, only dau. of late Capt. Rob-Bell Campbell, R. N.

Oct. 13. At Hamptworth, near Down-ton, aged 80, James Eldridge, leaving 72 children and grand-children.

Nov. 17. The day after her confinement, Louisa, wife of Capt. J. Nicolas, R. N. of

Melkham Spa, and only dau. of Rev. N. Fletcher, of Lee-house, near Romsey.

WORCESTER.—Oct. 20. Harriet-Eliza, wife of John Henry Bates, esq. of Denton, Sussex.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 24. In the neighbourhood of Greta-bridge, aged about 47, after an illness of about two days, Emerson Dowson, esq. of Welbeck-st. London. He was a highly valuable member of society, and his exertions to promote the education of youth in the principles of christianity were indefatigable.

Nov. 4. At Doncaster, aged 85, the relict of Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsall-house.

Nov. 7. At York, Mr. Volans, wine-merchant.

Nov. 15. At Hull, in his 55th year, Robert Seward, esq. of Leominster, Heref.

WALES.—Oct. 29. At Swansea, Mr. Rich. Symes, of Horshill, Dorset, and of the house of Messrs. Parsons, Hurles, and Co. Bristol.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 31. At Barry's Hotel, Edinburgh, Sir Stephen Shairp, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, late his Britannic Majesty's Consul-general at St. Petersburg. He was knighted Sept. 17, 1806.

IRELAND.—Oct. 13. In obscure lodgings in Dublin, Edward Hay, esq. late Secretary to the Catholics of Ireland. He was entitled to considerable property; but an unfortunate contest between him and his brother respecting the possession of it, threw the business into Chancery; from the delays in which Court he became considerably embarrassed for many years previous to his death. He died in absolute want, unable even to procure medicines. The New Catholic Association gave 20l. towards defraying the expences of his funeral.

Oct. 20. The Hon. Mrs. Green, lady of John Green, esq. of Greenmount, and aunt to Lord Massy. She was Jane, the third dan. of Hugh the second Baron, by Catherine, dau. and coh. of Edward Taylor, of Ballymore, co. Limerick, esq.; and was married in Oct. 1789.

Lately. In Dublin, Catherine, widow of Sir Hugh Nugent, bart.

ABROAD.—Aug. 1. On his passage from North Carolina, aged 42, Martin Smith, of College-green, Bristol, only son of late Capt. M. Smith, of Greenwich.

Aug. 1. John M^rWilliam, esq. many years Attorney on Grand Bacolet Estate in the Island of Grenada.

Aug. 11. At Mexico, aged 52, John Martyr, esq. of Greenwich.

Aug. 29. At Port-au-Prince, Charles Gordon, esq. Vice Consul to the British Government. He had gained the respect and confidence of the British residents at Hayti, and has left a widow and infant dau.

Sept. 6. Amongst the unfortunate pas-

sengers in the Francis Freeling Post-office packet, from Weymouth to Guernsey, Mr. Joseph Wolfe, merchant, of London, and Miss Stewart, of Guernsey, the only cabin passengers on board.

Sept. 10. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Ellinor, widow of Thos. Powell, esq. of Nantes, co. Card. and only dau. of late Edw. Corbett, esq. of Yngaymaengwyn, co Merioneth.

Sept. 27. (O. S.) At St. Petersburg, of the typhus fever, Maria Fedorovna née Princess Scherbatoff, lady of Sir Robert Kerr Porter, his Majesty's Consul at Caramacas.

Oct. 1. At Government-house, Dominica, aged 81, Lieut. John Ker, of Royal Engineers.

Oct. 18. At Tours, in France, aged 16, Eliz. Forbes, eldest remaining dau. of Col. K. Young.

Oct. 21. A fine lad, fourteen years of age, son of Lieut. De Montmorency, of the Ordinary, while playing with his brothers and sisters on board his Majesty's ship Union, in Hamoaze, accidentally fell from the lid of the main-deck into the hold, a height of nearly forty-seven feet. Though no bones were broken, he received a fatal injury in the brain, of which he died the following evening at the Royal Naval Hospital.

Oct. 30. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on her return from Switzerland, the wife of John Thruston, esq. of Weston-hall, Suffolk.

Oct. 30. At Calais, on his return to England, Augustus Donaldson, esq. Commander R. N.

Nov. 12. Aged 78, Capt. Hanwell, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service.

Lately. At Rangoon, Lt. John Manby Coffin, of his Majesty's ship Arachne, 2d son of Capt. J. H. Coffin, R. N. of Alington-house, near Plymouth.

At Turin, in the meridian of life, M. Testa, a sculptor of great talent. He was a native of that City, and originally studied at Rome as a painter, but his genius for sculpture induced him to apply himself exclusively to the latter art. Among his most esteemed works are a Cupid, a Leda, and a Perseus. At Cagliari he executed a monument to Count de Mauvenne, and at Sassari that of the Duc de Montferrato. At the time of his death, which was supposed to have been accelerated by chagrin, he was employed upon the mausoleum of the late King Charles Emanuel of Sardinia.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

Part i. p. 276. At a meeting in the Town-hall of Calcutta, Sept. 26, 1825, Sir C. Metcalfe in the chair, it was resolved there should be erected to the memory of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, a statue in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and a columnar trophy at Calcutta.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 25, to Nov 21, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	- 640	Males	- 711		2 and 5	129
Females	- 620	Females	- 691		5 and 10	34
Whereof have died under two years old		386			10 and 20	50
					20 and 30	118
				30 and 40	129	
				40 and 50	141	
				50 and 60	141	
				60 and 70	116	
				70 and 80	122	
				80 and 90	84	
				90 and 100	2	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Nov. 10.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
54	0	37	3	28	7	40	11	49	7	53	9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Nov. 20, 45s. to 50s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 15 Nov. 30s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 8s. Straw 1l. 17s. Clover 6l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 8s. Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 12s.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 27:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2624
Pork.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Calves.....	184
		Sheep and Lambs.....	24,180
		Pigs.....	140

COAL MARKET, Nov. 27, 30s. 0d. to 36s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 84s. 0d. Curd 80s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, Nov. 20, 1846.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.ann.	WATER-WORKS.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham		155 0	£. 6 10	East London		120 0	£. 5 0
Barnsley		280 0	14 0	Grand Junction		73 0	3 0
Birmingham (1-8th sh.)		260 0	12 10	Kent		29 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav.		142 0	10 0	Manchester & Salford		38 0	—
Coventry		1100 0	44 & bs.	South London		92 0	3 0
Cromford		—	18 0	West Middlesex		66 0	2 15
Croydon		3 0	—	INSURANCES.			
Derby		200 0	8 0	Alliance	par.	—	4 p.ct.
Dudley		89 0	4 10	Albion	55 0	—	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester		100 0	3 15	Atlas	8½ 0	—	0 10
Forth and Clyde		590 0	25 0	British Commercial	3½ 0	—	0 5
Glamorganshire		230 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire	—	—	2 10
Grand Junction		300 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle	3 0	—	0 5
Grand Surrey		49 0	3 0	Globe	148 0	—	7 0
Grand Union		25 0	—	Guardian	18 0	—	—
Grand Western		8 0	—	Hope	4½ 0	—	0 6
Crantham		190 0	9 0	Imperial Fire	90 0	—	5 0
Huddersfield		17 0	—	Ditto Life	10 0	—	0 8
Kennet and Avon		24½ 0	1 1	Norwich Union	50 0	—	1 10
Lancaster		38 0	1 10	Protector Fire	½ dis.	—	0 1 3
Leeds and Liverpool		380 0	16 0	Provident Life	20 0	—	0 18
Leicester		400 0	16 0	Rock Life	2½ 0	—	0 3
Leic. and North'n		86 0	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	—	8 p.ct.
Loughborough		—	197 0	MINES.			
Mersey and Irwell		750 0	35 0	Anglo Mexican	36 dis.	—	—
Monmouthshire		200 0	10 0	Bolanos	110 pm.	—	—
N. Walsham & Dillham		40 0	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	14½ pm.	—	—
Neath		380 0	15 0	British Iron	26 dis.	—	—
Oxford		700 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	8½ 0	—	—
Peak Forest		142 0	5 10	General	½ dis.	—	—
Regent's		35 0	—	Pasco Peruvian	18½ dis.	—	—
Rochdale		85 0	4 0	Potosi	3½ dis.	—	—
Shrewsbury		210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte	110 pm.	—	—
Staff. and Wor.		750 0	40 0	Tlalpujahua	70 pm.	—	—
Stourbridge		340 0	16 10	United Mexican	10 dis.	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon		38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal	16 dis.	—	—
Stroudwater		450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.			
Swansea		240 0	12 10	Westminster Chart'd.	58 0	—	3 0
Severn and Wye		33 0	1 18	Ditto, New	1½ pm.	—	0 12
Thames and Medway		16 0	—	City	157 0	—	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red		29 0	1 10	Ditto, New	87 0	—	5 0
Ditto, Black		—	1 1	Imperial	6 dis.	—	6 p.ct.
Trent and Mersey		1850 0	75 & bs.	Phoenix	7 dis.	—	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.		250 0	11 0	General United	8½ dis.	—	6 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton		220 0	11 0	British	11 dis.	—	—
Wilts and Berks		5 5	—	Bath	18½ 0	—	0 16
Worc. and Birming.		49½ 0	1 10	Birmingham	50 0	—	3 0
DOCKS.				Birmingham & Stafford	5½ dis.	—	—
St. Katherine's		17 dis.	4 p.ct.	Brighton	10 dis.	—	3 p.ct.
London (Stock)		85 0	4 10 do.	Bristol	23½ 0	—	1 6
West India (Stock)		200 0	10 0 do.	Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	—	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock)		81 0	8 0 do.	Lewes	par.	—	—
Commercial (Stock)		70 0	3½ 0 do.	Liverpool	—	—	10 0
Bristol		100 0	2 10	Maidstone	52 0	—	2 10
BRIDGES.				Ratcliff	—	—	3 p.ct.
Southwark		6 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS			
Do. New 7½ per cent.		43 0	1 10	Australian (Agricult')	10 pm.	—	—
Vauxhall		24 0	1 0	Auction Mart	18 0	—	—
Waterloo		6½ 0	—	Annuity, British	9½ dis.	—	—
— Ann. of 84.		32 0	1 4	Bank, Irish Provincial	2½ dis.	—	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 74.		28 0	1 1	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	85 0	—	4 0
RAILWAYS.				Lond. Com. Sale Rooms	18 0	—	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.		2 dis.	—	Margate Pier	180 0	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Oct. 26, to Nov. 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct. 26	44	51	41	29, 46	fair
27	44	51	46	, 60	rain
28	41	51	45	30, 10	fair
29	47	53	51	, 10	cloudy
30	51	53	55	, 11	rain
31	47	51	44	, 10	fair
N. 1	42	48	43	, 67	fair
2	40	47	44	, 80	fair
3	44	51	46	, 88	fair, r. all n.
4	44	46	45	, 77	rain
5	45	49	45	, 84	rain
6	44	43	33	, 80	rain
7	32	41	32	, 95	fine
8	32	42	32	, 09	fine
9	33	41	5	, 18	fair
10	34	42	44	29, 98	rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov. 11	47	53	46	29, 77	cloudy
12	47	51	44	, 58	fair
13	38	47	41	, 29	clou., rain
14	39	44	41	, 11	cloudy
15	40	45	38	, 64	fine
16	33	43	44	, 98	fair
17	45	47	43	, 84	cloudy
18	43	45	45	30, 10	cloudy
19	45	42	43	, 12	cloudy
20	42	45	43	, 38	cloudy
21	44	45	40	, 47	cloudy
22	42	44	44	, 39	cloudy
23	43	49	45	, 03	fair, rain
24	40	45	32	29, 45	cloudy
25	23	38	31	, 16	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 30, to November 27, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	8 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
30		81	82	1½	87½	98	7½	96½	19½	41 42 pm.	26 34 pm.	26 24 pm.
31	202	80½	81½	8	89	87½	97½	96½	19½	24 5½	40 42 pm.	24 25 pm.
1	Hol.											
2	202	81	80½	81½	8	89	87½	97½	96½	19½	24 5	36 37 pm.
3	201½	80½	81½	8	87½	87½	97½	96½	19½	38	20 22 pm.	20 22 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	Hol.											
7	202½	81	81½	2	88½	87½	97½	8½	96½	19½	36 38 pm.	20 21 pm.
8	202	81½	82	1½	87½	87½	98½	7½	96½	19½	39 40 pm.	21 22 pm.
9	Hol.											
10	202	81	81½	2	88	87½	97½	8½	96½	19½	38	20 22 pm.
11	202	81½	82½	3	89	88½	97½	8½	97	19½	39 40 pm.	21 22 pm.
12	203	81½	82½	3	89	88½	98½	8½	97½	19½	40 41 pm.	21 23 pm.
13	203	81½	82½	3	89	88½	98½	8½	97½	19½	40 42 pm.	22 23 pm.
14	203½	82½	83½	2	89½	88½	99	8½	97½	19½	40 42 pm.	22 23 pm.
15	203	82½	83½	3	89	88½	98½	8½	97½	19½	40 42 pm.	22 24 pm.
16	203	82½	83½	3	89½	88½	99	9	97½	19½	41 40 pm.	22 24 pm.
17	204	82½	83½	3	89½	88½	99	9	97½	19½	41 42 pm.	22 23 pm.
18	203	83	83½	4	89½	89½	99½	9	98	19½	40 42 pm.	22 23 pm.
19	Hol.											
20	204½	83	84	3½	89½	88½	99½	8½	97½	19½	42 40 pm.	22 23 pm.
21	203½	83	83½	3	89½	88½	99½	8½	97½	19½	24 9½	41 42 pm.
22	203½	83	83½	2	88½	88	98½	8	97	19½	24 8½	39 40 pm.
23	203	82½	83½	2	89	88½	98½	8	97	19½	21	22 pm.
24	202	82½	83½	2	88	89	98½	7½	97½	19½	39 37 pm.	20 18 pm.
25	202½	82½	83½	2	88	88½	98½	7½	97½	19½	36 36 pm.	20 18 pm.
27	203½	82½	83½	2	88	88½	98½	7½	97	19½	38 36 pm.	19 18 pm.

South Sea Stock, Nov. 2, 89½.—Old South Sea Ann. Oct. 30, 80½. Nov. 16, 82½.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
M. Adver.—Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun—Star—Brit Trav
St James's Chron.
Lat Gaz.—Lat. Chron.
Eng Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
H Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath & Becks—Bew.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bolton 2
Boston—Brighton 2
Bristol 4—Bucks
Bury 2—Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelms 2
Cheltenham—Chelms 2
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl.
Derby 2—Devon 2
Devenport—Devizes
Doncaster—Dorchester
Dorset—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 5



Gloucester 2—Hants 2
Hereford 2—Hull 1
Hunts 2— Ipswich
Kent 4—Lancaster 2
Leeds 4—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 16
Macclesfield—Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk—Norwich
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf 2
Plymouth—Preston 2
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne—Stafford
Stafford—Shropshire
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey...
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West. Briton (Luro)
Western (Exeter)
Westminsterland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven—Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester—York 4
Man 2—Jersey 3
Guernsey 1
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

DECEMBER, 1826.

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Embellished with a PORTRAIT of JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F.S.A.
And a View of the OLD CHURCH of ST. MARY DE LODE, GLOUCESTER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We hardly consider it necessary to submit the case of *THE REFORMER* for public opinion. He asks why deeds are not written in a "plain intelligible hand?" The short reply is, That they may remain intelligible: it is of no importance in what hand a deed is written, but it is commonly of importance they should last beyond the present generation, and the body of ink used from necessity for what is termed law engrossing serves that purpose. He next conceives Deeds may be expressed in much fewer words, without considering that a large proportion of the great influx of business in the Court of Chancery arises from the brevity, or too limited language used in Wills, Agreements, and Deeds. As to there being no necessity for the writing to be only upon one side, why, the number of indorsements commonly made, of equal importance with the original Deed, is incontrovertible proof of the utility. To the last suggestion, that sealing Deeds may be dispensed with: we say certainly not; it is a formulary barrier to protect society against an influx of forgeries.

R. C. says, "I believe I can give a true account of an ancient piece of furniture, which has been misunderstood by your Reviewer (Sept. p. 252), if not also by the writer in the *Archæologia*, whom he quotes and criticises. The "joined" or joint "stool," was no such thing as it is here said to have been. In the ancient halls of our gentry and yeomanry was a long oak table, at which the whole family dined, sitting on benches, which were as long as the table. At the head of the table was also a bench, precisely the same as those at the sides, differing in length only. This short bench, at the head of the table, is still to be seen in the halls of the yeomanry, and is, I believe, still known by its ancient name, 'a joint stool.'"

Beside the title of Everard, mentioned by a CORRESPONDENT in Part i. p. 386, there is another, which is retained in the last edition of Debrett's Baronetage, which has probably been extinct many years. Sir Charles Burton (of creation July 22, 1622) is represented to have succeeded his father in 1735. On reference, however, to Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. II. p. 820, it will be found that this date is an error for 1705, when the father died at Newark; and that Sir Charles, "living in 1710 in great distress, died s. p. as his only brother is also said to have done.

Mr. HENRY GWYN states, that "The copy of the inscription on a brass plate at Kingsland in Herefordshire, with which Dr. Meyrick has kindly furnished us at page 394, relative to the family of Hart, may properly be referred, as another source of authenticity,

to *Memoirs of Sir Percivall Hart, his Family, &c.* at vol. xciii. part i. p. 579, to which he begs leave to add another inscription on the floor of the cross-aisle in Swanscomb Church, co. Kent: 'Ann, relict of Percival Hart, Knight, of Lullingstone, who departed this life May the 1st, 1712; arms —Hart, impaling 3 chevrons ... Crest of Hart, a lion's head coup'd Ermine, crown-ed

R. R. observes, "Every reflecting person must concur in opinion with your Correspondent, p. 296, on the subject of the revolting and nefarious practice of body-stealing, which is carried on in an extensive degree. I doubt not, however, that this practice might be greatly abridged, if not entirely suppressed, by the following Acts being passed and put in force. The first directing that the bodies of all criminals who suffer for capital felonies, should be given to the surgeons for dissection; the other to annex a severe penalty or punishment to any medical man who should be proved to have stolen subjects in his possession; as we have an homely but impressive proverb, that 'if there were no receivers there would be no thieves.'"

A CONSTANT READER asks: "Can any of your heraldic Correspondents inform him why a Bishop, who is the son of a Peer, is styled 'the Honourable and Right Reverend,' instead of the Right Reverend and Honourable? the rank of a Bishop being much above that of an Honourable, it would seem that his designation of 'Right Rev.' should take the precedence.—The elder sons of Viscounts, younger sons of Earls, and elder sons of Barons (though only styled Honourable), have precedence over Privy Councillors who are Right Honourable. Would it not appear, therefore, that an Honourable, as above, should, on being sworn of the Privy Council, retain the style of Honourable instead of Right Honourable, having superior rank by the former designation?"—The same Correspondent remarks, that "the Abbe Belaysye (noticed in our Review of Mr. Cradock's *Memoirs*, p. 435) was not nephew of Earl Fauconberg, but his second cousin only. On the Earl's death, in 1802, the title became extinct, but the Viscounty devolved on Rowland Belaysye, who died in 1810, when his brother the Rev. Charles Belaysye, in the holy orders of the Church of Rome (styled by Mr. Cradock the Abbe Belaysye), succeeded as seventh Viscount. On his death in 1815, the title became extinct."

* * Our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, containing several interesting Articles, will be published on the 1st of February, 1827.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND POPERY.

Degraded Spain! a fitting fate
Awaits thee with thy perjured chief;
Foul superstition, fraud, and hate,
And mockery amidst thy grief:

While to our guardian Isle the eye
Of fettered Europe fondly bends,
Waiting for England's battle cry,
To rouse the earth's remotest ends.

LAND of the bigot and the slave!
—land of the papist, the traitor,
and the coward!—"most CATHOLIC,"
and most vile! The dying words of
Montezuma—that a day of retribution
would come—will, ere long, be realized.
The eve of their fulfilment is approach-
ing. The cup of thy iniquity is full,
and thy enormities and crimes at length
call down the vengeance of outraged
society. Thy former greatness was
founded on aggression, spoliation, rob-
bery, and murder; and now that thy
ill-gotten power is wrested from thee,
thou wouldst vainly support thy ex-
istence as a State by priestly tyranny
and jesuitical perjury; but the day is
past, when the word, or even the
oft-violated oath, of thy superlatively
papistical or "most Catholic" Mo-
narch, who depends on *absolution*
for his perjuries, and *indulgences* for his
crimes, can impose on the credence of
mankind. The royalembroiderer of pet-
ticoats for "the scarlet whore of Ba-
bylon," is, according to the papal hi-
erarchs, a genuine, a faithful repre-
sentative of Catholicism—being the
"most Catholic" and the "worthiest
son of Holy Mother Church!" Thus,
according to the degrees of comparison,
the Members of the British Roman
Catholic Association, and their re-
verend "Expounders," may be con-
sidered simply as *good Catholics*, who
implicitly bow to the dicta of the
Holy See; but not possessing the *phy-
sical* power to enforce their observance,
employ the *argumentative* powers of
persuasion, sophistry, prevarication, and
deceit to entrap us. The Romish priests

and papistical demagogues of Ireland
are comparatively *better Catholics*, be-
cause, unfortunately for our Sister Isle,
they can occasionally execute the will
of the great "BEAST" of modern Ba-
bylon, by forming illegal associations,
for the promotion of rebellion, assas-
sination, and "extirpation of heresy."
The Apostolics, the Jesuits, and the
Priests of Spain are superlatively the
best and "most Catholic" sons of him
"who openeth his mouth in blas-
phemy against God."* Thus, let it
always be understood, when speaking
of the *best Catholics*, we wish to pre-
sent before the mind his "most Ca-
tholic Majesty," and Spain's "most
Catholic" Hierarchy; of which the
most characteristic traits are perjury,
treachery, and cowardice.

We hope the good Catholics of
England will not take offence at these
sweeping assertions; nor our Protestant
fellow-countrymen consider them too
strong; for we shall proceed to shew
that a most atrocious conspiracy against
Protestantism and intellectual improve-
ment has been concerting amongst the
Catholics of Ireland, and the Apos-
tolics of the Holy See.† The fore-

* Rev. xiii. 6.

† *Catholicism*, from the Greek word
καθολικός, signifies a *general* or *universal*
combination or conspiracy against religious
and political freedom, and particularly
against Protestantism and common sense.
The *head* of this Catholic or Papal monster
is Rome, and the *heart* of it is Spain—both
of them being equally anxious to gorge
themselves with the blood of heretics. The
High Priest of this Catholicism or general
conspiracy, is the POPE, so called from
Papa, the priest of Pagan Rome, whose
office it was to *cut the throats of his victims*!
This Pagan Pope, like his successors, im-
posed upon the *populi*, or Pagan rabble of
Rome (as Propertius says, "*calet ad nova
lucra Popæ*,") and administered the "*sa-
cred wafer*," or *popanum*.

runner of this was to be the destruction of constitutional liberty in Portugal; because it is a consequence, well known to the papal hierarchy, that political and intellectual freedom must necessarily introduce Protestantism into the Peninsula, and eventually ensure the destruction of Romish priestcraft and imposture. Thus Ferdinand and the Pope secretly encouraged the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Irish Jesuits, to promote the rebellion in Portugal, with the understanding that, if success attended the arms of the insurgents, Spain, who was not to acknowledge the Constitution, should march her forces into Portugal (precisely on the same principle as France had invaded Spain), and restore the old absolute Monarchy. In fact, the plea would have been in both cases the same. As Don Miguel and the Princess Regent have sworn to the Constitution, so had Ferdinand repeatedly, and as often protested against the French invasion. It was, however, considered that England, in virtue of former treaties, might resist the aggression, and defeat the ulterior objects of the Catholics. As a counterpoise to this, a plot was organized by the Apostolicals of Paris, Rome, and Madrid, for exciting an insurrection in Ireland, in the name of the Catholic religion, which was to be aided by domestic papistical traitors. The late distresses appeared to be propitious to their objects. They calculated on a rising in Ireland being simultaneous with the invasion of the Portuguese insurgents, who had been clothed and organized by the Spanish authorities*, and that this domestic insurrection would divert the attention of the British government.

The conspirators, moreover, calculated on the secret co-operation of France, or at least that England would be deterred from open hostilities, in her present distressed condition, by her apprehension of war with that power. In truth, the *Quotidienne*, *Drapeau Blanc*, and other Jesuitical journals, under the influence of this monstrous conspiracy, have been urging the French government to resist the menaced blow of England, and have loudly vaunted forth her incapability of carrying on a war. It is well

known to these journalists, that Ferdinand and Don Miguel are papistical bigots, thirsting for the "extirpation of heresy," and the annihilation of English ascendancy; whereas Don Pedro, as the Apostolics are aware, is beyond the tainted sphere of Popish influence, and is too liberal-minded and intelligent not to be aware of the insidious designs upon the kingdom of his ancestors, and of the important advantages of the present alliance with England.

For three or four months, monks in secular habits, and other jesuitical agents, were observed passing through Irun into France, who appeared to be commissioned to purchase clothing and equipments, apparently for the purpose of arming corps of Spanish Royalists. Enrolments were going on in Navarre and other provinces, and it was known that the clergy paid the troops. The Spanish bishops (worthy coadjutors of papal tyranny!) prohibited the perusal of Portuguese journals, and denounced the Portuguese charter as an impious, anti-catholic, damnable heresy. Rebels were received and organized, and all that system of intrigue was employed which was practised about four years ago on the Spanish frontiers under cover of the French army of observation. The Intendant-General of the province of Alva received orders, from Madrid, to employ all the waggons he could collect to send off the muskets from Vittoria; and, in fact, 2000 muskets were forwarded to Valladolid, to General Longa. For this service all the carts, even those already laden for Madrid, were seized, on the authority of the Intendant.

In the official report made by the Portuguese Minister for Foreign affairs, on the 4th of December, it is stated that the conduct of the Spanish government may be "chiefly attributed to the *Apostolic Junta* which has long governed the Spanish cabinet. This Apostolic Junta, whose ramifications extend into Portugal, (continues the report,) is composed of men *who conceal, under the mask of religion and royalism, the most horrible crimes. This infamous Junta is, without doubt, the greatest pest of modern society, and ought to be regarded as the most formidable enemy of the throne, the altar, and of civilization.*"

* See our Foreign News, p. 549.

A correspondent from Paris, on receiving the intelligence of England's decisive measures, informs us that "the ultra and jesuitical party could scarcely restrain their fury within the bounds of decent vituperation, when they saw that Portugal was likely to be rescued from their grasp, and that the line of convents or religious fortresses, by which they expected to keep possession of the whole of the Peninsula, from Bayonne to Cadiz, from Barcelona to Lisbon, was to be broken by an English military cordon on the Portuguese frontier." On the other hand, the friends of national independence and free institutions were delighted to see that England had more than ever "detached herself from the principles of the Holy Alliance, and determined to interpose her broad shield between the rising liberties of her ancient ally, and the perfidious violence of a league of foreign fanatics."

As to the probability of France joining Spain against England, however agreeable to a certain party in France, and the wishes of our own domestic papistical faction, we have nothing to fear. Speaking of the French "Apostolics, Congregationists, and Ultra-Montanists," and other Catholic conspirators against Protestantism, the *Constitutionnel* observes :

"Not less blind than those in the Peninsula, with whom they are so closely linked, they, too, wish that France may make war on England. Where are her resources to support her in a war? When the deputies of the left side reproached M. Villele twenty times for his improvidence in this respect, his constant reply was, 'what occasion have we of preparations for war? war is impossible.' But do those who speak of drawing the sword, think on the consequences of such a fatal determination? Are they not aware that England is mistress of the sea? that our ships of war, our merchant vessels, and our colonies must become the prey of the leopard? Public credit is already shaken and almost annihilated; hundreds of thousands of operatives are reduced to absolute want and beggary. What a time to speak of war! When our manufactures are in the most alarming state of depression, our industry captive, and labour of every description suspended; when the approaching termination of the year brings apprehension of the most deplorable catastrophe! In fact, this would be the consequence to France of the war which the Apostolics are not afraid to invoke. We have at sea 500 millions of floating capital, 200 millions of

bills of exchange which might be protested; the sale of wines at Bordeaux would immediately cease, as well as that of Cognac brandy—an enormous loss to the revenue of the State and of the interest of individuals. The fabrics of cotton, wool, and silk, would be closed in six weeks; the book trade would sustain a loss of thirty millions; the measures taken by M. Moustier,* at Madrid, have already caused a loss to this branch of industry of seven millions. In fine, French commerce would sustain a loss of fifty millions in little works of art, fashion, &c. But such is the New Year's gift which the Congregation would give to France!"

As a proof that the Irish Papists were privy to the jesuitical plot just detailed, one of their notorious demagogues, a few weeks before Mr. Canning discovered the documents which disclosed it, audaciously declared that "they [the Catholics] were now no longer divided and distracted, as they were wont to be; they were no longer broken into fragments; *they were united and combined!*"—"Let them [the Protestants] beware (continued he) how they proceed to carry their threats into performance, and remember that a whole population, rising simultaneously to protect itself against a national slaughter, will present a fearful obstacle to their projects."

Another Catholic declaimer, at the same meeting, said, that England's weakness was the advantage of the Catholic Association! "I do not rejoice" (observed this worthy criterion of Catholic *loyalty!*) at individual distress or misfortune; but I cannot help being gratified at the national misfortunes of England! Her revenue is on the decline, while her expenditure is increasing. I read with pleasure of the cheers with which the speech of Mr. Canning was received at the Mansion-house in London, when he told them that there was not the least danger of war—all was hush; Oh! humiliated England! When before did she fear battle, and was not the peace of the world at her disposal? Was she not always ready to enter the field at the call of glory, interest, or honour? But Mr Canning told these good boys that there was no danger of the peace of the world being disturbed. I understand the meaning well—Eng-

* The French Ambassador, who was ordered to leave Madrid, on account of his secret machinations with the Apostolical Junta.

land dare not go to war while Ireland remains discontented !”

Now hear the language of this same Irish brawler when England had struck a blow at the Romish conspiracy. He openly defends, in the name of the Irish Roman Catholics, the perjured Spanish tyrant. “I never,” says he, “in all my life, rose with such pleasure to speak in a Catholic assembly : England is at war ! Let her do without Ireland if she dare !” (*tremendous cheers !*) Here are genuine and undisguised specimens of *Catholic loyalty* ! of what Papists would do, if they could obtain the power ; but England now dares to do without Ireland ; and the roar of the British lion will soon appal the coward soul of a despot the “*most Catholic*” and the *most vile*. The royal dastard will assent to every condition proposed ; protest that he never sanctioned the outrages committed on a friendly state, and probably consign his minions to destruction. Thus would the Priests and incendiaries of Ireland, as in 1798, again instigate the unsuspecting Popish rabble to rebellion and murder, and then, like Sempronius in the play of Cato, consign their unfortunate coadjutors and myrmidons to destruction.*

Never was any government guilty of more palpable perfidy than that which has been manifested by Spain. Observing the unanimity (says a contemporary) which prevailed in all the sensible part of the Portuguese nation, it appears evident that great arts must have been practised, and much money expended, to seduce the ignorant soldiery, who cannot distinguish betwixt right and wrong. They were led by a few despicable ambitious courtiers and priests, to raise the standard of revolt, and light the fire-brands of civil war in the country of their birth. The circular which the Spanish Government addressed to the Portuguese and other Governments of Europe, (pretending the expedition to have advanced under specific orders for the disarming of Portuguese deserters, the expulsion from Spain of the Marquis de Chaves, and Viscount de Canellas,

&c. &c.) was signed the 27th Nov., the day after the Spanish Government was fully acquainted with the entrance of those deserters into Portugal, and of course, with the impossibility of the execution of those orders which they pretended to give, as all the arms belonging to the Portuguese deserters had been previously restored to them, and as the Marquis de Chaves had already entered Portugal when the order was issued for his leaving Spain.

At the time of writing this article we hear that the wretched Ferdinand, in alarm at the measures of the British Cabinet, has sent despatches to the Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Tuy, *expressing his dissatisfaction* at the conduct of General Silveira and the Portuguese rebels, and containing “instructions for all the Captains-general to pursue that General and all his countrymen who had followed him.” Moreover the Captains-general of Leon and Estremadura, Longa and Eguia, had been cited to Madrid to answer for their conduct ! Oh the royal hypocrite and coward ! He will probably sacrifice these men as an atonement, and then receive *absolution* for the deed, with full power to renounce hereafter, when convenient, any treaty which he may now be compelled to ratify.

For many centuries the kingdom of Portugal has been under the domination of priestly tyranny and superstition ; still, on every occasion, there has been the strongest disposition to form alliances with Great Britain, and to resist the encroaching spirit of the Bourbon family, and particularly of Spain. England likewise has always sedulously cultivated this alliance, chiefly for the purpose of repelling the aggressions of France and Portugal, and saving an independent power from the grasp of those Catholic powers. The English have always experienced the utmost kindness from the peasantry and middling classes of the Portuguese, who certainly display the most hospitable and amiable dispositions ; but unfortunately the inhabitants in general are under the influence of an ignorant and depraved priesthood, who have hitherto unhappily prevented their moral and intellectual amelioration. This may, in some measure, account for the

* In 1798, the Papists of Ireland had granted to them every thing which, they said, would satisfy their wishes : and then they proceeded to concoct the rebellion for the extirpation of Irish Protestants.

atrocious conspiracies of the Catholic priesthood against English influence and constitutional freedom, which must eventually introduce Protestantism, and break the chains of hierarchal imposture.

We have now before us a valuable and interesting work, entitled, *"Sketches of Portuguese Life, Manners, Costume, and Character,"* recently published by Whitaker, which strikingly confirms the truth of our remarks, and portrays in true colours the depravity of the Portuguese priesthood, who have reduced the people to insignificance, and the nation to comparative degradation, by keeping up their impostures, and preventing every species of rational improvement. The writer of these Sketches was a resident of Portugal for many years, and had ample opportunities of observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants. The following extracts will be interesting, particularly at this period :

" Nothing could be more noble than the conduct of the *lavradores* (farmers) during last war . without a prospect of indemnification they contributed with all their means to facilitate and assist the transport and other commissariat branches of the service. I have seen some, who had only a pair of oxen left, give them up to the exigencies of the war without a murmur.

" In a country where the useful arts have experienced little or no improvement for many centuries, it is not surprising to see every thing connected with agriculture in a state of primeval rudeness. The plough and harrow here made use of are of the most uncouth kind, and worked with bullocks, no other animal being capable of moving such clumsy apparatus. This is not the fault of the peasantry, but that of the government and higher orders of society, who neglect the most interesting part of their duty, and pass over unnoticed the different degrees of improvement which they cannot help seeing effected in every other country but their own. But instead of adopting any of those useful inventions, to which, if they could see clearly, their own interest would prompt them, they shrug up their shoulders, and content themselves with saying, ' our forefathers got on very well, and why should we wish to do better?'

" Many inconveniences often occur, owing to the consummate ignorance and want of

education in official people. It once happened that an individual wished to land a box, which had come in a vessel from Marseilles. A contagious fever was known to rage at that time in Malaga. The officer to whom the application was made observed, that he could not sanction the landing of the box, as it came from an infected port ; it was in vain represented to him that Marseilles and Malaga were two very distinct places ; and even when a map of the Mediterranean was set before him, and the points in question clearly shewn, he contented himself with placing his thumb on Malaga and his little finger on Marseilles, adding, ' No, no, it cannot land, 'tis all the same thing, there is only the distance of a span.'

" I have already implied that the Portuguese peasants are some of the best creatures breathing : they in fact unite in their characters every thing which constitutes a virtuous people. The men are laborious and brave, and the women are chaste. For these good qualities they are solely indebted to Providence, and not in the least to their Clergy, most of whom employ their leisure in devising means of debauching their female parishioners. Such are the advantages of the vow of celibacy. I could cite instances which I have witnessed from one end of Portugal to the other, and likewise in Spain and France, in support of this assertion, but will confine myself to a few. In a certain city in Portugal, I was lodged for several weeks in the house of a Franciscan friar, whose convent had been temporarily converted into an hospital. This man lived in incestuous commerce with his own sister.

" In the *aldeia* (village) of S B., I slept one night in the house of the curate. Previous to retiring to rest we had a glass of wine together, when he proposed to my companions and myself the choice of all the females in his parish, offering his immediate services to procure them. At about midnight I was awakened by a noise of footsteps in my room, and perceived by the light of the moon the two nephews (not to call them the illegitimate sons) of this holy man busily engaged over my canteen, in emptying the contents of my brandy bottles into an earthen jar for the pastor.

" On my return through the same *aldeia* about two months afterwards, I found written (with chalk upon the Curate's door) by a friend and countryman of mine who had preceded me by two days, ' Dear —, dont billet yourself here, for the rascal has stolen our silver spoons.'

" * The effrontery of the Portuguese Clergy proceeds from their consciousness of impunity. A *lavrador* near Lisbon, observing that the Curate of his parish was indefatigable in his endeavours to debauch his wife or daughter (I am not sure which), accosted this holy man, who, under the pretence of going a shooting, was hovering about the house, threatening that, unless he desisted from his purpose, steps would be taken to compel him to do so. " I'll take good care to prevent that," was the answer of the Priest, accompanied

In our Magazine, vols. xxviii. and xxxi. is detailed the attempted assassination of King Joseph of Portugal, in 1758, and the sentence and execution of many noble personages on that account, when it was afterwards proved that they were innocent, and that the Jesuits and Romanists were the authors of the plot. This horrible crime caused the expulsion of the Jesuits at that time, and we hope their late proceedings will meet the same fate.

"I should not take notice of Belem Square but for the circumstance of its having in the midst of it a column, marking the spot on which stood the palace of the Marquis of Tavora, who, with the whole of his family, including even the children, was under circumstances of the most horrid cruelty, put to death for high treason against King Joseph. His palace was rased, its site ploughed up, salt strewed on the spot, and the present column erected to perpetuate his ignominy. When it was afterwards clearly proved that the Jesuits had been the authors of the whole plot (for the destruction of the king,) that body with their usual cunning inculcated some innocent and loyal noblemen, whose families were in consequence exterminated from the face of the earth."

In all countries, where Jesuitism and priestcraft predominate, as Spain, Italy, Ireland, &c. assassination prevails; and unfortunately Portugal is under the same diabolical system, where professional assassins are employed, usually at the instigation of the priest-hood.

"An individual, who had amassed a good fortune in the Goa and Mozambique trade, was living in the capital with a mulatto woman; but her charms ceasing to have their wonted influence over his heart, he paid his addresses to a young lady in that quarter of Lisbon called the Magdalena. Every arrangement was made for his marriage with the new object of his affections, and the day was even appointed; but on the eve of it, the mulatto, actuated by the strongest jealousy, hired a gallego, who, for a reward of five moidores, agreed to set fire to the young bride's house, which he effected very cleverly. But the circumstance which most astonished the neighbours was, that the families occupying the first and second floors had full time to save themselves, and even made every effort to

awaken their fellow lodgers above stairs, but without effect: whence it was naturally inferred that the good gallego, from motives of pure humanity, and to spare the mother, daughter, and maid-servant the pains of burning, had begun his work by cutting all their throats. This man died also in an hospital; but obtained absolution, having proved that he had applied one moidore of the money thus earned, in causing masses to be said for the souls of his victims."

In this volume, the details of papal imposture, and the audacious villainy of the Romish Church, are ample, and the statements of the writer seem well attested.

"The following story is necessary to expose one of the most audacious impostures of the Romish Church, and to elucidate the extent of Portuguese superstition and credulity. The convent of the Graça, and that of S. Roque, have been for a series of years at issue on the following subject. It happened, one stormy night, that a beggar knocked at the gate of the convent of S. Roque, and craved the hospitality of its inmates, both for food and lodging. The first was afforded him, but the latter was refused; so that being obliged to seek a lodging elsewhere, he directed his steps to the convent of N. S. da Graça, where the friars received him without the least hesitation, and gave him a cell for the night. The following morning, as the beggar did not make his appearance, some of the friars went to the cell to inquire after him; when, instead of a beggar, they found a figure as large as life of our Saviour carrying the cross to Mount Calvary and bending under its weight:—the figure, in short, which is in universal veneration among the Portuguese, as, "O Senho dos Paços da Graça" (our Lord of the passage to Grace). Now it being firmly believed that this figure is our Lord himself in flesh and blood, and that he thus gave himself to the friars of Graça to reward their hospitality, those of S. Roque claim a right to it also, on the ground of the beggar having first knocked at their door, and having received food at their hands.

"This then is the cause of the litigation; and as it does not seem soon likely to end, it has been settled that, in the meanwhile, the Senhor dos paços shall pay one annual visit to the monastery of S. Roque during Lent, and return on that day week to the convent of Graça. Many are the marvellous stories which all who go see the figure are told by the holy man who shews it.

Dec. 26.

II.A.N.

by a discharge of his fowling piece into the farmer's brains. The holy murderer was, it is true, confined for his offence in the Castle of S. George, but that was the whole extent of his punishment. But in relating instances of depravity in this class of men, which have come under my own observation, I might proceed for ever."



JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F.S.A.

*Author of the History of Leicestershire, Tamworth, Anecdotes, &c. &c.
and Editor of the Gentlemen's Magazine.*

Born 1716 — Died 1826

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MEMOIR OF JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F.S.A.

Late Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

JOHN NICHOLS, a man who afforded an eminent exemplar of personal probity, and whose long life was spent in the promotion of useful knowledge, was the descendant of a respectable family. His grandfather was Bartholomew Nichols, of Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster. His father, Edward Nichols, was born in the same place, Oct. 18, 1719, but resided during the greater part of his life at Islington, in Middlesex, where he died Jan. 29, 1779, in the sixtieth year of his age. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wilmot of Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. She was born in the same year with her husband, and died Dec. 27, 1783, aged sixty-four. Of all their children, two only survived, John, the subject of this Memoir, and Anne, still living, wife of Edward Bentley, Esq. of the Accountant's Office in the Bank of England.

Our Author was born at Islington, Feb. 2, 1744-5. To the place of his nativity he always retained a great affection. It was the scene of the happy days of his childhood; to which he adverts in the following affecting lines, part of a sketch of his life, printed, but not published, in 1803:—"In the summer of 1803, he in a considerable degree withdrew from the trammels of business, to a house in his native village, where he hopes (*Deo volente*) to pass the evening of a laborious life in the calm enjoyment of domestic tranquillity; and that his earthly remains may (at a period which he neither looks forward to with terror, nor wishes to anticipate,) be deposited with those of several near relations, whose loss he has long deplored, in the church-yard where many of his happiest days were passed in harmless sports." How little do we see of the future! Mr. Nichols had then before him twenty-three years devoted to as arduous labour as any which he had ever sustained.

He was educated at an academy kept by Mr. John Shield, a man of considerable learning, who appears to have taken great pains in cultivating

the talents of such as, like the subject of this Memoir, recommended themselves by attention and docility.

The profession which Mr. Nichols followed, with so much success and reputation during the whole of his long life, was not that for which he was originally destined by some part of his family. It is frequently the case with the guardians of youth, or their advisers, to be determined by petty circumstances and indistinct prospects, in the disposal of those who are under their care. Mr. Nichols had a maternal uncle, Lieutenant Thomas Wilmot, a brave officer, who in 1747 was serving under Captain, afterwards Admiral, Barrington; when he captured the Duke of Chartres East Indiaman, and was in a fair way to higher promotion. This appears to have induced the friends of Mr. Nichols, who was of a good constitution and lively temper, to propose that, at a proper time, he should be taken under this uncle's protection, and educated for the naval service. Mr. Wilmot's death, however, which happened in 1751, put an end to the hopes derived from this scheme. On quitting remarks, but with no great regret: "Had his life been spared, I should, instead of having been employed as a pioneer of literature, probably have been engaged under the banner of the gallant Admiral, in the naval defence of my country."

He was too young when his uncle died, to feel the loss, or to indulge dreams of naval glory, and soon had the happiness to be placed in a situation which proved more suitable to his inclinations, and more adapted to his talents. The kindness of Providence guided him to a Master who soon discerned his worth, and to a branch of literature in which his success and industry have never been exceeded.

This master was the celebrated Mr. WILLIAM BOWYER, who, at his death, was termed "the last of learned English printers," a title which may now be dropt, while it is still allowed that he was almost the first of that distinguished class in England, and qua-

lified both by education and learning, to be the companion and adviser of the most eminent scholars who flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century. He came into business with the advantages of an university education, and an intercourse with many learned men who had been his contemporaries at Cambridge.

It was in 1757, before Mr. Nichols was quite thirteen years of age, that he was placed under Mr. Bowyer, who appears to have quickly discovered in his pupil that amiable and honourable disposition which distinguished him all his life. He had a tenacious memory, which was but little impaired even in his latter days. He was likewise very early a lover of books, although, like most youths, who think more of gratifying curiosity than of procuring permanent advantages, his reading was desultory, and for some years his choice depended on the works submitted to his Master's press, few of which, happily for him, were of a trifling, and none of a pernicious kind. From the moment he became Mr. Bowyer's apprentice, he was intent on the acquisition of solid knowledge, and to this he was continually prompted, not only by the instructions of his Master, but by the nature of his employment. He was gradually inspired with a certain degree of ambition, of which he probably knew neither the extent or end, in consequence of intercourse with the men of learning for whom Mr. Bowyer printed.

Mr. Nichols had not been long in this advantageous situation, when his Master gladly admitted him into his confidence, and intrusted him with cares which, in case of many young men, would have been considered as unsuitable to their age, and requiring a more lengthened trial. But, besides the indispensable qualities of industry and integrity, Mr. Bowyer found in his young apprentice another merit which was of great importance to his press. Mr. Nichols brought with him no small portion of classical knowledge and taste, acquired at school, and cultivated at his leisure hours.

Of this he speaks with his accustomed modesty: "He never affected to possess any superior share of erudition; content, if in plain and intelligible terms, either in conversation or in writing, he could contribute his quota of information or entertain-

ment." The present writer, however, has seen some early as well as later proofs, that his acquaintance with Latin was never dropt, and it is certain that his employment was a continual excitement to acquire some knowledge of the learned languages. At a very advanced period of life he speaks with exultation of his having been first employed, as a compositor, on Toup's "*Emendationes in Suidam*," and other works of classical criticism.

Mr. Bowyer appears to have been not only the instructive master, but the kind and indulgent friend to his apprentice, and was often anxious to amuse him by conveying a taste for poetry; of which Mr. Nichols had afforded some specimens. Of these Mr. Bowyer thought so favourably, that in 1760, when our author was only in his sixteenth year, he enjoined him, as an evening's task, to translate a Latin poem of his own, published in 1733, and entitled "*Bellus homo et Academicus*." This Mr. Nichols executed with considerable spirit and humour, and in the following year (1761) Mr. Bowyer associated him with himself in translating the Westminster Verses which had been spoken on the previous Coronation of George the Second.

The applause bestowed on these efforts very naturally led Mr. Nichols to become a more constant votary of the Muses, and from 1761 to 1766, his productions made no inconsiderable figure in the periodical journals. In 1763 he published two poetical pamphlets in 4to., the one entitled "*Islington, a Poem*," and the other "*The Buds of Parnassus*," which was republished in 1764, with some additional poems. In 1765, he contributed several poems to a miscellaneous collection, published by Dr. Perfect of Town-Malling, under the title of "*The Laurel Wreath*," 2 vols. 8vo. His occasional productions of this kind, when further advanced, will be noticed hereafter.

During his minority he produced some prose essays on the manners of the age, such as they appeared to one who had been no inattentive observer. These were published in a periodical paper, written chiefly by Kelly, entitled "*The Babbler*," and in the Westminster Journal, a newspaper, under the signature of "*The Cobbler of Alsatia*."

These were merely his amusements, and indicative of an ambition which at his early age was surely pardonable. His more serious hours were devoted to the business of the press. His leading object was to please his master in the superintendence of the learned works printed by Mr. Bowyer, and in this he succeeded so well, that the relative situations of master and servant soon merged in a friendship, the compound of affection on the one side, and of reverence on the other.

So amply had he fulfilled Mr. Bowyer's expectations, as to prudence and judgment, that before his apprenticeship expired, he sent him to Cambridge to treat with that University for a lease of their exclusive privilege or printing Bibles. This was a negotiation which required great delicacy and presence of mind, and these Mr. Nichols preserved on every interview. His endeavours proved unsuccessful only because the University determined, on a due consideration of the matter, to keep the property in their own hands.

This journey, however, to our young aspirant was delightful. He had never before travelled but a very few miles from his native place, and in Cambridge and its colleges he found every thing that could increase his enthusiasm for literary pursuits. He made minutes of this tour, which he used to say, afforded him the most pleasing recollections at a far distant period of life. His remarks on the passing objects on the journey, prove that he had already imbibed somewhat of the topographer's inquisitive spirit; and at Cambridge he indulged in the delights of "local emotion," by contemplating with reverence the colleges in which some eminent scholars, with whom he had already become acquainted, had studied. On one occasion he says, "Visited Peter-house, not without a respectful thought of Mr. Markland." During his return likewise he exhibited some promising appearances of the *viator curiosus*.

Soon after, Mr. Bowyer gave another proof of the value he placed on Mr. Nichols' services, when the period of them expired, by returning to his father half of his apprentice-fee. But the high estimate he had formed of him did not end here. He appears to have been long convinced that Mr. Nichols' assistance was of great im-

portance in his printing establishment. Accordingly in 1766, he took him into partnership, and in the following year, they removed their office from White Friars to Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street, where it remained until a very few years since. This union, one of the most cordial that ever was formed, lasted until the death of Mr. Bowyer in 1777.

As Mr. Bowyer continued to be not only the printer, but the intimate friend and assistant in the learned labours of some of the first scholars of the age, Mr. Nichols had frequent opportunities, which he never neglected, of acquiring the notice and esteem of those gentlemen. He had not, indeed, been long associated with Mr. Bowyer, as a partner, before he began to be considered as his legitimate successor, and acquired the esteem and patronage of Mr. Bowyer's friends in no common degree. This he lived to repay by handing down to posterity many important circumstances of their lives, frequently derived from personal knowledge, which but for his industry and research, and the confidence bestowed upon him by their families, must have been lost to the world.

The first publication in which he was concerned as an author, was "The Origin of Printing, in two Essays: 1. The substance of Dr. Middleton's Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England. 2. Mr. Meerman's account of the invention of the art at Harleim, and its progress to Mentz, with occasional remarks, and an Appendix," 8vo, 1774. Mr. Nichols informs us that the "original idea of this pamphlet was Mr. Bowyer's; the completion of it his Partner's." Mr. Nichols' share, therefore, must have been very considerable. It was published without a name, and at first was attributed to Mr. Bowyer, but the respective shares of him and his partner were soon discovered. A second edition, with many improvements, appeared in 1776, and a supplement in 1781. The foreign journals spoke with as much respect of this work as those at home.

Mr. Nichols derived considerable fame from it. He was now enabled to add to the number of his literary friends the names of Sir James Burrough and Sir John Pringle, as he had before acquired the esteem and acquaintance of Dr. Birch, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Warton, Dr. Farmer, and the Earl

of Marchmont. Sir John Pringle was accustomed to submit his prize-medal speeches, which he intended for the Royal Society, to Mr. Nichols's perusal, before delivery, an honour of which so young a man may be forgiven if he was somewhat proud.

As the works which passed through Mr. Bowyer's press engaged a more than common attention on the part of Mr. Nichols, he happened very early in life to conceive a high opinion of the merits of Dean Swift, in consequence of Mr. Bowyer's having printed the 13th and 14th volumes of his works in the year 1762. Of Dean Swift, Mr. Nichols appears never to have lost sight from this time, and, applying himself closely in search of materials, published, in 1775, a supplemental volume to Dr. Hawkesworth's edition. This was republished afterwards so as to correspond with Hawkesworth's 4to, 8vo, and 12mo editions, and afterwards incorporated, with many additions and valuable biographical notes, in what may be now justly considered as the standard edition, first printed in 19 vols. 8vo, in 1800, and reprinted in 1808. Mr. Nichols' accuracy and judgment as an editor, were so completely established by the appearance of the first mentioned volume, that information respecting unpublished letters and tracts was sent to him from all quarters. Sheridan's Life was the only part which he considered necessary to retain as originally published, since it was supposed by many, (but certainly not by the writer of this Memoir,) to furnish a defence of the objectionable parts of Swift's personal history. But, whatever the merits of this celebrated author, it appears incontestibly from the preface to the second volume, that the public is indebted to Mr. Nichols for the very complete state in which his works are now found.

The next publication of our author, the "Original Works, in Prose and Verse, of William King, LL.D. with Historical Notes," 3 vols. small 8vo, 1776, afforded another decided proof of that taste for literary history and illustration, to which we owe the more important obligations, which Mr. Nichols conferred by his recent and voluminous contributions to the biography of men of learning. It is evident that he must have been very early accustomed to inquiry and investigation, which enabled him to satisfy the cu-

riosity of the reader so amply as he has done in King's Works. This publication likewise exhibits an extraordinary proof of diligence both in business and study, when we consider that at this time he had scarcely reached his thirty-first year, and had the cares of a young family, just deprived of their maternal parent, to perplex and afflict his mind, with the numerous engagements in which his partnership with Mr. Bowyer, and intimacy with their common friends, necessarily involved him. But it may be noticed here, although not for the last time, that Mr. Nichols possessed not only extraordinary judgment in the allotment of his hours, but had equally extraordinary health and spirits to sustain him, amidst the intenseness of industry, and the frequent calls of complicated avocations. In both the above-mentioned works, he acknowledges having been assisted by his friend Isaac Reed of Staples Inn, a man who never was consulted on points of literary history without advantage.

In 1778, Mr. Nichols obtained a share in the Gentleman's Magazine, of which he became the editor. This was an event of the greatest importance to all his subsequent pursuits, as well as to the public at large. Of this publication it would be superfluous to say much in this place, after the ample history of its rise and progress published by its Editor in 1821, as a Preface to the General Index from 1787 to 1818. It had not been long under his care before it obtained a consequence which it had never before reached, although the preceding volumes were formed from the contributions of some of the most able scholars and antiquaries of the time. The celebrated Burke entitled it "one of the most chaste and instructive Miscellanies of the age." This Mr. Nichols found it, and this he left it, with such improvements, however, as rendered it of paramount importance to men of literary curiosity, and of great effect in the promotion of right principles. In 1782, Dr. War-ton complimented him in these words: "Your Magazine is justly in the greatest credit here (Winchester), and under your guidance is become one of the most useful and entertaining Miscellanies I know."

It might be easy, were it necessary, to add to these, the suffrages of some of the most eminent writers of the last half century. As a repository of Lite-

rary history, and of public transactions for a much longer period, it is without a rival, a circumstance at which we cannot be surprized, when we consider that it contains the early, as well as the more mature lucubrations of many hundred authors in every department of Literature. In the history of the Magazine, noticed above, Mr. Nichols has given a list of above five hundred men of note, who had been correspondents in his time, and whom he had survived. Nearly an equal number might be added of those who have died since this list was made out, and of those who are still living, and lamenting the loss of one who afforded many of them the means of being first introduced to public notice.

In order to render the various information contained in this Magazine more easily accessible, Mr. Nichols published in 1786, a complete Index to the first fifty-four volumes, compiled by the late Rev. Samuel Ayscough. This was given to the publick at a very moderate rate, but its importance was so soon acknowledged that before it was reprinted we remember the price had risen to eight and nine guineas: and both Indexes served to increase the demand for complete sets of the Magazine, which, from various causes, are not easy to be procured in a perfect state.

Gibbon, the historian, had such a value for this Miscellany, that he recommended to Mr. Nichols a Selection of the most curious and useful articles. Mr. Nichols was too much employed to have leisure for such an undertaking; but it has, however, been since accomplished, and we understand with great judgment, in 4 vols. 8vo, by a learned gentleman of New College, Oxford.

In noticing the Gentleman's Magazine, while under Mr. Nichols' care, the present writer will not attempt that which Mr. Nichols would have disdained, any comparison between it and its rivals. This indeed becomes the less necessary, as they have all dropt into oblivion, with the exception of a few of recent date, in which no rivalry seems intended. It may be added, however, that his plan was calculated for permanence. It depended on none of the frivolous fashions of the age. Its general character was usefulness combined with rational entertainment. Its supporters were men of

learning, who found in its pages an easy mode of communicating their doubts and their inquiries, with a certainty that their doubts would be resolved, and their inquiries answered by men equal to the task. The Miscellany was particularly recommended by the impartiality of the Editor, who admitted controversialists to the most equal welcome, and never interfered but when, out of respect to his numerous readers, it became his duty to check the rudeness of personal reflection. In the course of such controversies, he must not be suspected of acceding to every proposition advanced either in warmth or in calmness, and much was no doubt admitted of which he could not approve. But his own principles remained unshaken, principles early adopted, and favourable to piety and political happiness; and such he preserved and supported amidst the most alarming storms to which his country had ever been exposed. Whatever anomalies may be occasionally perceived in the effusions of some of his correspondents, if the whole of his administration be examined, it will be found that the main object and tendency of the Magazine was to support our excellent Constitution in Church and State, especially when in some latter years both were in danger from violence without, and treachery within.

The sentiments of two very eminent and learned dignitaries of the Church, with the perusal of which we have been favoured since Mr. Nichols' death, may, we hope, without breach of confidence, be added to the above. Mr. Nichols "was an able, and what is much more, he was a perfectly honest man. We can ill afford to lose him. As an excellent Antiquary, as a friend to literary men, and as a liberal, but thoroughly attached son of the Church of England, his memory will long live in the esteem and recollection of his friends."—"It is my firm opinion, that in the various productions which during so long a period issued from his press, not a line escaped which could be detrimental to the influence of Christianity; but on the contrary, particularly in the conduct of that leading work, the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' the genuine principles of orthodox religion have been advocated and diffused in this nation by its channel for the longest portion of a century. And even in the amusing and instruc-

tive articles of a literary and antiquarian cast, this leading purpose seems not to have been lost sight of. While he (Mr. Nichols) sojourned with us, he was by the kindness and benevolence of his heart the delight of his friends, and must be considered as an eminent benefactor to his country."

There was no part of the Magazine on which Mr. Nichols bestowed more attention than on the record of deaths, now known by the name of *OBITUARY*. In order to render this an article of authority, and often indeed it has been quoted as such, he was indefatigable in his inquiries, anxiously consulted his numerous friends, and had very often the advantage of original documents from the relatives of persons of various classes, whose history might be interesting to the public. In this he not only gratified immediate curiosity, but laid the foundation of those more extended accounts which afterwards appeared in works professedly biographical. The warmth of friendship and the recency of grief might no doubt sometimes give a high colouring to these reports, which became chastened on further reflection and inquiry; but corrections or additions were impartially admitted, and the Editor at least was accessible to every communication which tended to establish the truth.

It may here be noticed that many of the additional articles in the Biographical Dictionary which he edited, in conjunction with Dr. Heathcote, in 1784, came from Mr. Nichols. How ably, and kindly, he assisted in the late edition of that work, completed in 1817, 32 vols. 8vo. can never be forgotten by its Editor, who hopes hereafter to acknowledge it more amply than merely by a reference to Mr. Nichols' printed works.

Although Mr. Bowyer's press had not issued many works interesting to English Antiquaries, Mr. Nichols appears, before the period to which we are now arrived, to have formed such connections as gradually encouraged what was early in his mind, until his inquiries became fixed on subjects relating to the antiquities of his own country. Among these preceptors we may notice Dr. Samuel Pegge, Borlase, Hutchins, Denne, and Dr. Ducarel. With the latter he was long linked in friendship, and in conjunction with him, published in 1779 the "*History*

of the Royal Abbey of Bec, near Rouen," and "*Some account of the Alien Priors, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales*," 2 vols: But he had another coadjutor in these two works, of incalculable value, the celebrated RICHARD GOUGH, esq.

This very eminent antiquary, justly entitled the Camden of the Eighteenth Century, was, like Bowyer, an early discerner of Mr. Nichols' worth, and saw in him an able and useful assistant in his multifarious endeavours to illustrate the antiquities of Great Britain. Mr. Gough was his senior by ten years, and a higher proficient in his favourite studies. At what precise time they became acquainted, we have not been able to discover, but it seems, with much probability, to have been about the year 1770, when the first volume of the *Archæologia* was printed by Mr. Nichols, to whom Mr. Bowyer, from declining health, had almost entirely resigned the business of the press. Some years before this, Mr. Gough had been a frequent correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a publication constantly read by Mr. Nichols, when there was little prospect of his becoming its chief support, or of Mr. Gough's taking so active a part in the management of it, as to become nearly a co-editor. It is probable that their intimacy was perfected whilst Mr. Gough was superintending his friend Mr. Hutchins's "*History of Dorsetshire*" through the press. That work was issued in two volumes, fol. 1774.

Their connexion, at whatever time begun, ended in a strict intimacy and cordial friendship, which terminated only in the death of Mr. Gough in 1809. It was a friendship uninterruptedly strengthened by congeniality of pursuits, mutual esteem, and the kindness of domestic intercourse. On their final separation Mr. Nichols says with unfeigned feeling: "The loss of Mr. Gough was the loss of more than a brother—it was losing a part of himself. For a long series of years he had experienced in Mr. Gough the kind, disinterested friend; the prudent, judicious adviser; the firm, unshaken patron. To him every material event in life was confidentially imparted. In those that were prosperous, no man more heartily rejoiced; in such as were less propitious, no man more

sincerely condoled, or more readily endeavoured to alleviate." Mr. Nichols has since lost no opportunity of honouring the memory of his departed friend, both in his "Literary Anecdotes," and in his "Illustrations of Literary History." His last office of duty was to select and transfer to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the valuable collection of Topography, printed and MS. which Mr. Gough bequeathed to that noble repository.

In 1780, Mr. Nichols published a very curious "Collection of Royal and Noble Wills," 4to. In this work he acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Gough and to Dr. Ducarel, for obtaining transcripts and elucidating by notes. It was a scheme originally suggested by Dr. Ducarel, probably in consequence of the publication of the Will of Henry VII. by Mr. Astle some years before. To this work, in 1794, Mr. Nichols added the will of Henry VIII. which is now seldom to be found with the preceding, itself a work of great rarity.

Amidst these more serious employments, Mr. Nichols diverted his leisure hours by compiling a work, which seems to have been entirely of his own projection, and the consequence of early predilection. This appeared in 1780, with the title of "A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes," 4 vols. small 8vo. To these were added, in 1782, four other volumes, with a general poetical Index.

In this curious work, he has not only revived many pieces of unquestionable merit, which had long been forgotten, but produced some originals from the pens of men of acknowledged genius. In so large a collection are some which might perhaps have been allowed to remain in obscurity without much injury to the public, but even in the production of these he followed the opinion, and had the encouragement, of some of the best critics of the time, Bishops Lowth and Percy, Dr. Warton, Mr. Kynaston, &c.

The biographical notes were deemed very interesting, and were happily the occasion of a similar improvement being made to Dodsley's Collection of Poems, in the edition of 1782, if we mistake not, by Isaac Reed. In Mr. Nichols's collection are a few of his

juvenile attempts at versification, of which he says, "they will at least serve as a foil to the beauties with which they are surrounded." Mr. Nichols never claimed a high rank among poets, but there is evidently too much disparagement in the above opinion.

In the same year (1780), on the suggestion, and with the assistance of Mr. Gough, he began to publish the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," a work intended to collect such articles of British Topography, MS. or printed, as were in danger of being lost, or were become so scarce as to be out of the reach of most collectors. His reputation was now so fully established that he had ready assistance from most of the eminent Antiquaries of that day; and in 1790, the whole was concluded in fifty-two parts or numbers, making eight large quarto volumes, illustrated by more than three hundred plates, with great exactness and accuracy, both in these and in the letter-press. A complete copy of this work is very rarely to be found, and when found, valued at an enormous price. A continuation was begun some time after, under the title of "Miscellaneous Antiquities," of which six numbers were published.

It is to be feared Mr. Nichols was a considerable loser by this work, not only in the expenses of printing and engraving, but in the purchase of manuscripts and drawings. He could not indeed have been long connected with Mr. Gough, without imbibing a portion of his disinterested spirit, and looking for his best reward in the pleasure of the employment, and the consciousness that he was contributing much valuable information for the use of posterity, and the honour of his country. Mr. Nichols thought as little of expence as of fatigue, and to the fear of either he seems to have been an entire stranger. His success, however, was not different from that of his brethren, for we know no class of writers worse rewarded than Antiquaries.

The publication of the Bibliotheca Topographica took up ten years, and in some hands might have been quite sufficient to employ the whole of those years. But such was the unwearied industry of our author, that within the same period no less than eighteen

publications issued from his press, of all which he was either editor or author.

As a complete list of his works will be appended to this article, we shall only notice here those which are more particularly connected with his researches as a Biographer. In 1781 he published in 8vo, "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth." This was republished in 1782, again in 1785, and a fourth and most complete edition in 1810—1817, in 3 vols. 4to, with very elegant reduced plates. Of this work, on its first appearance, the testimony of Lord Orford may be considered as decisive:—"Since the first edition of this work (the Anecdotes of Painting), a much ampler account of Hogarth and his Works has been given by Mr. Nichols; which is not only more accurate, but much more satisfactory than mine: omitting nothing that a collector would wish to know, either with regard to the history of the painter himself, or to the circumstances, different editions, and variations of his prints. I have completed my list of Hogarth's Works from that source of information.*" In 1822, Mr. Nichols superintended a superb edition of Hogarth's works, from the original plates, restored by James Heath, esq.; and furnished the Explanations of the subjects of the Plates. Let it not be forgotten that these Explanations were written by Mr. Nichols in his seventy-eighth year.

In the same year (1781) he was the author of "Biographical Memoirs of William Ged, including a particular account of his progress in the art of Block-printing." But what in the course of years and by slow gradations, almost imperceptibly became the most important of all Mr. Nichols's biographical labours, was his "Anecdotes of Bowyer, and of many of his literary Friends," 4to, 1782. He had printed in 1778, twenty copies of "Brief Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer," 8vo, for distribution, "as a tribute of respect, amongst a few select friends." Gratitude to so kind a benefactor induced Mr. Nichols to make, from time to time, additions to this little work, quite unconscious that it would at last extend to the noblest monument raised

to his own memory, as well as that of his friend.

The second and much enlarged edition of 1782 was welcomed with ardour by all classes of men of literature, and soon rose to more than double the price at which it was originally offered to the publick. The author was consequently again anxious to enlarge what was so generally acceptable, but had to encounter many interruptions from other extensive designs which he now began to meditate.

Of these the most important of all was his "History of Leicestershire," of which it has been justly said that it might have been the work of a whole life. Although generally devoted to subjects of the topographical kind, he acknowledged to the present writer that he had been induced to fix upon Leicestershire, as his *magnum opus*, from circumstances of a domestic kind, both his amiable wives having sprung from respectable families in that County.

This, however, like the other extensive work just mentioned, was not the accomplishment of a complete design, distinctly laid down in plan, and regularly executed. It grew from lesser efforts, among which we may enumerate "The History and Antiquities of Hinckley," which he published in 1782, 4to. "The History and Antiquities of Aston Flamville and Burbach, in Leicestershire, 1787, 4to." "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester," 1790, 2 vols. 4to. It was in the preface to these volumes that he first intimated his intention to give the publick a much more complete work of the kind, soliciting assistance, which appears to have been tendered so liberally, that about 1792, he was enabled to begin to print his great work of "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester," of which Parts I. and II. were published in 1795. Of this a third part was published in 1798, a fourth in 1800, a fifth in 1804, a sixth in 1807, the seventh and concluding part in 1811, and an Appendix in 1815, in which he was assisted by his son; the whole making four large volumes, elegantly printed in folio, and illustrated by a profusion of views, portraits, maps, &c. and complete Indexes.

* Lord Orford's Works, 4to, vol. III. p. 458.

If any proofs were wanting of Mr. Nichols's power of literary labour, and, what is equally necessary, the frequent revision of that labour, the History of Leicestershire might be allowed to remain as completely decisive. But even this extensive undertaking cannot be allowed to stand alone. During the years in which he was preparing his materials, travelling into all parts of the county, and corresponding with, or visiting every person likely to afford information, he appeared as editor or author of no less than forty-seven articles. Among these were a second edition of "Bowyer's Greek Testament." "Bishop Atterbury's Correspondence," 5 vol. 8vo. illustrated, as usual, with topographical and historical notes, the result of arduous research and frequent correspondence with his learned friends. "A Collection of Miscellaneous Tracts by Mr. Bowyer." "The History and Antiquities of Lambeth Parish." "The Progresses and Royal Processions of Queen Elizabeth," 2 vol. 4to. and a third in 1804. "The History and Antiquities of Canonbury, with some account of the parish of Islington," 4to. "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times in England," 4to. In 1815, the author speaks of this volume: "I have no hesitation in saying, in a case where it can neither promote my interest, nor hazard my veracity, that this is not only one of the scarcest publications of the eighteenth century, but, in its way, is also one of the most curious."

During the same period Mr. Nichols published an edition of "The Tatler," 6 vols. 8vo. with notes respecting biography, but particularly illustrative of manners. From the sources that had supplied many of these, he edited afterwards, "Sir Richard Steele's Epistolary Correspondence," 2 vol. 8vo. "The Lover and Reader." "The Town Talk, &c." "The Theatre and Anti-Theatre," by the same author, 3 vols. all illustrated with notes, furnished from many forgotten records, and family communications. Mr. Nichols appears to have first turned his attention to the British Essayists in consequence of his connexion with Bishop Percy, Dr. Calder, and others who intended to publish editions of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, with the same species of annotation, explanatory of the man-

ners and spirit of the times, and including memoirs of the authors. When they entered on their work, there was a possibility of recovering much information, and much information was recovered; a considerable part of which we have since seen added to various editions of these periodical writings, frequently without the candour of acknowledgment.

The extent of Mr. Nichols' literary productions will yet appear more extraordinary, when we add that, during the period we have hastily gone over, he became engaged in some of those duties of public life which necessarily demanded a considerable portion of time and attention; and it may be asked, without much hazard of a ready answer, where could he find that time? Certain it is, that he did find it, without any apparent injury to his usual pursuits, and that for many years he enjoyed a well-earned reputation as a member of the Corporation of London.

In December 1784, the respect he had acquired in the City induced his friends to propose him as a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without. He was accordingly elected on the 21st of that month, and with the interval of only one year, held this situation, (10 years as Deputy, under Alderman Wilkes,) until the year 1811, when he resigned all civic honours. He had previously declined the solicitation of his fellow-citizens of the Ward to become their Alderman on the death of Wilkes. A considerable time before his resignation he had felt it his duty to seek health and quiet in retirement, but it is also more than probable that the prevalence of party-spirit among those with whom he had been accustomed to act, but could act no longer, had its effect in precipitating a measure which many of his friends wished he had taken much sooner. The writer of this memoir hopes he will not be thought anxious to take from the number of Mr. Nichols' useful accomplishments, when he adds that his highly-respected friend was not qualified for political life, as it too frequently appeared among many with whom he was obliged to associate. He could not indulge asperity of thought or of language; he had nothing of the malevolence of party-spirit, and never thought worse of any man for differing from him,

ever so widely, in opinion. Unfit, however, as he was to join in the clamour of the day, he retained the respect of his colleagues, as an amiable and honest man, and an honour to the situation he had filled.

In 1804 his views were directed to an honour more in unison with his literary pursuits. He had for some time been a member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, and in the above year attained what he called "the summit of his ambition, in being elected Master of the Company." Nor can any one think such ambition of the trivial kind who recollects how nearly connected this company is with the literature of the age; and that among its members are to be found the liberal and munificent patrons of learned men, who are no longer dependant on the petty rewards which in former days flowed, tardily enough sometimes, from the blandishments of *dedication*.

How well Mr. Nichols discharged the duties of Master, not only on this occasion, but for many years after as *Locum Tenens*, has been repeatedly acknowledged, and still lives in the memory of the Court. Their rooms are decorated by portraits presented at various times by Mr. Nichols, among which are those of Robert Nelson, esq. the elder and younger Bowyer, Archbishop Chichele, Sir Richard Steele, and Matthew Prior; with a bust of Mr. Bowyer, and with the quarto copper-plate, finely engraved by the elder Basire, that an impression of it may be constantly given to every annuitant under Mr. Bowyer's will.

On the 8th of January 1807, by an accidental fall, at his house in Red Lion Passage, Mr. Nichols had one of his thighs fractured; and on the 8th of February, 1808, experienced a far greater calamity, respecting not only himself but the publick, in the destruction, by fire, of his printing office and warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents. "Under these accumulated misfortunes," we use his own words, "sufficient to have overwhelmed a much stronger mind, he was supported by the consolatory balm of friendship, and offers of unlimited pecuniary assistance;—till, cheered by unequivocal marks of public and private approbation (not to mention motives of a higher and far superior na-

ture *), he had the resolution to apply with redoubled diligence to literary and typographical labours."

It would be difficult perhaps to find many instances of a "stronger mind" than Mr. Nichols displayed, at his advanced age, while suffering under both the above calamities. In the case of the fracture, the present writer had an opportunity to witness an instance of patient endurance and of placid temper, which he can never forget. Only three days after the accident, he found Mr. Nichols, supported by the surgical apparatus usual on such occasions, calmly reading the proof of a long article which he had that morning dictated to one of his daughters, respecting the life and death of his old friend Isaac Reed, which went to press as he left it, and indeed wanted no correction†. This accident left some portion of lameness, and abridged his usual exercise, but his general health was little impaired, and his vigour of mind remained unabated, when he had to endure the severer trial of the destruction of his printing-office and warehouses.

This, it might have been naturally expected, would have indisposed him for all future labours. He was now in his sixty-third year, and could not be far from the age when "the grasshopper is a burthen." For fifty years he had led a life of indefatigable application, and had produced from his own efforts, works enough to have established character, and content ambition. He was not desirous of accumulating wealth, and the reward of his industry had been tardy; but it seemed now approaching, and he had reason to expect a gradual advantage from his various productions, and a liberal encouragement in his future efforts. It was therefore a bitter disappointment, when, at the close of a cheerful day, and reposing in the society of his family, he heard that his whole property was consumed in a few short hours.

The present writer had on this occasion a striking proof of the uncertainty of sublunary enjoyments. In the afternoon of that fatal day, Mr. Nichols sent to him one of the most lively letters

* Here Mr. Nichols quotes a passage from Bishop Hough, "I thank God, I had the hope of a Christian, and that supported me."

† See *Gent. Mag.* January, 1807, p. 80.

he had ever received.—On the following morning, he hastened to visit Mr. Nichols, and found him, as was to be expected, in a state of considerable depression: but in a few days his mind appeared to have recovered its tone. He felt the power of consolation, and was excited to fresh activity.—Thus, in two remarkable instances, he displayed a temper and courage rarely to be found; in the case of his personal accident, when his recovery was doubtful, and of his subsequent calamity, when his loss was irreparable †.

Hopeless as such a return to accustomed pursuits may appear, Mr. Nichols resumed his labours with an energy equal to what he had ever displayed when in the prime of life. Besides completing his "History of the County of Leicester," already mentioned, he returned to his "Life of Bowyer," of which one volume had been printed, but not published, just before his fire, under the title of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, comprising Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, Printer, F.S.A. and many of his learned friends; an incidental view of the progress and advancement of Literature in this Kingdom during the last century; and Biographical Anecdotes of a considerable number of eminent Writers and ingenious Artists."

This he lived to extend to nine large volumes, 8vo; to which he afterwards, finding materials increase from all quarters, added four volumes, under the title of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, consisting of authentic Memoirs and Original Letters of Eminent Persons; and intended as a sequel to the Literary Anecdotes." It was one of the last actions of his life, to show the writer of this memoir a fifth volume nearly printed, and to announce a sixth volume in preparation. Of these it is hoped the publick will not be long deprived, as Mr. Nichols had the happiness to leave a son, fully acquainted with his designs, equally respected by his friends and correspondents, and amply qualified to perpetuate the reputation which has attached to his name.

It is very difficult for the present

writer to speak of this extraordinary and satisfactory work, in measured terms. Himself an ardent lover, and an humble inquirer into the biography of Great Britain, he has enjoyed in this extensive collection a fund of information which it would be in vain to seek elsewhere. It is original in its plan and in its execution, nor perhaps will there soon arise an Editor, to whom manuscripts of the most confidential kind, epistolary correspondence, and other precious records will be intrusted with equal certainty of their being given to the publick accurately and minutely, and yet free from injury to the characters of the deceased, or the feelings of the living.

By the vast accumulation of literary correspondence in these volumes, Mr. Nichols has released the biographical inquirer from much of the uncertainty of vague report, and has in a great measure brought him near to the gratification of a personal acquaintance. These records embrace the memoirs of almost all the learned men of the eighteenth century, and there are scarce any of that class with whom Mr. Nichols's volumes have not made us more intimate. Candid biographers of future times must be ready to acknowledge with gratitude that their obligations are incalculable. Already indeed the publick has done justice to the merits of this work; for of all Mr. Nichols's publications it has been the most successful, and is soon likely to be one of the *recherchés* among book collectors. As in the present memoir we have confined ourselves to the notice of such of his various labours as involve somewhat of his personal character, we may refer to the "Anecdotes" and "Illustrations" for many traits of the most amiable kind, which will now be viewed with affectionate interest by those who knew him, and will ensure the highest respect from those who had not that happiness.

The fourth volume of the "Illustrations" was published in 1822, before which he had published, among other works, "Hardinge's Latin, Greek, and English Poems," 8vo, 1818; "Miscellaneous Works of George Hardinge, Esq. 1819," 3 vols. 8vo; a new edition of his "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," with considerable additions, 3 vols. 4to; which was followed by the "Progresses of King James the First," 3 vols. 4to, which

† Some particulars of the valuable works destroyed by this fire, all of which are now difficult to be procured even at a high price, may be seen in the *Gent. Mag.* 1808, p. 99.

had engaged his attention almost to the hour of his death. These are both works of great curiosity, comprehend a great many rare and valuable fragments of royal history, a large collection of rare tracts, and much illustration of the manners and customs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In Mr. Nichols's death, which took place on Sunday, Nov. 26, there was much cause for affliction, and much to afford consolation. It was sudden beyond most instances we have ever heard of. He had passed some cheerful hours with his family, and was retiring to rest about 10 o'clock at night. He had reached a step or two of the lower staircase, accompanied by his eldest daughter, when he said, but with no particular alteration of voice, "Give me your hand," and instantly, but gently, sunk down on his knees, and expired without a sigh or groan, or any symptom of suffering.

On the Monday before, he complained as if he had caught cold; and on Thursday, when the writer of this memoir saw him for the last time, he mentioned something of the kind, but said nothing of pain, or of any internal feeling that could give alarm. Before parting he conversed in his usual lively manner, about many things past and to come, and when the interview ended, he bid his visitor farewell, as one whom he fully expected to see, with some other friends, within a few days. He had no presentiment of death, and during his last week wrote two or three articles for the Magazine with his accustomed ease and spirit.

Sudden as his death was, and there is something in sudden death to which no argument can reconcile the greater part of survivors, it could not fail even upon a slight reflection to administer consolation. When the first impression was over, it was felt as a great blessing that Mr. Nichols had outlived the common age of man with entire exemption from the pains and infirmities he had witnessed in the case of some of his dearest friends. There was here none of that imbecility so afflicting to friends and relatives; memory and judgment were strong to the last.

For several years he had been accustomed to write some lines on the return of his birth-day, for the amusement of his family. These were ge-

nerally contemplative and serious, affectionate as regarding his family, and pious as regarding himself, his advanced age, his probable dissolution, and his firm reliance on the merits of his Redeemer. All came from the heart, and delighted those whom he wished to delight, a family eminent for mutual affection. The last of these verses, printed in the Magazine for 1824, may be considered as his dying words and his dying prayer.

His old age, at whatever period the reader may date it, imposed no necessity of leaving off his accustomed employments, or discontinuing his intercourse with society. He had no chronic disorder, hereditary or acquired, and his occasional illnesses were of short duration. He was always ready to gratify his anxious family by applying to medical advice, and was never wanting in such precautions as became his advanced years. His constitution to the last exhibited the remains of great strength and activity. If, as asserted, a healthy old man is "a tower undermined," it was not easy in him to discover what had given way.

His natural faculties remained unimpaired during the whole course of his life, with the exception of his sight, which for several years past had become by degrees less and less distinct. Three days only before his death he made a very extraordinary declaration to the writer of this article: "I cannot now read any printed book, but I can read manuscript."

Although we are not desirous to report miracles in order to embellish the life of this worthy man, yet it may be allowed, and he felt it as such, to be an extraordinary instance of the kindness of Providence that a degree of sight was still left which enabled him to peruse and select from the vast mass of literary correspondence now before him, such articles as were proper for his "Illustrations." As to printed books, he had the assistance of his amiable daughters, who were his amanuenses and his librarians. Those who knew the ardour of his parental affection could easily perceive that, amidst a privation which would have sunk the spirits of most men, he had now a new source of domestic happiness and thankful reflection. He lived also to see his son advancing to reputation, in the same business and

the same literary pursuits in which himself delighted, and a grandson eagerly pursuing his footsteps. We may well exclaim, *O fortunate senex!*

As much of Mr. Nichols' personal character has been introduced in the preceding pages, it only remains to be added that it was uniformly remarkable for those qualities which procured universal esteem. The sweetness of his temper, and his disposition to be kind and useful, were the delight of his friends, and strangers went from him with an impression that they had been with an amiable and benevolent man. During his being a Member of the Corporation, he employed his interest, as he did elsewhere his pen, in promoting charitable institutions, and in contributing to the support of those persons who had sunk from prosperity, and whose wants he relieved in a more private manner. For very many years he filled the office of Registrar, or Honorary Secretary of the Literary Fund, which gratified his kind feelings by enabling him to assist many a brother author in distress. Nor was his assistance less liberally afforded to those of his own profession, whom he respected and whom he encouraged, either in their outset in life, or when in difficulties. In all this he experienced what all men of similar character have experienced. He sometimes met with those who availed themselves of his unsuspicious temper and known benevolence, yet he was rarely heard to complain of ingratitude. He never introduced the subject; but, when closely pressed, he would acknowledge some instances in his own experience, yet with great reluctance, and an apparent willingness to have it thought that his bounty had not been injudicious.

His literary transactions were uniformly conducted on the best principles. His early associations were mostly with honourable men, whom he was ambitious to copy; and those who have been longest connected with him in business acknowledge with pleasure and respect that Mr. Nichols never discovered the least symptom of what is mean or selfish. He performed nothing, indeed, during his long life, of which he might not have delighted to hear. His friendships were never dissolved, for they were never unequal. By those of superior rank

he was treated with the respect due to the character of a gentleman and a man of talent; while his inferiors found him useful, kind, and benevolent, always a friend, and often a patron.

By what means he preserved the *mens sana in corpore sano* for so many years of unequalled literary labour has been incidentally hinted in the preceding pages. The subject might perhaps admit of more discussion, if this article had not already extended further than the writer originally intended. As to health, medical writers have given us no rules for procuring longevity, but what experience proves to be fallacious. All that requires to be said here, and it may afford a useful lesson, is, that Mr. Nichols had originally a good constitution, which he preserved by exercise, and the vicissitudes of constant employment. His mind was always employed on what was useful; and such a mind is made to last. Both mind and body there is every reason to think were preserved in vigour by the uncommon felicity of his temper. He had none of the irascible passions, nor would it have been easy to have provoked him to depart from the language and manners which rendered his company delightful.

There was much in the division of his time which enabled him to perform the arduous tasks which he imposed on himself. He began his work early, and despatched the business of the day before it became necessary to attend to public concerns, or join the social parties of his friends. He had another habit which may be taken into the account. From his youth, he did every thing quickly. He read with rapidity, and soon caught what was important to his purpose. He spoke quickly, and that whether in the reciprocity of conversation, or when, which was frequently the case, he had to address a company in a set speech. He had also accustomed himself to write with great rapidity; but this, he used jocularly to allow, although a saving of time, did not tend to improve his hand.

Upon the whole, if usefulness be a test of merit, no man in our days has conferred more important favours on the republic of letters.

Mr. Nichols was twice married. First, in 1766, to Anne, daughter of Mr. William Cradock. She died in

1776, leaving two daughters, one of whom married the Rev. John Pridden, M.A. F.S.A., and died in 1815; the other is still living: and secondly, in 1778, to Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley, in Leicestershire. She died in 1788, leaving one son, John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. and four daughters, three of whom are still living, and the eldest of them is married to John Morgan, Esq. of Highbury.

He was interred in Islington Churchyard, where his parents and all his children who died before him are deposited. Mr. Nichols, at the time of his death, was probably the oldest native of Islington, and his grave is only a very few yards from the house in which he was born.

His funeral was, (as he would have wished,) as private as possible; attended only by *all* his male relatives who had arrived at man's estate, and by his attached friends, James and William Morgan, and Wm. Herrick, Esqrs.; W. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S.; A. Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A.; H. Ellis, Esq. F.R.S.; Charles and Robert Baldwin, George Woodfall, and J. Jeaffreson, Esqrs.

There are several good portraits of Mr. Nichols:—1. painted 1782, æt. 37, by Towne, and engraved by Cook, published in "Collections for Leicestershire;" 2. painted by V. D. Puyt, 1787, (unpublished); 3. drawn by Edridge, published in Cadell's "Contemporary Portraits;" 4. drawn by J. Jackson, Esq. R.A. and engraved by Heath, 1811, æt. 62, published by Mr. Britton, and inserted in the "Literary Anecdotes;" 5. another painted by Jackson, mezzotinted by Meyer, published in "History of Leicestershire," 6. painted and engraved by Meyer, 1825, æt. 80, and published with this Magazine. Several small copies have been made from the above prints. There is also a faithful bust of Mr. Nichols, by Giannelli. A. C.

The very numerous Publications of which Mr. Nichols was either the Author or the Editor, we shall enumerate in chronological order:

1. "Islington, a Poem, 1763," 4to.
2. "The Buds of Parnassus, 1763," 4to; republished in 1764, with additional Poems.
3. "The Origin of Printing, 1774," 8vo; the joint production of Mr. Bowyer and him-

self; reprinted in 1776; and a Supplement added in 1781.

4. "Three Supplemental Volumes to the Works of Dean Swift, with Notes, 1775, 1776, 1779," 8vo.

5. "Index to the Miscellaneous Works of Lord Lyttelton, 1775," 8vo.

6. "Index to Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, 1776," 8vo.

7. "The Original Works, in Prose and Verse, of William King, LL.D. with Historical Notes, 1776," 3 vols. small 8vo.

8. "Brief Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, 1778," 8vo; distributed, as a tribute of respect, amongst a few select friends.

9. "History of the Royal Abbey of Bec, near Rouen, 1779," small 8vo.

10. "Some Account of the Alien Priors, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales, 1799," 2 vols. small 8vo.

11. "Six Old Plays," on which Shakspeare grounded a like number of his; selected by Mr. Steevens, and revised by Mr. Nichols, 1779, 2 vols. small 8vo.

12. Mr. Rowe-Mores having left at his death a small unpublished impression of "A Dissertation upon English Typographical Founders and Foundries;" all the copies of this very curious pamphlet were purchased at his sale by Mr. Nichols; and given to the public in 1779, with the addition of a short explanatory "Appendix."

13. "A Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, 1780," 4to.

14. "A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes, 1780;" 4 vols. small 8vo; to which four other volumes, and a general Poetical Index by Mr. Macbean, were added in 1782.

15. "The Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," 4to; in conjunction with Mr. Gough (in LII Numbers), 1780—1790.

16. "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth, 1781," 8vo; republished in 1782, again in 1785; and a fourth edition, in three very handsome quarto volumes, with CLX genuine Plates, 1810—1817.

17. "Biographical Memoirs of William Ged, including a particular Account of his Progress in the Art of Block-printing, 1781," 8vo.

18. A Third Edition, much enlarged, of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament, 1782," 4to; and a Fourth Edition in 1812.

19. "Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F.S.A. and of many of his learned Friends, 1782," 4to.

20. "The History and Antiquities of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, 1782," 4to; of which a second edition, in folio, extracted from the "History of Leicestershire," was printed in 1812.

21. Mr. Bowyer's "Apology for some of Mr. Hooke's Observations concerning the Roman Senate, with an Index to the Observations, 1782," 4to.

22. "Novum Testamentum Græcum, ad fidem Græcorum solum Codicum MSS. expressum; adstipulante Joanne Jacobo Wetstenio: juxta Sectiones Jo. Alberti Bengelii divisum; et novâ Interpunctione sæpius illustratum. Editio Secunda, Londini, curâ, typis, & sumptibus Johannis Nichols, 1783."

23. In 1783, he collected "The principal Additions and Corrections in the Third Edition of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, to complete the Second Edition" (of 1781).

24. "Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, with Notes," vols. I. and II. 1783; vol. III. 1784; vol. IV. 1787.—A new Edition of this Work, corrected and much enlarged, was published in 1799, with Memoirs of the Bishop; and a Fifth Volume, entirely new.

25. In conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Ralph Heathcote, he revised the second edition of the "Biographical Dictionary," 12 vols. 8vo, 1784; and added several hundred new lives.

26. "A Collection of Miscellaneous Tracts, by Mr. Bowyer, and some of his learned Friends, 1785" 4to.

27. "The History and Antiquities of Lambeth Parish, 1786."

28. "The Tatler, 1786," *cum Notis Variorum*, 6 vols. small 8vo.

29. "The Works, in Verse and Prose, of Leonard Welsted, Esq. with Notes and Memoirs of the Author, 1787," 8vo.

30. "The History and Antiquities of Aston Flamvile and Burbach, in Leicester-shire, 1787," 4to.

31. "Sir Richard Steele's Epistolary Correspondence, with Biographical and Historical Notes, 1788," 2 vols. small 8vo; and an enlarged Edition, in 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

32. "The Progresses and Royal Processions of Queen Elizabeth, 1788," 2 vols. 4to.—Of this Collection a Third Volume was published in 1804; and Part of a Fourth Volume in 1821.

33. "The History and Antiquities of Canonbury, with some Account of the Parish of Islington, 1788," 4to.

34. "The Lover and Reader, by Sir Richard Steele, illustrated with Notes, 1789," 8vo.

35. "The Town Talk, Fish Pool, Plebeian, Old Whig, Spinster, &c. by Sir Richard Steele; illustrated with Notes, 1790," 8vo.

36. "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester, 1790," 2 vols. 4to.

37. "An Edition of Shakspeare, 1790," in seven vols. 12mo; accurately printed

from the Text of Mr. Malone; with a Selection of the more important Notes.

38. "The Theatre and Anti-theatre, &c. of Sir Richard Steele, illustrated with Notes, 1791," 8vo.

39. "Miscellaneous Antiquities, in continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," Six Numbers, 4to. 1792—1798.

40. "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester;" Parts I. and II. 1795. Folio.—A Third Part was published in 1798; a Fourth in 1800; a Fifth in 1804; a Sixth in 1807 (reprinted in 1810); and the Seventh in 1811; and an Appendix and General Indexes in 1815.

41. "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England, 1797," 4to.

42. "Bishop Kennett's Funeral Sermon, with Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, 1797," 8vo.

43. "Chronological List of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1798," 4to. compiled in conjunction with Mr. Gough.

44. "An Edition of Shakspeare, 1799," in eight vols. 12mo; accurately printed from the Text of Mr. Steevens: with a Selection of the Notes.

45. Having recovered the MS. of the Reverend Kennett Gibson's "Comment upon Part of the Fourth Journey of Antoninus through Britain" (which in 1769 Mr. Gibson proposed to publish by subscription, but which upon his death was supposed to have been lost), Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols jointly published it in 1800, with the Parochial History of Castor and its Dependencies; and an Account of Marham, and several other places in its neighbourhood. A new and improved Edition of this Work was printed in 1819.

46. In 1800, he completed "The Antiquaries' Museum," which had been begun in 1791 by his friend Jacob Schnebbelie.

47. In 1801, he published Dr. Pegge's "Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey, in the County of Derby."

48. In the same year, he published a new and complete Edition of the "Works of Dean Swift," in XIX vols. 8vo; which in 1803 were reprinted in XXIV vols. 18mo; again in XIX vols. 8vo, in 1808.

49. In 1808, in conformity to the last will of Samuel Pegge, esq. (son of the learned Antiquary already named), he ushered into the world, "Anecdotes of the English Language, &c." 8vo; and a new edition, with improvements, in 1814, 8vo; and in 1818, another work by the same gentleman, intitled, "Curia Miscellanea, or Anecdotes of Old Times," &c. 8vo.

50. "Journal of a very young Lady's Tour from Canonbury to Aldborough, through Chelmsford, Sudbury, Ipswich; and back, through Harwich, Colchester, &c. Sept. 14—21, 1804; written hastily on the

Road, as occurrences arose ;" not intended for publication ; but a very few copies only printed, to save the trouble of transcribing.

51. In 1806, he published, from the MSS. of his Friend Mr. Samuel Pegge, "The Fourth and Fifth Parts of Curialia : or, An Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, &c." 4to.

52. In 1809 he printed from the Originals, and illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, "Letters on various subjects, to and from Archbishop Nicolson," 2 vols. 8vo.

53. In the same year he edited another posthumous Work of Dr. Pegge's, under the title of "*Anonymiana* ; or, Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects," 8vo ; and a Second Edition in 1818.

54. A new edition of "Fuller's History of the Worthies of England," with brief Notes, 1811. 2 vols. 4to.

55. "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," 1812—1815, 9 vols. 8vo.

56. "Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century," a Sequel to the above Work, 4 vols. 1817—1822.

57. A new Edition of his friend Sir John Cullum's "History and Antiquities of Hawsted," 1 vol. 4to. 1813.

58. A Third Edition of Rev. Thomas Warton's "History of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire ;" revised through the press with the assistance of H. Ellis, esq. 1 vol. 4to, 1815.

59. "Hardinge's Latin, Greek, and English Poems," 1818, 8vo.

60. "Miscellaneous Works of George Hardinge," 3 vols. 8vo. 1819.

61. In 1818 he prefixed to the third volume of General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine, a Prefatory Introduction, descriptive of the rise and progress of the Magazine, with Anecdotes of the Projector and his early associates.

62. "Taylor and Long's Music Speeches at Cambridge," 3 vols. 1819, 8vo.

63. "Four Sermons, by Dr. Taylor, Bps. Lowth and Hayter," 1822, 8vo.

64. Explanations of the subjects of Hogarth's Plates, for the splendid and complete Edition of them, published by Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, in 1822.

65. "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," new edition, with very considerable improvements, 3 vols. 4to. 1823,

66. "The Progresses of King James the First," in 3 vols. 4to, were printing at the time of Mr. Nichols's death ; and he lived to see the greater part of them published.

67. A Fifth Volume of "Literary Illustrations" is left by Mr. Nichols, nearly completed at the press.

* * * Some lines on the death of Mr. Nichols, by the Rev. Dr. Booker, will be found in our Poetical Department, p. 542.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE J. NICHOLS, Esq.

LATE in the vale of life, and full of years,
Cheerful and happy was his cloudless day,
When, lo! bewept by Friendship's grateful tears,

He slept in peace—his spirit pass'd away.

While Earth admir'd the Historian of his time,

Domestic virtues were his highest praise,
These gave to life an energy sublime,
A beauteous lustre to his lengthen'd days.

Unfeign'd affection liv'd within his heart,
A store of blessings which he freely gave,
Blessings that he delighted to impart
To numerous friends now mourning o'er his grave.

Various his talents, as his heart was kind,
The page of ancient lore he lov'd to scan ;
Learning's bright gems enrich'd his liberal mind,
And form'd his studies thro' the age of man.

With patient industry and wondrous toil,
Thro' dark antiquity he sought his way ;
And, persevering in the hard turmoil,
He brought its treasures to the light of day.

In later years instruction from his pen
Delighted thousands by his pleasing page ;
A faithful painter of the lives of men,
He gave the history of a learned age.

His labours o'er, he rests beneath the sod,
His lamp consum'd, his various studies cease,

His happy spirit soars to meet his God,
And rest for ever in the realms of peace.
W. HERSEE.

EPITAPH

ON THE LATE JOHN NICHOLS, Esq.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

HERE NICHOLS rests, whose pure and active mind

Thro' life still aim'd to benefit mankind.
For useful knowledge eager from his youth,
To lengthen'd age in keen pursuit of Truth,
What ruthless time had destin'd to decay,
He well explor'd and brought to open day.
Yet still he search'd not with a Bigot's zeal
To gain what Time would for Oblivion steal,
But that such works recorded should remain
As taste and virtue gladly would retain.
And though intent to merit public fame,
Warmly alive to each domestic claim ;
He like the Patriarchs rever'd of yore,
To all his kindred due affection bore.
Prompt with good humour all he knew to cheer,

And wit with him was playful, not severe,
Such was the Sage whose reliques rest below,
Belov'd by many a friend, without one foe.



Mr. URBAN, Gloucester, Dec. 10. ON Sunday the 29th of October, the Church of St. Mary de Lode, in this city, the body of which has just been entirely rebuilt, was opened, upon which occasion a very impressive, appropriate, and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, from Haggai, 1. viii. "*Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the House; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.*" The congregation was exceedingly numerous, and the collection at the doors amounted to the sum of 43l. 15s. 3d.

The old church of St. Mary de Lode (see Plate II.) retained more marks of antiquity than any other ecclesiastical building in this city, the Cathedral excepted. Popes Urban the Sixth, and Boniface the Ninth, appropriated the revenues of this Church to the service of the Abbey of St. Peter. There were in this church, first a chauntry dedicated to St. Mary, and secondly, a fraternity dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The west door, the circular arches of the south, and part of the north side, with the pillars that supported them, were of a period prior to the conquest. The two pointed arches at the east end of the north range were the alterations of a much more modern date.

Near the west-end of the south aisle, was a very ancient flatstone covering the grave of a hermit, which had a cross botonée upon it. In one of the Bodleian MSS. is the figure of a monk carrying a staff topped by a cross botonée, which was a peculiar distinction of religious persons in lower holy orders. The following inscription in black letters was visible thereon:—"Here lies John Bentra, one of the hermits of Senbridge."*

In the chancel, on the north side, was a recumbent figure of considerable antiquity,† but certainly not of King Lucius, who is said, in Collyer's Historical Dictionary, to have been buried here. Archdeacon Rudge, in his History of the City of Gloucester, says, that the honour is claimed with

some more shew of probability, by the Church of Winchester, and that the costume of this effigy does not correspond with so early a period. The learned Fosbroke, in his most elaborate and interesting History of the City of Gloucester, states that it is a figure of a religious person, and has the robe of a monk, as well as the arms crossed upon the breast, the common attitude of these religious. In fact it is a very difficult matter to ascertain where Lucius was buried. It is recorded, that in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 1165, he was converted to Christianity,‡ and that he built a great number of churches in London, which it is not very likely the Romans would have permitted. It is also said that he converted several nations, especially the Grisons, in whose country he was martyred. The figure is now restored to its former situation under an arch in the north side of the chancel. Mr. Gough, in his Book on Sepulchral Monuments, says that tombs with heads or bodies emerging from them and under arches, and tombs with arches over them, are of the thirteenth century; also that monuments within the substance of the walls of churches or chapels is good authority for supposing them founders or re-founders, and that the figure in question shews that it, as well as the church in the main, is of the thirteenth century, and belongs to the person by whose means or architectural skill the fabric was erected. The writer of this article begs leave to differ in opinion from so great an authority. The church in the main was certainly of Norman architecture. The chancel only is early English, and that, as well as the figure, are of the thirteenth century. Mr. Fosbroke states that the sacrilegious persons who lived in the time of the civil wars were better rogues than antiquaries, for they opened this tomb in hopes of finding valuable treasure in it, but were disappointed. It was opened again a few days since, but was found to contain nothing but rubbish. Camden, as well as Collyer, says, that King Lucius was buried in the parish church of Saint Mary de Lode.

The old chancel has not been taken down, which is much to be regretted, as it might have been re-built in a style to correspond with the new Church.

* Senbridge or Saintbridge, was an ancient hermitage, distant about two miles from this city, and is now the property and residence of James Wintle, Esq.

† Engraved in Fosbroke's Gloucester.

GENT. MAG. December, 1826.

‡ Bede, lib. 1. c. 4.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, who are the impropiators, and to whom the chancel belongs, will not suffer it to remain in its present mutilated state. The tower of the old church is still remaining: there was anciently a lofty spire upon it, which was demolished by a storm.

In the Gloucester Journal of August 22d, 1825, a description was given of a beautiful tessellated pavement, which had been discovered in the church-yard of Saint Mary de Lode, about five feet below the surface of the earth, and that the walls of the old church then were built upon it. This pavement has been suffered to remain, and the present structure is erected upon it.

The new church was erected by Mr. James Cooke, of Gloucester. The front of it exhibits a very beautiful specimen of the gothic of the fifteenth century, and does great credit to the abilities of the architect. The west window is ornamented with painted glass, representing the arms of the Bishop and of the Dean and Chapter, and the cap of maintenance, executed by Mr. Barrett, also of Gloucester.

The parish was formerly intersected by a channel of the Severn, now filled up, or at least reduced to a small brook, which falls into the river at the head of the Quay: to this circumstance the name is owing, Lode being Saxon for a ferry or passage. The land adjoining it belongs to the Corporation of Gloucester, and retains the name of Old Severn. In old records it is mentioned under the title of Little Severn, and sometimes Old Severn. The course of it was from Longford Ham down Tween Dyke, (vulgarly called Queen Dick,) round the east sides of Meanham, skirting St. Oswald's Priory, where was once a quay, and proceeding to the Foreign Bridge into the present channel at the Quay. The ancient channel was removed, in consequence of a dispute between the Monks of the Priory of St. Oswald's and the townsmen. G. W. COUNSEL.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

THE peculiar operations of various climates, and even the changes incidental to them, is a subject of deep interest and importance to the physician, as here his utmost skill is required to determine those effects that are primarily and collaterally connected

with climate, in the production of diseases, and by an investigation of the causes of them, be prepared to administer to their removal.

A perfectly healthy state of body under the various changes of climate to which many individuals from their peculiar professions are necessarily exposed, depends on a diversity of circumstances, each of which have considerable influence in contributing to its preservation, as food, clothing, exercise, and occupation; these, therefore, demand attention as subordinate agents; but the principal object of consideration is the peculiar nature of constitution itself, and its predisposition to receive impressions from the influence of climate alone, which will frequently induce diseases more or less fatal, although the most minute attention is paid to the subordinate agents of food, clothing, exercise, and occupation.

Though there are numerous minute ingredients or principles that contribute to perfect health, as circulation, digestion, and the proper action of the lungs and bowels, yet even these, important and essential as they undoubtedly are, serve in the animal economy only as the mechanism by which the blood and juices are prepared; but most, if not all diseases, particularly those of the chronic kind, as gout, stone, asthma, consumption, habitual costiveness or looseness, bile, &c., may be traced to a vitiated state of the blood and juices themselves; particularly the latter, owing to some derangement of the secretory system; and hence we find that where there is this constitutional predisposition, the individual is more or less susceptible of the influence of climate.

The different climates of the globe may be classed under four general divisions, hot, cold, moist, and dry. In the first, may be classed Asia and Africa; in the second, the northern parts of Europe and America; in the third, Holland; and in the fourth, Italy and Switzerland. More might indeed be enumerated, but these are sufficient for the present inquiry.

In each of these we find the constitution of the inhabitants peculiarly adapted by the wisdom of providence to the climate. The negro under the burning sun of Africa, enjoys equal health and strength with the native of Nova Zembla who dwells amid per-

petual snows; nor is the one enervated by heat, or the other frozen by excess of cold, owing to the perfect adaptation of original constitution, and that even in some cases, in which food, clothing, and occupation seem at variance with the preservation of health. The same is found with regard to the other two divisions.

But we find the case widely different with respect to strangers; the European, accustomed to the climate of the temperate zone, no sooner is transferred to Asia, than the peculiar nature of his constitution begins to shew itself; he becomes enervated, listless and inactive, and, if of a bilious habit, he frequently falls a martyr to the yellow fever or jaundice; the extreme heat relaxing the solids, and particularly the secretory vessels, of which the biliary are the most sensible. These effects will be produced notwithstanding the utmost attention has been paid to the subordinate agents before mentioned. In the same manner, the African and the Asiatic, resident in Europe, is attacked by asthma, and other pulmonary complaints, owing to the absence of the heat necessary to promote the circulation, and give a healthy action to the respiratory organs.

The investigation of this subject might indeed be pursued further, but what has already been said is sufficient to mark its general bearings, and stimulate further enquiry into the methods to be adopted to lessen an influence which no human skill can prevent. These, which appear to me to rest in the healthy state of the secretory system, and the removal of its predisposition to disease, I shall leave to the consideration of the faculty, to whom I consider this peculiar branch of nosology opens a wide field for curious and profitable research.

E. G. B.

MR. URBAN, *Kellington, Nov. 20.*
OF all the various species of writing, in every language, whether we regard the sentiment or the style, the composition of the Epitaph seems to be the most difficult. As the task, however, of acquiring excellence in this species of composition is more arduous and difficult, so certainly more praise is due to a successful writer in it. "The affection of those whom we leave behind us is at a loss for methods

to display its wonted solicitude, and seeks consolation under sorrow, in doing honour to all that remains. It is natural that filial piety, parental tenderness, and conjugal love, should mark with some fond memorial, the clay-cold spot where the form, still fostered in the bosom, moulders away." In our own language, many Epitaphs certainly exist, both in prose and verse, which are no less strongly marked by truth of character, than by elegance of classical expression. Westminster Abbey abounds with specimens of this description: and, indeed, in not a few sequestered country church-yards, inscriptions of this kind may occasionally be found, upon lowly tomb-stones, which would frequently not disgrace the pens of our most distinguished writers. These ideas were suggested by the perusal of two beautiful monumental inscriptions contained in your Oct. Magazine (p. 305). The first of them is dedicated to the memory of Mr. T. Thackeray, Surgeon, Cambridge, and communicated in a letter signed "Octogenarius," whose chief object seems to have been to give circulation to the beautiful Epitaph raised to his memory. The latter part of this I shall copy.

"His afflicted family, in erecting this tablet to his memory, forbear to fill it with superfluous praise, or useless lamentation. May they who knew him best, and loved him most, praise him in their future lives, by a remembrance of his example, and an imitation of his virtues."

The second is noticed by a correspondent who signs "Suum cuique," and who further observes, that every reader who peruses the two, must be "struck with the very great similarity of expression in the two Epitaphs, and be disposed in future to consider, from priority of time, and locality of situation, Mr. Thackeray's as only coming in second-best." The first is dated Nov. 27th, 1806. The second is inscribed to the memory of Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Foley, and wife of Sir Edward Winnington, bart. and bears date the 9th of December, 1794. It is to this effect:

"He who inscribes this tablet to her memory, forbears to fill it with superfluous praise or useless lamentation. May they who knew her best and loved her most, praise her in their future lives by a remembrance of her instructions, and an imitation of her virtues."

The similarity of expression and sentiment in the two inscriptions, thus contrasted, is certainly forcible and striking: but the ideas, and nearly the same expressions, as far as the difference of the languages will admit, may, perhaps, be traced to a much more anterior source, to the pen of a Roman Historian, whose writings are not more celebrated for elegant terseness of expression, than for the sound moral and political sentiments with which his periods every where abound, and whose works, (particularly that from which the following quotation is extracted) are in the hands of every classical scholar.

—“*placide quiescas, nosque, domum tuum, ab infirmo desiderio, et muliebribus lamentis, ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum, voces, quas neque lugeri, neque plangere fas est: admiratione te potius, temporalibus laudibus, et si natura suppediet, similitudine decoramus. Is verus honos, ea conjunctissimi cujusque pietas. Id filio quoque uxoriq; præceperim, sic patris, sic mariti memoriam venerari, ut omnia facta dictaque ejus secum revolvant, famamque ac figuram animi magis quam corporis, complectantur.*”

Tacitus, Agric.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

FROM the extended circulation of your valuable Miscellany, I trust that the present communication, if you do me the favour to admit it, may meet the eye of the gentleman whose attention I particularly wish to attract. A work of much present rarity was published in the year 1609, and in quarto, by the celebrated Joseph Hall, who became, and died Bishop of Norwich, under the title “*The Peace of Rome, &c.*” In the collection of his works published by himself, he omits all which constitutes the great body of the work referred to, and accounts for the omission thus, in an Advertisement to the Reader: “*The reader may please to take notice, that in the former edition there was added unto this Discourse (a serious dissuasive from Poperie) a just volume of above three hundred Contradictions and Dissensions of the Romish Doctors, under the name of ‘The Peace of Rome,’ which, because it is but a collection out of Bellarmine and Navar, and no otherwise mine, but as a gatherer and translator, I have here thought good to omit.*” It is well

known, that an elaborate and commodious edition of this invaluable Prelate’s works has been, not many years ago, presented to the public, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, in which he likewise has “*thought good to omit*” the same work. I use this expression, because from his giving the title at length, with the dedication and another piece, it appears, that he had some kind of access to it, at the time of publication. This, however, might be under circumstances which rendered the labour of transcription necessary, if it were reprinted. But I happen to know, that in the beginning of August, 1821, Mr. Pratt became possessed himself of a copy, by purchase, at a sale of books by Mr. Sotheby; and although I was probably, by that circumstance, deprived of the gratification of obtaining the volume for myself, I enjoyed the gratification next to that, of concluding that now the public would be favoured with the publication, in a size uniform with his own edition, to be separate or united with it, at the pleasure of purchasers. Such a measure, independently of the value of the work, whatever it might be, seemed advisable, if it were but to render the collection complete. To this may be added, that the reason for omission which prevailed with the author, could have little pertinence or force with an editor of the present century; since, when the Bishop made his collection, the original work was, in all probability, sufficiently accessible: certainly far more so than at present. It will be thought likewise, that such a work is not less suitable and necessary at this time, than it was when its author resolved upon its omission. The subject is of standing importance, while the adherents of Romanism charge the Protestants in particular with their supposed and real variations of doctrine, as conclusive against the truth of their profession; assuming that themselves are free from such variations, at least in doctrines of faith. If this were the fact, while the unity is supported by coercion, the argument would be nugatory. But we retort the charge, which makes a little more against a Church claiming infallibility, than against one that does not; and assert that, with all the undue influence used to produce even a fundamental uniformity, dissensions have prevailed among them even upon points of faith. The great and general controversies

between the Jesuits and Jansenists, are sufficient to prove the fact. It is, however, desirable that it should be more particularly detailed and established; and if the highly respectable Editor of Bishop Hall, or any other person, will inform me where a work, entirely and expressly on this subject, and so decisive as the "Peace of Rome," is to be found, I will acknowledge that I have suffered more disappointment than was necessary in not having yet seen it in a new impression.

A copy of the "Peace of Rome," reposes among the treasures of the Bodleian; and though every liberal scholar would gladly give place to a gentleman, who by his additional labours has established a kind of literary property in the writings of the eminently Protestant Bishop of Norwich, he may reckon upon more forbearance in that respect, than will be exercised by some who are not very patient under the feeling, that this light should continue still to lie hid under a bushel.

PHILALETHES.

MR. URBAN, *Exeter, Oct. 13.*

HAVING long wished to see the birth-place of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, which is in a wood scarcely a dozen miles from this ancient City, I had lately an opportunity of gratifying my curiosity. Perhaps a summary relation of my visit may amuse some of the readers of your Magazine, which was as follows. Spending a few days at Harefield-house, Lymstone, the delightful residence of Edward Gattey, Esq. (Town-clerk of Exeter,) which has a commanding view of the adjacent country; whilst enjoying the luxurious and diversified prospect, it was suggested to me, that the house distinguished for the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh was contiguous, and within reach of a morning's ramble; the weather being inviting, I instantly prepared for a foot excursion, and from Donn's large map of Devon, drew a sketch for my guide, and commenced my tour. After descending into the valley of Pitt, I ascended a steep hill about a mile, and on my right, passed Whimsey, the elevated seat of General Brodrick, and a little further on, Bystock, the elegant mansion of E. Divett, Esq. I then mounted to the summit of Woodbury-common, an extensive heath, the property of Lord Rolle, Sir T. F. Drake,

bart. and Mr. Divett. The view from these towering heights is spacious and grand, displaying a magnificent panorama of beautiful and sublime scenery.

Here I made a momentary halt, to survey the pleasing variety of land and ocean which encircled me, of cheerful villages, watering-places, and the English Channel: south-east, in my front, at about two miles distance, I beheld below me Hayes Wood, where the house I was in search of was to be found, which I soon approached, but met with no one from whom I could derive any information of the right way to it. I took the wrong path, but coming to a cottage inhabited by a retired old huntsman, formerly in the service of Lord Rolle, I was directed to return back, and enter the wood at my left, where I should find a wicket gate, through which I might pass to Hayes Farm. This I attempted, but the path was choked up with brambles; so passing round the skirts of the copse, I fell in with a horse track, and entered a solitary lane. No human being was to be seen or heard; but the gloominess of the way was agreeably relieved by perceiving at my feet the ground strewn with variegated silex, and I collected a few brilliant specimens; for this stone is considered by some as splendid as the agate, and may be converted to ornamental purposes. Continuing my route, at length an opening appeared, shaded almost every way by trees; to my left, I now saw the ancient habitation of Sir Walter Raleigh. It had been depicted to me as a small and inferior farm-house; it is not so, but may be ranked higher than farm-houses in general; it is a brick edifice, one story in height, and I think the front may exceed fifty feet in length, with a long garden before it, oblong square, inclosed by venerable brick walls of several score feet; a crystal stream of water divided the yard, which to avoid passing through, I went over a broken-down stone bridge, and moved towards the house. Having found the mistress, I addressed her; "Madam, my motive in visiting you is curiosity, to see the birth place of Sir Walter Raleigh." "This is the house, Sir." "I am highly gratified, madam; pray are there any remains of antiquity or old things to be seen in the house?" "I believe not, Sir; but we have great numbers of ladies and gentlemen frequently calling on us." She then introduced me into the dining-

room, and afterwards to the chamber that Sir Walter Raleigh was born in. The entrance to the stairs is directly from the kitchen or common-hall, which is profoundly dark, the light to it being communicated only when the kitchen door is open. As I ascended, I glanced at some old paintings suspended on the sides of the lime-washed walls, but the darkness of the passage rendered them scarcely perceptible; they were half-length portraits, and reminded me of Holbein's, as the antiquity of their dresses might be traced to the fifteenth or sixteenth century.*

We now entered the noted chamber. It was a pleasant apartment, and in neat order, about eighteen feet in length by fourteen feet wide. The window commanded a view of the garden in front, and romantic scenery around. I confess my mind felt peculiarly impressed at being inclosed in the identical room where so celebrated a man burst into existence 274 years ago, anno 1552. It appears that these premises were not held by the Raleighs more than thirty or forty years, being the remainder of a lease of eighty years, and at the expiration thereof, reverted to the Duke family. It is certain that Sir Walter was partially fond of this solitary retreat, and wished to obtain a permanency in it; for in his letter dated from Court, 26th July, 1584, he writes "*for the natural disposition I have to the place, being born in that house, I had rather seat myself there than any where else.*"† But his application to purchase it failed; the proprietor would not sell it to him, and it afterwards remained a long period with the Duke family; and I am informed that a few years since, this estate of Hayes was purchased by Lord Rolle, and is now tenanted by farmer Carter.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, Dec. 2.*
HAVING always, I trust, been a matter of fact man in all the ancient relics I have described, permit me

to notice an article in your last Magazine for November, page 422, wherein it is stated that I have mentioned the *stone circles* as accompaniments to British Settlements; but this is not the case; for though I have found circumvallations of *earth* in the vicinity of British villages, which I suppose to have been *religious* circles, I have never found one of *stone*. The two grandest circles in our island, Abury and Stonehenge, were, doubtless, the great conventicles of the nation for civil and religious purposes, such as Cæsar has described in the country of the Carnutes. The sites of British villages were never known till Mr. Cunningham ascertained them on our exposed downs; and the most extensive and perfect of them may be still seen on Gussage Cowdown, near Wood-yates-inn, by which a complete idea may be formed of the residences of the early Britons.

No county (except Wilts,) contains so many early relics of Celtic antiquity, as Dorset, and ere long I hope to visit the *dinas* on Bindon-hill, which, from Mr. Miles's description of it to me, appears to be of a very singular nature, and I wonder it escaped the notice of the intelligent historian of Dorset.

Mr. Miles, in his late publication, has conferred a great favour on the lovers of antiquity, and I hope the time will come, when the early relics of the county of Dorset will be more fully investigated. R. C. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

IT always affords a grateful satisfaction to trace any thing in common use and esteem to its origin, and, as we travel upward to remote antiquity, to notice, in some neglected path on the side of the road, the remnants of power and splendour, or the anxious solicitude of Divine Providence to preserve, for the benefit or comfort of his creatures, the sources of blessings which, while subsequent ages have improved, yet the simplicity of their origin has

* Whether these portraits belonged originally to the house, I could not clearly ascertain. Mrs. C. thought that her husband procured them some time since in the neighbourhood. I know it is not uncommon, where ancient mansions, in remote and obscure situations, are deserted by landlords, and left to be occupied by tenants, that old portraits often remain neglected on the walls. There is at this day at Stowe, near Kilkhampston, what was formerly a spacious old hall, now turned into a barn, and a number of old portraits still keep their station on the walls; of which I have been an eye witness. These premises I am told were once the residence of a lady of King Charles II.'s connection. The estate is now occupied by Mr. John Shearm, Junr.

† Prince's Worthies, p. 666.

been too often neglected. Very numerous are such instances in the researches of those who have ventured deep into the theory of the earth,—equally extensive and instructive are those which the investigators of the origin of society and of its laws and institutions have discovered in the sciences of the first jurisprudence of different nations, and in none more than in the science of Medical Botany.

I was led to these reflections by an accidental allusion to the Balsam, or as it is usually denominated, the Balm of Gilead; which is drawn by incision from a tree of that name, formerly growing in India and Egypt, but chiefly since in Arabia Felix, and which is held so precious, that it makes part of the revenue of the Grand Seignior, without whose permission it is not allowed to be either planted or cultivated.—See Dr. Lewis, *Mat. Med.* p. 422.

The balsam usually imported into Europe is that made at Constantinople by the boiling of twigs of the tree, which produces a scum of an oily and balsamic matter, and is therefore skimmed off, and then by increasing the fire, a thicker balsam rises, more like turpentine. This is separated and preserved by itself, and is principally that which is sent into Europe for sale. The balsam of Mecca, used and much prized by the votaries to the prophet in their pilgrimages to his tomb, resembles white copperas, and probably is found to have similar properties.—Rees's *Cycloped.*

The mountains of Gilead, where this tree is or was indigenous, rose eastward of the Jordan, and separated the lands of Ammon, Moab, Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, from Arabia Deserta.

According to Eusebius, Mount Gilead reached from Libanus northward as far as the dominions of Sihon, King of the Amorites, and made part of the allotment to Reuben. That Gilead was the beginning of Libanus is clear, from Jer. 22, 6, if the Prophet was not then speaking metaphorically,—“Thou art Gilead unto me, and the head of Lebanon.”

It appears that these mountains derived their name from the word *Galleed*, the heap of witness, given to the pillar of stones raised by Jacob as a monument of his covenant with Laban.—Gen. 31. 21—48.

The Ishmaelite merchants, who purchased Joseph of his brethren, were then travelling from Gilead, “with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh” for sale in Egypt.—Gen. 37. 25; about A. M. 2276, ante Christi 1728.

The prophet Jeremiah 8, 20, lamenting the ruin of his country, alludes to the certainty of her fall, against which no remedy could be found: “The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved. For the hurt of the daughter of my people am I hurt; I am black; astonishment hath taken hold on me. Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?”

“Go up into Gilcad and take balm, O Virgin, the daughter of Egypt; in vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured.”—Jer. 46. 11. This language shows how proverbial the value then was of this balsam; and this is strengthened by the Prophet's further notice of it in predicting, A. M. 3409, the fall of Babylon,—“Howl for her, take balm for her pain, if so be she may be healed.”—Jer. 51. 8. And Ezekiel, in foretelling the ruin of Tyre, enumerates the subjects of her traffic and extensive markets of merchandize in honey and oil and balm.—27. 17.

We learn from Josephus, *Antiq.* b. 14, c. 16, and War, b. 1, c. 5, to which the venerable Dean Prideaux refers, see *Con.* Part 2, b. 6, p. 339, that Jericho was celebrated, at the time of Pompey's encampment there, for this balsam, then esteemed one of the most precious: that the shrub never grew higher than two or three cubits, and that at about a foot from the ground it spread into many branches of the size of a goose-quill; that the incisions above mentioned were made in the months of June, July, and August, with glass, a boring knife, or a sharp stone, and not with iron; for it was understood that if it were wounded with iron, it would die.—Pliny, l. 12, c. 26. But this depended only upon the incision not being made too deeply.

At the time Pliny wrote, he did not find these shrubs any where except in Judea; but now they are said to be found in Egypt only, from having been exotics there. During the

time of its growth in Arabia Felix, its value there was so high, that the Queen of Sheba, among her presents to King Solomon, gave him a root of this shrub. Antiq. l. 8, c. 2, A. M. 3012, A. C. 998. But this fact, though it must be taken in due progress, is far later in antiquity to the traffic in it by the Ishmaelite merchants already noticed, and to the corroborating fact of Jacob having sent a present of it to his son Joseph, as a product of the land of Canaan; by which it may be presumed that it had not then acquired any growth in Egypt, A. M. 2287, A. C. 1707; see Gen. 43, 11,—“a little balm,” &c.

Sir W. Raleigh, vol. i. p. 217, states this kind of balm to have grown at Engedè, in the gardens of Balsammum, the best which was then in the world; that Cleopatra removed the greatest part of these shrubs from Judea; and that Herod, who either feared or hated her husband Antony, caused them to be rooted up, and presented to her; and that she planted them near to Heliopolis in Egypt.

Dr. Pococke follows this tradition, adding that still they may have been neglected in their cultivation there, or have been destroyed by some accident, or transplanted into Arabia Felix, the native country of Mahomet. Vol. ii. p. 32.

However, Savary, in 1777, found them at the small village of Mataree near Heliopolis, otherwise called Ainsams, fountain of the Sun, because it had a fresh water-spring, and the only one in Egypt; wherein it was said that the Holy Family in their flight from Herod went, and that the Virgin bathed her infant Jesus; and he adds, that “in this village there was an in-

closure wherein slips of this balsam-tree, brought from Mecca, were cultivated, and from which, when cut like the vine, precious drops were caught, well known in pharmacy, and with which the Eastern women used to give freshness to their complexion, and to fortify their stomachs.”

The leaves are like those of rue. Belon, who saw them when he was at Grand Cairo, enumerated nine to be the plants known by the name of *Xyllo Balsamum*, or Balm of Gilead, which the caravans brought from Mecca; they were aromatic, having a scent similar to that of *cardamomum*. This precious plant is lost to Egypt, where the Pachas do not stay long enough to think of any thing but the interest of the moment. It was not to be found when Maillet was Consul at Grand Cairo, and at the time Savary wrote, 1777, he says it was scarcely remembered. Vol. i. p. 127.

It is unnecessary to dwell further on this interesting detail, than to conclude that this Balm or Balsam of Gilead, now so prevalent, was one of the earliest sanative plants in the promised land of Canaan, when it was first divided in allotments to the children of Israel, after Joshua's investment of that country, A. M. 2553, A. C. 1447, which forms a period to this present date of 3274 years, during all which time Divine Providence has been pleased to preserve this salutary herb of not more than two cubits or three feet in height, through all the variations of seasons, and the far more turbulent devastations of war in Canaan and in Egypt, for the use of mankind in all nations.

A. H.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

West Riding.

HISTORY.

“Oh! Pomfret, Pomfret! O thou bloody prison!

Fatal and ominous to noble Peers!

Within the guilty closure of thy walls,

Richard the Second here was hack'd to death;

And for more slander to thy dismal seat,

We give to thee our guiltless blood to drink.”—*Shakspeare, Ric. III.*

A. D. 50. Venutius, who opposed Caractacus, had a garrison at Aldborough. —About the same time a battle fought at Austerfield, between Ostorius and the Britons.

70. Agricola, whose wisdom beamed a double lustre on triumphant Rome, after subduing the Brigantes, made York his head-quarters.
- 180, or nearly, the Caledonians ravaged the country as far as York, but were successfully opposed by Marcellus Ulpius, the Roman General.
207. The Britons under Fulgenius besieged York, but raised the siege at the approach of Severus and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta.
327. York taken from the Romans by the Scots, who crowned Octavius there King of all Britain.
450. Hengist, King of Kent, took York from the Picts and Scots, and all the country South of the Tees.
466. Ambrosius compelled Octa to surrender the city of York in a very suppliant manner.
488. Hengist, after an obstinate battle fought at Conisborough, was taken prisoner by Aurelius Ambrosius, who beheaded him.
490. Uther Pendragon defeated the rebels Octa and Eosa, who had invested York, and took them captives.
520. Colgrin the Saxon, shutting himself up in York, was besieged by King Arthur. Baldolph, Colgrin's brother, having arrived within ten miles of York with 6000 men, was defeated by a force sent by Arthur to oppose them: great reinforcements, however, arriving from Germany, Arthur raised the siege, and retired to London.
521. Arthur gained a decisive victory over the Saxons on Badon hills, slaying 90,000 of them. The city of York was delivered to him at his approach, and there he celebrated the Nativity of Christ in excess and wantonness; being the first Christmas festival held in Britain.
560. Elmet conquered from the Britons by the Saxons.
626. An attempt to assassinate Edwin at Derventio, seven miles from York, which proved unsuccessful.
633. A bloody battle fought on Hatfield Heath between Ceadwalla, King of the Britons, and Penda King of Mercia, against Edwin King of Northumbria, in which the latter, with his son Offrid, was slain. Osrick besieged Cadwallo in York; but he was slain; and his brother Anfrid treacherously put to death in 634.
655. A great battle fought, Nov. 15, at Winmore, between Penda, King of Mercia, and Oswy, King of Northumbria; in which the Mercians, though thirty times more in numbers, were nearly all cut to pieces.
678. Egfrid, King of Northumbria, was entertained at Ripon.
766. Aldborough attacked by the Danes, who murdered a great part of the inhabitants, and burnt the city to the ground.
807. Osbert, King of Northumbria, sallied out of York against the Danes, but after great slaughter, was defeated and lost his life. The Danes attacked York, and Ella, who had advanced against them, and routed his army.
937. Godfrey and Anlaf, having been driven from York by Athelstan, fled to Ireland, whence they returned with 600 sail, and marched to York. Athelstan approached the city, but was met by the Danes at Bromford, where, after slaying six Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Athelstan gained a complete victory, and razed the castle of York to the ground. In the succeeding reigns Anlaf alternately obtained possession of York, and was obliged to retire from it.
950. Ripon Abbey and Town were burnt by the Danes.—A battle fought between the Danes and Saxons at Castleford, in which the former were entirely defeated.
1010. The Danes obtained a complete victory over the Saxons near the river Ouse.
1066. The King of Norway landed at Riccall, and marching against York, took it by storm. On the 23d of September Harold commenced hostilities against them at day-break; and after a bloody battle entirely defeated him; killing their King and his own brother Tosto.
1068. William I. opposed by Earl Gospatrick and Edgar Atheling; who were received by Earl Morcar and the inhabitants of York with great joy; but finding themselves unable to withstand him, Edgar was sent back to Scotland.

- land, and his party submitted to William. After this capture, Ripon was reduced to great distress.
1069. The Danes entered the Humber and marched to York, where they were cordially received by the citizens. The Normans in the garrisons burnt the cathedral and great part of the city.
1070. William I. visited Selby with his Queen; who was there delivered of a son, afterwards Henry I.
1138. David, King of Scotland, entered England with a powerful army, and besieged York; but Abp. Thurstan compelled him to retire, and overtaking him at Northallerton, killed 10,000 of his army.
1139. Leeds Castle besieged by King Stephen in his march toward Scotland.
1160. Henry II. held a Parliament at York, which condemned Malcolm King of Scotland to do homage for his crown.
1170. The Knights, who murdered Thos. à Becket, took refuge at Knaresborough Castle, where they remained prisoners many months.
1171. Henry called a convention of the Barons and Bishops at York; and William King of Scotland did homage for his kingdom.
1173. Kirkby Malzeard Castle besieged by Henry the elect Bp. of Lincoln; Roger de Mowbray soon afterward rendered it, with that of Thirk, to the King.
1190. The Jews murdered and plundered at York. Those, who had retired to the castle being besieged, killed themselves.
1199. The Kings of Scotland and England met at York to prevent a war between their countries.
1216. The Barons besieged York; but upon receiving a thousand marks, granted them a truce.
1220. Henry III. held a convention at York; where the King of Scotland married Henry's sister.
1230. Henry III. and the King of Scotland kept their Christmas at York in a magnificent manner.
1251. Henry and his Queen met Alexander III. King of Scotland at York, and solemnised the marriage of Alexander and Henry's daughter with suitable grandeur.
1291. Edward I. on his way to Scotland, stayed some time at York.
1298. A Parliament summoned at York, in which the King's confirmation of Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta were read.
1311. Edward II. kept his Christmas at York, and expecting an invasion of the Scots, fortified the city walls.
1314. After the battle of Bannockburn, in which Edward II. lost 50,000 men, he narrowly escaped to York.
1319. Edward II. attempted to raise an army at York against the Scots, but was obliged to complete his forces from other quarters.—The Scots wasted the country as far as the city gates, burning Ripon, Knaresborough, Skipton, &c.
1321. Thomas Earl of Lancaster held a council at Doncaster to oppose his nephew Edw. II. and made a stand against the King's forces near Boroughbridge, but was taken by Sir Andrew de Harcla, and subsequently beheaded.
1322. Edward II. held another Parliament at York, and was surprised while at Byland Abbey by the Scotch.
1323. Robert Bruce King of Scotland, having driven Edward out of his kingdom, pursued him to the walls of York, burning Ripon, &c.
- 13.. Edward Balliol resided at Sandal Magna Castle, while an army was raising to establish him on the Scottish throne.
1327. Edward III. had a general rendezvous of his army, consisting of 60,000 men, at York for six weeks.—Knaresborough Castle taken by John de Lilburn for the rebellious barons; but he was soon compelled to surrender.
1328. Edward III. married Philippa, and kept his Christmas at York.
1332. Edward III. assembled a Parliament, and in 1334 kept his Christmas at York.
1341. Sir John Elland, knt. High Sheriff of Yorkshire, having quarrelled with John de Lockwood, Sir Robert Beaumont, and Sir Hugh Quarmby, murdered them all in one night at their own houses.
1347. While Edward III. and the Black Prince were engaged in the French war, David Bruce invaded England, and burnt part of the city of York.

They were, however, defeated by Queen Philippa at Neville's Cross near Durham.

1385. Richard II. being on an expedition against the Scots, was some time in York.
1389. Richard II. again visited York, in order to effect a reconciliation between the clergy and laity of that city.
1399. Henry of Bolingbroke, after landing at Ravensburg in the East Riding, was met at Doncaster by several of his friends.—Richard II. confined in Knaresborough and Leeds Castles previously to his *mysterious* death in Pontefract Castle.
1405. The Archbishop of York with other distinguished noblemen formed a conspiracy against Henry IV. and caused 20,000 men to resort to his standard to York. The King sent down 30,000 men under the Earl of Westmoreland, who by means of flattery and intrigue, induced that Prelate and the Earl Marshal to dismiss their troops; upon which he caused them to be seized and beheaded.—The King kept his court at Ripon.
1406. Henry IV. on his return from Scotland witnessed a martial combat at York, between two English and two foreign knights; the former of whom prevailed.
1408. At Bramham Moor the forces of the Earl of Northumberland (the chief instrument in deposing Richard II. and raising up Henry IV.) were defeated by Sir Thomas Rokeby, and the Earl himself slain. After this defeat Henry passed through York.
1412. Henry V. and his Queen visited the shrine of St. John of Beverley at York, owing to the shrine having *exuded blood all the day on which the battle of Agincourt had been fought.*
1417. The Duke of Orleans confined a prisoner in Pontefract Castle by order of Henry V.
1460. A bloody battle fought at Wakefield between Richard Duke of York, and Margaret Queen of Henry VI. The latter at the head of 18,000 men appeared unexpectedly before Sandal Castle, and tauntingly upbraided the Duke of York with being afraid to face a woman! He drew up his men on the green facing Wakefield; but being surprised by an ambuscade, he and 1800 of his men fell victims. The bloody Lord Clifford with more than savage ferocity stabbed the Earl of Rutland, a child of 12 years old; and cut off the Duke's head to present to the Queen.

"Where York himself before his castle gate
Mangled with wounds on his own earth lay dead;
Upon whose body Clifford down him sate
Stabbing the corpse, and cutting off the head,
Crown'd it with paper, and to wreak his teene
Presents it so to his victorious Queene."—DRAYTON.
1461. At Towton, the English Pharsalia, March 29, took place the greatest battle ever fought in this country, between the Lancastrians, about 60,000 in number, and 40,000 Yorkists; the Lancastrians at length gave way; but endeavouring to gain Tadcaster Bridge, so many fell into the small river Cock as quite filled it up, and the Yorkists went over their backs to pursue their brethren. The number slain was estimated at 36,776; and the immense effusion of blood among the snow, which at that time covered the ground, on the thaw ran down the furrows and ditches of the fields for two or three miles.—Spofforth Castle laid waste by the victorious Edward IV.
1464. Edward IV. arrived at York, with a numerous army, and most of his nobility, on their march against the Scots, French, and Northumbrians, who had united in favour of Henry. The armies meeting at Hexham, a battle ensued, in which Edward was again triumphant.
1469. Edward IV. visited Doncaster, deprived Sir Ralph Grey of the order of knighthood, and beheaded several other Lancastrians.
1471. Edward IV. landed at Ravensworth, and marched to York, where having sworn to preserve the liberties of the city and obey Henry's commands, the citizens opened to him the gates. No sooner had he performed this ceremony in the cathedral, than he assumed the regal title, and garrisoned the city.
1483. Richard III. in September passed through Doncaster, in his way to York.
1536. At Scausby Lees the famous Aske encamped with 40,000 men during his rebellion.

1541. Henry VIII. visited York.
1548. An insurrection broke out at Seamer, promoted by the parish-clerk, under the pretence of reforming abuses in religion; but was soon suppressed.
1570. Mary Queen of Scots removed from Tutbury to Sheffield Castle in custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.
1584. Mary Queen of Scots confined at Sheffield Manor-house in the custody of the same Earl.
1603. April 16, James I. visited York on his way to take possession of the English Crown. In the June following, his Queen and their two eldest children visited York, &c. &c. on their way to London.
1617. James entertained at Ripon and York on his way to Scotland.
1633. Charles I. sumptuously entertained at York on his journey to Scotland, and also at Ripon.
1639. On the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion, Charles visited York, which he made the principal rendezvous of his army. The insurgents laid down their arms, and swore obedience to him; but in
- 1640, they again entered England; upon the news of which Charles hastened to York, whither he was followed by Sir Jacob Astley with an army of 12,000 foot and 3000 horse. He returned to London, however, without effecting any thing. The Commissioners met at Ripon.
1641. Nov. 20, Charles came to York, on his way to Scotland.
1642. Cawood Castle garrisoned for the King.—Sir Thomas Glemham attacked Wetherby; but was twice repulsed by Sir Thomas Fairfax.—In March Charles removed his court to York, where he was received with every token of attachment. From the resort of the Yorkshire nobility, &c. his court assumed a considerable degree of splendour. The King left York in September, when the city was garrisoned by the Earl of Cumberland, and subsequently by the Earl of Newcastle. Hence he made sallies, and took Tadcaster, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, &c.—A battle fought on Adwalton Moor between the Earl of Newcastle, who commanded the Royalists, and the Parliamentarians, in which the latter were totally defeated. Lord Fairfax and his son soon effected a junction of their forces at Bradford, but being closely followed by Newcastle, he escaped with considerable loss to Leeds, whence he retreated to Hull. In this sally Lady Fairfax was taken prisoner, but was generously sent back by Newcastle in his own coach with an escort.
1643. January 23, Sir T. Fairfax captured Leeds.—Howley Hall stormed and plundered by the Parliamentarians.—The Earl of Newcastle made Bowling Hall his head quarters, when he besieged Bradford so closely, as to compel Fairfax to escape.—An engagement at Seacroft between Fairfax with a detachment of the Parliamentarians, and a large body of horse under Lord Goring, in which the latter gained a complete victory.—In July Thomson Manor-house was taken by the Royalists, and soon after burnt.—The Royalists erected a fort at Whitgift to prevent Hull during the siege from receiving supplies by water.—Ripon taken for the Parliament by Sir Thomas Mauleverer.—Henrietta Maria came to York; when Sir Hugh Cholmley, late Governor of Scarborough, joined the Queen's standard with 300 men.
1644. Charles I. at Doncaster.—Sir Thomas Fairfax, Lesley, and the Earl of Manchester, with an army of 40,000 men, commenced the siege of York; but were by various schemes of the Royalists prevented from making a vigorous attack till the 15th of June, when the siege was commenced with great vigour. Prince Rupert coming to its relief, the Parliamentarians retired to Marston Moor, whither Rupert followed them, and where on the 2d of July, a most dreadful battle was fought, which, as is too well known, terminated in favour of the Parliament. A few days previous to this battle, Ripley Castle surrendered to the Parliament; and Prince Rupert on his way to Marston encamped on Bolton Bridge; and lodged at Denton Park, which he was only prevented from destroying by the sight of a portrait of John Fairfax, slain while defending Frankendale in the Palatinate, 1621.—Colonel Lilburne besieged Tickhill Castle, of which he obtained possession in two days.—In July Cromwell's Norwich troop of horse were quartered at Killinghall. They had embroidered on their colours, "*La troupe des Vierges*;" being raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich.—

Cawood Castle surrendered to Sir John Meldrum.—The Marquis of Newcastle and others, disgusted with the rash conduct of Rupert, left York and embarked for Hamburgh. York was in consequence again besieged and taken.—Sheffield Castle honourably surrendered to the Parliament on Aug. 10, under Major-gen. Crawford.—Lord Fairfax, in November, took Knaresborough. In December Fairfax made himself master of the town of Pontefract, and about Christmas besieged the castle. The work of slaughter went regularly on till the arrival of Sir Marmaduke Langdale in Jan. 1645, who compelled the besiegers to retreat.

1645. March 21, the Parliament obtained possession of the town of Pontefract, and after three months' incessant siege compelled the garrison to capitulate on June 20.—In October Colonel Bonivant surrendered Sandal Magna Castle, after a siege of three weeks, to the Parliamentary Col. Overton.—On the 20th of December Skipton Castle surrendered to the Parliament.

1647. Colonel Rainsborough, lying at Doncaster with a large body of soldiers, was slain by stratagem of the Royalists.—Pontefract Castle surrendered to General Lambert.

1648. In the Red Hall, Leeds, Charles I. lodged, while in the hands of the Scots, on his way from Newark to Newcastle. A maid-servant entreated him to exchange clothes and make his escape; but the unfortunate Monarch refused.—On the 6th of June Col. Morrice, by stratagem, obtained possession of Pontefract Castle. In October Cromwell commenced the siege, which held out till the execution of Charles, January 30, when they proclaimed Charles II. and made a vigorous sally; but were compelled to surrender March 25, 1649.

1650. Cromwell, on his way to Scotland in July, was received at York with a discharge of all the artillery.

1660. Monk entered York with his army.

1663. An insurrection took place in this Riding upon the reforming principles, &c. Their rendezvous in Farnley Wood being known, a body of troops surprised them, and took many prisoners.

1688. The Protestant Militia of York attacked the Catholic partizans of James; seized the city-gates; placed guards at each; and declared for the Prince of Orange.

1689. The Duke of Wirtemberg, with a number of Danish soldiers amounting to 5000 foot and 1000 horse, passed the winter in York and the adjoining villages.

1746. The Prince of Hesse and William Duke of Cumberland, after the famous battle of Culloden, visited York on their return.

1768. The King of Denmark visited York.

1812. The misguided Luddites encountered a successful resistance in April at Liversedge in the person of Mr. Wm. Cartwright, who defended his mill by a small garrison consisting only of himself, four of his workmen, and five soldiers, against a host of assailants. S. T.

(To be concluded in Supplement.)

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, Dec. 9.*

TO a writer who appears for the first time before the Public, the critique in your Magazine of September on the Irish Antiquarian Researches, as the judgment of a venerable and competent authority, must be very gratifying. I am satisfied that truth and accuracy have more influence with you than any other consideration; and may therefore venture to observe that your Critic has on some points unintentionally, no doubt, mis-

understood my opinions. On some others he has allowed his judgment to be swayed by writers of very questionable authority; I allude particularly to his observations about the *English Pale*.

I have not doubted the existence of St. Patrick; I merely questioned his mission and the time of his ministry. I trust I shall be able, in my next part, to reconcile most of the conflicting evidence upon this interesting but obscure subject. I expressed distinctly the same

opinion as your Critic, that the boxes I endeavoured to describe were of more recent date than the MSS. and that the plate of silver-containing the *reeded* pillars to be still more modern than the internal plates of brass, the latter being perforated with many holes, by which the original ornaments were affixed to their surfaces.

I am still inclined to think what I have called a *censer* was really intended for a thuribulum, and not for a bell. If you examine those represented on the plate in the hands of the angels, you will find a striking resemblance. It is besides in *two pieces*, or semi-globes, each traversing on a silver pin connected with the end rings, and passing through its centre.

I am not convinced by the remarks on the date of the Meeshac. Its workmanship and the figures are of much more remote antiquity than the 16th century, and are irreconcilable with that date. But there is much force in his observations; and they demand consideration. I may possibly trouble you briefly thereon hereafter.

He says *I forget* that assizes were only held within the *English Pale*. No term has been more misunderstood than this of the *Pale*. It is of modern origin. I have never met with it in any authentic documents previous to the disastrous reign of Richard II. and believe it to have originated in those of his successors of the house of Lancaster. Previous to that period most of Ireland was in subjection to the English power, with the exception of the North and West of Ulster, that part of Connaught where at this day the King's writ *runneth not*, unless by *permission*, or the aid of the *military*, —the *kingdom* of Connemara, where the great O'Flaherty but a few years since used to ascend his antient hill, and drawing his trusty (or *rusty*) sword, declare war against the *seven united provinces of Holland* and the *pitiful town of Galway*!!! But to be serious. Sheriffs were appointed for, and the Assizes were held during, the greater part of the reigns of Henry the Third, and the three first Edwards, in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford in Munster. Connaught was but one

county, till 1299, when Roscommon appears for the first time as a county. Dublin, Carlow (or Catherlogh), Kildare, Kilkenny, and Louth in Leinster, Meath and the Earldom of Ulster, had Seneschals, who, like the Sheriffs, accounted annually to the Crown. Tipperary, after the reign of Edward the Second, had a Seneschal for the Palatinate, and a Sheriff for the County *cross* or church lands.

I felt considerable reluctance in first committing my remarks to the press, but the flattering reception and rapid sale of the first Part of the Irish Antiquarian Researches, encourages me to proceed. I feel, however, that I am on a subject, in the discussion of which I am more likely to please those who have formed extravagant notions of the Augustan ages of Ireland, than those who condemn her to barbarism *ab initio*, like Strabo, who asserts her inhabitants to have been *cannibals*, and debased by the most detestable and vicious customs, but shews at the same time how little dependance should be placed on his authority, by asserting Ireland to be situated on the North of Britain, and calls other geographers *liars* for fixing her on the West.

I shall not confine myself to ecclesiastical matters. My present intention is to use my best endeavours to illustrate Irish history by discussions and observations from original authorities and documents; and if my future exertions meet the same approval the public have pronounced on the first Part, I shall be satisfied.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know, that a MS. has lately come into my hands of very great antiquity, written in Latin in the Irish character, mixed with the Greek. It contains the present canon of the whole New Testament, with the addition of the Epistle to the Laodiceans, and many interesting tracts relating to the history of Ireland. There are arguments to the books of the New Testament, most of which are written by the Heresiarch *Pelagius*! What an interesting fact is this. True indeed is it that the antient history of Ireland is as yet unknown.

W. BETHAM, Ulster.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

69. *Mendrs, Historical and Topographical, of Bristol and its Neighbourhood.* By the Rev. Samuel Seyer, M.A. 2 vols. 4to.

PART I. of this work was reviewed in vol. xcii. Part i. page 538. We shall now notice the book as a whole.

Watering and bathing places are towns composed of dashing hotels, and inn-like private houses, whither tradesmen resort with about as much chance of dying worth a great deal of money, as gentlemen who farm their own estates, that is, both have only their daily wants supplied. The great sea-port cities are, in a Statesman's view, far more important, because population augments in them, through the means which they present of acquiring riches. It is nonsense to talk of the vulgarity and discomfort of narrow lanes, muddy tide-rivers, ugly warehouses, brutal carmen, and the other nuisances of port-towns. They are only Cinderellas in rags, which the fairy wand of Industry converts into princesses; for out of them proceed the wealth of our merchants, the inimitable skill and bravery of the British sailor; and in consequence, the money which supplies the funds for national defence, and the character which enables us to fight with assurance of victory. An expert seaman is, necessarily as such, a clever fellow, but our peasantry are blockheads, not from nature, but from the mill-work routine of their employments, winding round throughout the year, in a clock-circle from figures one to twelve; ploughing, sowing, reaping, manuring, &c. Many of them, however, are chiseled and carved into intelligent beings by the Army, and they are admirably disciplined and officered by a high-minded nobility and gentry. Nevertheless, sad would be the trouble of old England, were it not for naval watch-dogs, which affright continental depredators. Like our Colonial islands, every inhabitant capable of bearing arms, must then be a militiaman, every town must be garrisoned, every house must be a fort, and every man's estate be only worth half its present value. Other bad consequences

are obvious; and we apprehend, that where the military character must be highly preponderant, Liberty, and Law the pedestal of Liberty, would be far from secure*. We therefore think, that the blessing of being governed by law and reason, instead of feudal tyranny, is partly owing to our sea-port towns, because "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," though a sneer of Buonaparte, were the means of reducing his history only to the legendary one of our national Saint, St. George, overcoming the Dragon,—an event hardly probable, if he could have exemplified his intention of devouring us, unimpeded by a Navy.

If, too, there cannot be a Peerage of Merchants, there is a Directory, and if one implies acres and honours attached to a particular family, the other often implies pounds sterling, and much wisdom, for money-getting mostly implies wisdom. That money makes a mare to go, so well as spur, we do not believe; but we know that it has made noblemen go into the City for wives. Sons of Deucalion merchants may often be, and therefore we cannot regard a Directory as a Peerage, only as a Court-calendar of the monied interest; and a mine which produces gold is as valuable as an estate which bears corn.

For these reasons, we regard sea-ports, and Bristol (one of the most eminent among them) as having greatly contributed to the wealth and security of this nation. That Bristol has not been also a University for scholars (because Chatterton was not patronized), has been the subject of much satire and obloquy. The fact is, that to woo a muse, is the same thing as to court a girl without a fortune, whom no poor man can afford to marry. It is very true, that Letters and the Arts are of great national importance, and ought to be supported upon public principles; but Alison shows, that the pleasures of imagination have no ex-

* See Le Grice's Analysis of Paley, pp. 95, 96.

istence, where mere habits of calculation form the intellectual character, and a *quid pro quo* is the essence of all transactions between man and man. Literary patronage is not the thing which philosophers expect from seaport towns; nor was Carthage Athens. An increased taste for Literature can only follow an increase of education. With regard to Bristol in particular, we need only mention a noble Library, an excellent philosophical Institution, restoration of ancient Church architecture, and, neither last nor least, a magnificent donation of 200 guineas by the Corporation for the embellishment of this work.

If many men look at things with only one eye, we chuse to look at them with two; and if the former chuse only to have one association of ideas, *viz.* that of Bristol and Chatterton, we chuse to have that of Bristol and the publick. Having, however, made a point of first pulling off our hats, and making our bows to this venerable and wealthy City, we shall now speak of the business in hand.

The two first Chapters of Mr. Seyer's work refer to the History of Bristol, before the arrival of the Saxons. He gives the following summary of his hypothesis concerning this ancient history:

"On the whole, I conclude, that the first settlement on the Avon was *Caer-odor* or *Cliff-ton*, founded about 391 B. C. and that there was at that same time a ferry across the Avon, where the bridge now stands, and a small town or village near the ferry. When the Romans conquered this part of the country, their General, *Vespasian*, settled a regular city at *Abona*, at the same time keeping garrisons at *Clifton*, *Henbury*, &c. When thus the country became safe and peaceable, the most respectable part of the neighbouring inhabitants settled at *Abona*, for the sake of commerce, society, and safe government: meanwhile, the inhabitants of *Clifton* feeling the same security, gradually extended themselves down the hill, occupying the bank of the river as far as the *trajectus* [now *Bristol*], inasmuch, that the whole was one long town, called by the original name *Caer-odor*. Things were in this situation, when in the reign of *Constantine the Great*, the Roman government thought fit to surround with a wall and gates the area now occupied by *High-street*, *Broad-street*, *Corn-street*, *Wine-street*; which then became a town, and was called *Caer-brito*: still, however, the whole settlement continued to be *Caer-odor*,

and is so called by the Welsh to this day." i. 214.

Mr. Seyer will be hereafter too respectfully mentioned, for him or our readers to suppose, that we mean to derogate from his merit by making the following remarks.

Mr. Seyer founds his deductions upon the Welsh writers, who neither illustrate ancient monuments, nor ancient monuments their writings. It is a fact clearly exhibited by Mr. *Fosbroke*, in his *History of Gloucester City*, p. 1, 2, that, as the fable of *Deucalion* was evidently founded upon the history of *Noah*, and of *Hercules* probably upon that of *Samson*, so certain ancient annalists adopted the singular plagiarism of transferring accounts from one nation to another, with the simple alteration only of names and places. "To confer glory upon *Cambridge*, *Lidgate* makes *Anaximander* and *Anaxagoras* to have studied there: *Hector Boethius* transcribes the British history of *Caractacus*, makes him King of *Scotland*, and places all his campaigns in that country; and upon the same principle, because the Roman history commences with the fugitive *Trojans*, *Brute*, the descendant of *Æneas*, is brought to this island; and when Christianity was promulgated, the pedigrees of the British kings were deduced from *Adam* and *Noah*, in imitation of the genealogies of *Matthew* and *Luke*." (*Fosbroke ubi supr.*) The separation of veracity from history is a palpable absurdity; but absurd as it is, it is nevertheless solemnly true, that it was customary not only with Welsh, but Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and French authors to compile history for the sole purpose of embellishment, facts being utterly disregarded. Mr. Seyer does not notice modern authors, or he would have seen instances of this perversion of history clearly exemplified in the same Author's British Monachism, p. 19. But it is sufficient to show from thence, in proof of our position, that *Anaximander* and *Anaxagoras* have been gravely affirmed to have studied at *Cambridge*, and *Bellerophon* to have had an Oxford education. Now we place the Welsh writers, quoted by Mr. Seyer, among the *Historians of embellishment only* (if they may be so called), for that histories were written for the purpose of embellishment only (veracity being

utterly disregarded) is a fact, we repeat, not to be brought into question.

It is from an ignorance of this fact, that the principle of Welch History has not been detected, though its falsehood has been exposed. To apply these premises to the case before us. Mr. Seyer ascribes the foundation of Bristol, about the year before Christ 390—350, to Dunwallo Molmutius. Now this Dunwallo is in the civil history of the Britons, what Arthur is in the military. No fact is more evident than that the winding trackways were the only roads known to our Celtic ancestors, and yet the Welch ascribe to this Briton the foundation of the Watling-street, and other great roads, as straight as an arrow, which are plainly of Roman construction, and were not in being till centuries after the æra of Dunwallo. We do not believe that Caer-odor gave birth to Bristol, any more than we believe that the Tower of London gave birth to the navigation of the Thames, and the port of the Metropolis. We shall now offer some hypotheses, founded upon the actually existing remains.

We shall first premise, that we should have liked the History of Bristol to have been introduced by a dissertation, in the manner of *Cuvier*, for it well deserves it. But this is evidently foreign to the studies of Mr. Seyer and ourselves. It may yet be done. In the first place, then, we shall observe, that the earliest authentic matter which refers to the vicinity of Bristol, is the chain of forts, occupied or thrown up by Ostorius, on the line of the Severn and Avon. Mr. Seyer says (p. 117), upon the authority of Richard of Cirencester, that Vespasian was the General who conquered and Romanized the banks of the [Bristol] Avon, and founded the station at Sea Mills, so excellently illustrated by Mr. Seyer. But *we* understand the words of Tacitus, concerning the forts of Ostorius, as implying measures commenced *de novo*, and his line of forts on the Severn and Avon as applying to this spot, and no other. We care not what verbal constructions may be made of the passage in Tacitus. The earth-works existing are incontestible evidences, and the geographical licentiousness of connecting the Severn with the *Warwickshire Avon*, is pre-eminently absurd.

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Mr. Seyer admits (p. 119), that the passage of Tacitus is applicable to no British tribes, except the Silures (or natives of Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, &c.) What could the Silures have to do with the *Warwickshire Avon*? and to what purpose would be the erection of fortresses against their incursions a hundred miles off, the interjacent country being left naked. The fact is, that this chain of fortresses exists in the present day, from Bristol to Bredon Hill, co. Worcester, where they terminate; and these fortresses lie exactly upon the line fitted to oppose the incursions of the Silures. We have further to remember, that the intervention of the Forest of Dean rendered the passage into Wales along the Bristol side of the Severn more eligible than by crossing at Gloucester, and was besides much nearer for the inhabitants of Wilts, Somerset, and the contiguous counties. That *Aust* was the ancient passage seems clear; and antiquaries affirm, that *Portskewid* opposite was the first camp made by the Romans in Wales. That Ostorius crossed the Severn in that direction, we doubt not; and by making his chain of forts, he secured his rear, and provided for retreat, before he proceeded to hunt down Caractacus to his last hold (Coxwall Hill), where he finally defeated him.—Mr. Seyer admits (p. 119) that Ostorius could have had no other object in placing these garrisons, than preventing the Silures from crossing the Severn.

But British fortresses exist, which could have no further relation to the campaigns of Ostorius, than as they denote occupation by him. By referring to Mr. Seyer's map (i. 68), it will be seen, that there are no less than *ten* British works upon the Avon, between Bristol and the mouth of the Severn. The æra of these works it is impossible to ascertain; for among the Britons and other Celtic nations, there were *ready-made* fortresses, applicable to public purposes, and deemed as necessary appendages to districts, as shire-halls. Cæsar, speaking of a defeat of the Gauls (L. viii. 33), says, "*Bis magno cum detrimento repulei Galli, quid agant consulunt. Locorum peritos adhibent. Ab his, superiorum castrorum situs munitionesque cognoscunt.*" He also mentions a retreat of the Britons to a fortress of previous existence, used in case of intestine divi-

sions. But these earthworks were not, in our opinion, limited to warlike purposes. The usage of them in forensic concerns is still retained in opening the Hundred Courts in such places; for the Parle-hills of Scotland, the Tynwald in the Isle of Man, &c. did not owe their origin to any institution of Alfred. One or two of these British works may be ascribed to district purposes, but they are too numerous and too close together to have appertained to particular tribes, unless there were *ten* of them within nearly the circuit of as many miles, a thing utterly improbable. That some of them were apparently intended to guard something beyond the Hotwells, by impeding access *viâ fluvii*, is thus deducible.

Near the Hotwells, are three projecting points of land, two on the Somersetshire side of the Avon, on Leigh Down, and the third on Clifton Down. The river runs between them. They are of a triangular form, where the sides are not naturally sloping, and curved triple ramparts meet the slopes; that is to say, they are triangles with curved bases. They are opposite to each other.

These earthworks resemble in form those of the corresponding harbour in Monmouthshire, Portskewid, or Sudbroke. Around the latter were a treble ditch and three ramparts, in the form of a bow, the form also of those at Leigh Down and Clifton (see *Archæologia*, v. 51, and Gough's Camden, ii. 485). The Romans had a similar mode of protecting harbours, as appears by the following lines of Virgil:

“Classem, quæ lateri castrorum adjuncta
latebat,
Aggeribus septem circum, et fluvialibus
Invadit.” *ÆN.* ix. v. 69.

Now, we do not conceive that the application will be overstrained, if we venture to say that the above lines characterize also the ancient port of Bristol, situated as it was upon a peninsula, encompassed by two rivers, and guarded by camps and earthworks; and moreover, a spot, where especially *lateret classis*.—But to return to the camp at Clifton. It commanded a ford, and is thus described by Mr. Seyer. A footway from the camp

“slopes down towards the river, and joins a very broad way, now covered with turf and fern, which leads from the top of the hill

near the turnpike, down to the river, with a descent so regular, that Nature has apparently been seconded by Art. In this place, at low water, during spring-tides, the river may be easily passed on foot. Boys are wet scarcely above the knees. The water ripples over a strong bar of breadth still sufficient for a carriage, which appears to be the remains of an artificial ford, founded on a natural ledge of rock, and intended to form a communication between the camps on each side of the river; which ford might have been raised high enough to allow the passage of men and horses for an hour or two on every tide.” i. p. 61.

The two fortresses opposite (if we rightly understand Mr. Seyer), are called *Bower-walls* and *Stokeleigh Camp*. In the former, which is nearer Bristol, on a projecting point of the Cliff, is a small circular mound, presumed to be the site of a signal station. At Stokeleigh Camp was another station for signals, and a fire kindled there would be visible at Blaize Castle (another camp), and Brandon Hill. Mr. Seyer then says,

“Of the three, Clifton Camp is unquestionably the immediate parent of Bristol, the *Cuer-odor*, because it lies on the same side of the river, and because from it we can still trace the regular process of population; first, down the hill, by means of Roman coins there dug up, and then by the old houses on the river side, till the expansion of the valley brought the settlers to the site of modern Bristol. Whereas, on the Somersetshire side, there is no appearance of any connection by land between Bristol and Bower-walls; nay, there is reason for supposing, that in the British age such communication was difficult, on account of a lake or marsh extending to the foot of Ashton Hill.” P. 66.

That these three camps were intended to impede hostile passage of the river is obvious, and there might have been settlements upon them for permanent garrisons. But we do not conceive, that *therefore* they were prior in date to Bristol. It is true, that we have read of such British towns on the tops of hills; but we are told by Cæsar, that the favourite situations of Celtic towns were *Lingæ*, i. e. tongues of land, running out into the sea, and insulated by the tide at high-water; and by others, that the primitive Britons settled on the banks of rivers, on low ground, where there was pasturage for their cattle. But of this more hereafter.

Having spoken thus far from the evidence of the earthworks, we have

next to observe, that the first authentic account of Bristol seems to be comprised in the following passage of Gildas. He says that Britain was “*vallata dudum ostiis nobilium Thamesis ac Sabrinae fluminum, veluti brachiis, per quæ eidem olim transmarinæ delitiæ ratibus vehebantur*” (Gale in XV Scriptores, p. i.) There are no ports to which these remarks can possibly apply, except Bristol and Portskewid, the former of which is shown to have had far greater eminence, by the number, variety, and extent of the fortresses around it. We do not think that they were made to guard nothing, or simply to impede the passage of the river by the Silures, because Gildas mentions *transmarinæ delitiæ*, and because, on the line of the river beyond Bristol, and as far as Bath, there are only *three* British posts, and *two* Roman, whereas between Bristol and the sea there are *ten* British forts, and *three* Roman.

It will be seen, that the difference of opinion between Mr. Seyer and ourselves, is, that he thinks Bristol to have grown out of Cader Odor (only a part of a triple fortress), and we, that this City has an earlier origin. We shall quote a passage from Mr. Seyer's work, which shows that the site of ancient Bristol was absolutely a *Lingua*, (i. e. peninsula), affirmed by Cæsar to be a favourite site of Celtic towns (L. iii. c. 12).

“The small peninsula on which the ancient town of Bristol stands, being raised about twenty feet above the level of the plain, having a good soil, and surrounded by the natural enclosure of the rivers, except where it touched the edge of an extensive forest*, must always have been a dry, secure, and healthy situation: and therefore from the earliest date of population in this neighbourhood, it could not be without some houses and huts for the abode of those who attended the flocks thereabout.” i. p. 144.

The utility of such situations is so plainly depicted by Cæsar, and furnishes such an illustration of the advantage rendered by the fortresses annexed to Bristol, that we cannot forbear giving the words of that author at length.

“*Erant ejusmodi ferè situs oppidorum, ut posita in extremis linguis promontorii-que; neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se sæstui incitavisset quod bis semper accidit horarum xii spatio; neque navibus,*

quod rursus, minuente sæstu, naves in vadis afflicterentur. Ita utrâque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediatur. Ac si, quando magnitudine operis forte superati, extruao mari leggere ac molibus atque his ferme mœnibus adæquatis, suis fortunis desperare cœperant; magno numero navium impulso, cujus rei summam facultatem habebant, sua omnia deportabant, seque in proxima oppida recipiebant; ibi se rursus tisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant.” B. Gall. L. xii. c. 3.

From all the reasons here stated, we think that Bristol was a great emporium of commerce, and of Celtic origin, because, among other causes, it was situated upon a peninsula; and that Caer-odor and the adjacent fortresses were formed in the main for its protection, and retreat of the inhabitants and their valuable merchandize, in case of attack. We know not any place in the kingdom which was so strongly hemmed in by fortifications, and for this circumstance the most reasonable cause appears to us—the great value and importance of the place to be guarded.

(To be continued.)

90. *An Appeal in behalf of the Views of the Eternal World and State, and the Doctrines of Faith and Life, held by the body of Christians who believe that a New Church is signified (in the Revelation, chap. xxi.) by the New Jerusalem: including answers to objections, particularly those of the Rev. G. Beaumont, in his work, entitled, “The Anti-Swedenborg,” addressed to the reflecting of all denominations. By Samuel Noble, Minister of Hanover-street Chapel, London. 12mo, pp. 508.*

MR. NOBLE, who is pleased to address his work “to the reflecting of all denominations,” cannot, we think, object to our exercising that privilege which he so kindly allows; and the sum of our opinions is, that since the days of the Schoolmen, we have not read a more masterly sophist; nor ever known a superior advocate of NONSENSE.—NONSENSE, we boldly affirm, for what else can we call the dogma, that the “*Last Judgment took place in the year 1757!*” (see pp. 214, 223) which is *proved*, says Mr. Noble, by the diabolical events which took place at the French Revolution (p. 259), and the great improvements in the scientific world, with regard to steam engines and gas lights (pp. 213, 214 seq.) from which improvements we are to infer, that the “*new heaven and new earth,*”

* The annexation of a Forest is a certain token of an eminent City.—REV.

have commenced, and that Swedenborg was the man deputed to announce it. If this be any other than nonsense, Revelation is mockery.

It is clearly proved by Southey, that the civil liberties of this country owe their preservation to its Established Church; and we prognosticate, that to the same institution we shall ultimately owe the preservation also of Christianity itself. To explain ourselves, the Unitarians oppose the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the personality of the Holy Spirit, the doctrine of original Sin, the vicarious sacrifice, the saving influence of faith, and future eternal punishment. The Swedenborgians affirm that Scripture is only understood by their Founder, because he alone had the privilege of intercourse with the world of spirits (p. 364), "wherefore his writings explain the nature and meaning of the second coming of the Lord, and of the New Jerusalem, which is to accompany it" (p. 365). Accordingly, they *posit* that Scripture is only an allegory, of which the interpretation rests with themselves; that there is only one person in the Deity, Christ alone; and dole out other *monstrosities*, as the French call things supremely fantastic. Now if we adopt these notions, in sober sadness, what remains of *Christianity*? not even so much as Culler Boulter's stockings, which were originally silk, and so often darned with worsted, that nobody could tell what was their first material. Shall we go to the Catholics in search of Christianity? There is only a broker's shop of old goods, long out of fashion, and damaged. Shall we go to the Dissenters? It is their favourite principle to *admit of no creed*, and from that principle the adulterations deprecated proceed. Shall we go to religious enthusiasts? They propagate civil and political evil, which History shows that it was never the intention of Providence to sanction. In short, no place is left for the promulgation of sound doctrine, but that established Church, where no other doctrine *dare* be taught, or *can* be taught; and where, if things go on in the manner they at present do, in the religious world, they who think that they have souls to be saved, and that society ought not to be demoralized, must ultimately go; and we venture to hope, that Providence only permits all this trash to be disseminated, in order to promote this desirable object.

We know that there are among the Dissenters numerous persons of the best conduct and intentions, and we know that they would be shocked if they thought that their favourite principles tended to the utter ruin of Christianity. That such, however, is the fact, we shall show from Mr. Noble's own work:

"The fashionable school of divinity, even through a great part of Christendom, led by the late Dr. Semler, and the present Dr. Eichhorn, allows nothing of the proper nature of inspiration to the New Testament, and denies it to the Old Testament altogether, inasmuch that the Consistory of Wurtemberg have gone to the length of forbidding the Clergy to take from the Old Testament the subjects of their sermons." P. 57.

Speaking of the second coming of Christ, Mr. Noble himself says,

"We find the Apostle [Paul] repeating without explanation the symbolic language, in which the Lord had foretold it; and with respect to the time of it, we find him countenancing a most palpable error." P. 97.

So much for the integrity of the Holy Spirit speaking through St. Paul.

Mr. Noble then exculpates doing evil, that good may come.

"If the theology which the Missionaries teach, is not such as we can regard as pure, its effects upon the degraded idolator are highly beneficial." P. 221.

Lastly, we find from Swedenborg himself, that he composes *his* devils of those very persons who wrangle and dispute about matters of faith, as Milton did before him. We shall be told, that it is an infringement of religious liberty, not to allow such a privilege. Now this religious liberty turns exactly upon the same pivot of argument as the liberty of the press, and both are political and civil privileges of toleration. Merit and demerit are out of the question. A man may vend a medicine, which cures thousands, or one which murders thousands. All that the law can do, if it can do any thing, is to punish the man. It cannot prevent the injury but by exposure.

Swedenborg states, in his account of the Last Judgment, that when the interiors of those *who were inwardly wicked*, were laid open by the nearer presence of the Divine Judge, they no longer appeared as *moral Christians*, but like *Demons*; they raised riots, and wrangled with each other, about God, the Lord, the Word, Faith, and the

Church; and, as their concupiscences of evil were at the same time loosed from restraint, they rejected all belief in such matters with contempt and mockery, and rushed into enormities of all kinds. As the opening of their interiors advanced, so the order established in societies was changed and inverted. They who displayed most power in their reasonings against the sanctities of the Church, rushed into the centre and seized the government: and the rest, whose power by reasonings was less, gave place to those in the centre, and acknowledged them as a sort of guardian angels. Thus things began to assume the form of hell." Now if this had been delivered as a prophecy of what took place at the French Revolution, could it have described it more faithfully? P. 250.

Here we would again ask the conscientious Dissenters, whether there may not be situations resulting from religious liberty (as it is called), in which Christianity is not most seriously injured? The political privilege of toleration is no answer to this question. The only one is, how they avoid, in the exercise of that privilege, sending souls to condemnation, or being instrumental to so doing?

But our readers will ask, reasonably ask, why we bestow so much discussion upon such nonsense as Swedenborg has called Religion. We reply, that Ignatius Loyola never had a superior disciple to Mr. Noble. He is a man of unquestionable talent; and without a proper exposure, no man will see upon what a flimsy foundation he builds his house of cards.

Swedenborg says, "*I have been called to a holy office by the Lord himself, who most graciously manifested himself in person, to me, his servant, in the year 1743, when he opened my sight to the view of the spiritual world*, and granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels, which I enjoy to this day,*" (p. 263). So said Joanna Southcot.

Upon this declaration, Mr. Noble, like Prince Hohenlohe, and a masterly Jesuit, has built up a regular legend, containing sundry prophecies (miracles as well might have been added) issued by the said Emanuel Swedenborg, which really might have been effected

without any supernatural agency whatever. But we shall show, that it is utterly impossible for Swedenborg to have realized such pretensions, *first*, scripturally; *secondly*, philosophically. *First, scripturally.* St. John avows that *he* does not know what we shall be; and St. Paul confesses *his* inability to describe the things which he saw, when carried up into the third heaven. The reason *secondly* is obvious; no man can understand the essential nature of superior animated existence.

"*Est enim id inferioris cujusque proprium, ut quæ sit superiora atque excellentiora sunt, capere non possit. Ni bestie quidem quid homo sit capiunt, multoque minus sciunt, quâ ratione homines republicas instituant, ac regant, astrorum cursus metiantur, mare navigent.*" *Grotius de Veritate, &c. L. i. c. 2.*

In short, whoever consults Dr. Hibbert's excellent work upon Apparitions, may entertain a reasonable doubt, whether cataplasms to the feet, and gentle purgatives, would not have put an end to Swedenborg's religion *in limine*; for such visions as his are in reality no more than frequent consequences of *delirium, tremour*, and other morbid states of the body. So far from their being *proofs* of Divine interference, Dr. Hibbert shows, that in order to convert Colonel Gardiner to Christianity, one vision was used; and another by Lord Herbert of Chisbury, to sanction his work upon *Deism*, in direct opposition to Christianity. (P. 190—197).

Many of our readers are well acquainted with the Confessions of the Opium-eater, and from thence may be satisfied how easy it is to have splendid dreams. But, in truth, there is nothing in Swedenborg's ideas which is novel, or in Mr. Noble's Theology which has not been triumphantly confuted. But we have limited ourselves to two points, *one*, that it is as much a physical impossibility for a man to describe a superior state of being, as for a dog to lecture upon anatomy at a public hospital; and the *other*, that it is *monstrously absurd* to affirm, that the magnificent phenomena of the Day of Judgment ensued in the year 1757!

We have done justice to the talent evinced by Mr. Noble, but we will not compromise our principles upon such solemn subjects as Religion and Morals.

* Inhalation of certain gas would produce far more picturesque visions.

We have long warned our readers of the danger in which the common sense and reason of the nation are placed by the extraordinary tenets of modern religionists. As Johnson would say, pigs that grunt attract more attention than pigs that do not grunt, because it is the natural consequence of noise to attract attention; but we do not estimate the value of the animal by its vociferation.

We know that Reason is the gift of God as well as Revelation, and though a noise be made about Swedenborg, that attention may be attracted, it must ever be sound without sense.

91. *An Analytical and Historical View of the Catholic Religion, with reference to Political Institutions.* 8vo. pp. 248.

POPERY is so irrational, superstitious, and childish, that we think it ought to have died a natural death long ago, together with the other mummeries of the Middle Ages; and to recommend it now for (*Political*) Matrimony with Protestantism, is just as reasonable as to say, that foolish old women in their dotage are as desirable for wives, as sensible healthy young ones. But setting apart the absurdity of the Pope's family, requiring a wedding ring for their Church, instead of a coffin, we have to observe that, the constitution of England acknowledging only one Head of the Church, it is physically impossible, in our judgment, to render it a *Constitutio Biceps* to the satisfaction of Protestants. Indeed the very agitation of the question is an absurdity; for it demands, *in se*, connivance of the King of Great Britain, to his own subjects professing allegiance to a foreigner and usurper..

However, the question is so thoroughly understood, that we can only say, that the work before us is a masterly exposure of the *frauds* of Papacy. We affirm, that it ever has been, and is, a system of *fraud*, concerted and practised for the personal advantage of the Bishops of Rome and their dependants. We concede to the British Catholics every acknowledgment of their respectability and even high pretensions, as concerns family and wealth, but if they are obstinate for the Pope, as the arbiter of their faith, and we are obstinate for the Bible only as the standard of *ours*, we think that we better consult the glory of God, and the good of

man, by insisting upon the ascendancy of the latter.

The work before us contains a summary of all the mischiefs, malversation, cruelty, tyranny, and even detestable abominations of persons, who have filled the Papal See. A Pope of the present day (like many Catholics) may be an amiable man, and as Bishop of Rome, unexceptionable; but his political character, as Pope, implies usurpation of government in foreign states, and so long as he continues to maintain such preposterous pretensions, he must and ought to be deemed politically an enemy. It is no disrespect to our author that we do not extract from him upon his direct subject. He quotes Vattel, Montesquieu, &c. and supports powerful argument by elaborate research; but our limits compel us, on hacknied subjects, to consult the gratification of our readers, by giving novelties.

In the first place, there are two laws of Moses, which few people understand, viz. *circumcision* and the *prohibition of swine's flesh*. Concerning the first, our author says nothing; but if the reader will consult Elliotson's edition of Blumenbach's Physiology, he will there find, that in hot climates it often becomes a physical necessity, and is occasionally adopted as such, voluntarily, by Christians. With respect to the latter, our author quotes Montesquieu, whom we shall translate, for the edification of pork-eaters, though, as being one of the number, we hope that it only refers to the natives of the tropic zones.

"Sanctorius has observed that the meat of the pig transpires little, and that even this food hinders much the transpiration of other aliments. He has found that the diminution amounts to a third. We know besides, that the defect of perspiration forms, or exasperates (*agrit*) the maladies of the skin: pork then ought to be forbidden in the climates where the people are subject to these maladies, as those of Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and Lybia." *Montesq. Espr. des Loix, L. xxiv. c. 25.*

This remark accounts for the prohibition in which the illustrious statesman Moses enjoined the Jews not to eat pork, the unwholesomeness of which was very well known to him; and, in order to render that prohibition still more binding, he strengthened it with the authority of religion. P. 246.

The following is the disgusting cha-

acter of the Monks and Friars of Spain and Portugal :

"During my stay in Spain and Portugal, from the year 1812 to 1814, I have often been an ocular witness of the depravity of friars, whom I have seen, late at night, revelling in public-houses amidst courtesans and other infamous characters; and in the conversation of drunkenness have heard them indulge in the most blasphemous expressions. One evening, on returning from the opera at Lisbon, I went into a well-known public house, where I met the guardian of the capuchins, brandishing a tremendous *stiletto*, and compelling every body present to drink to the health of his mistress, whose accomplishments he extolled in the most revolting language. It is a common practice, both in Lisbon and Oporto, that, while a reverend friar is paying his addresses to a married woman in her own bed-room, the husband, who perceives his sandals left at the door, does not attempt to intrude upon the hermit's happiness, but respects those mute sentinels, as the messengers of their master's commands? One evening in Cadiz, having, according to appointment, called on a lady, I soon perceived, by her embarrassment, that she was labouring under some fear, which she wanted to conceal from me; when, having eagerly pressed her to decipher the mystery, I on a sudden saw issuing from a remote corner of the room a stout half-dressed friar, who in a thundering voice, commanded me to leave the house. I did not lose my self-possession, but having cocked my pistol, soon tamed the reverend into submission. We became immediately good friends, and, during my stay in Cadiz, he was the most zealous and active promoter of my pleasures."

In Naples, and in Rome herself, the best and most efficient interposers in love-intrigues are friars, who, under the pretext of presenting fruits and flowers to gentlemen travellers, contrive to introduce themselves at the several hotels, and thus commence with them an immoral but profitable intercourse. P. 214.

Sir James Laurence has well exposed the emptiness of foreign titles of honour. Our author says,

"In Portugal, I have seen beggars decorated with the order of Christ. In Rome the order of the Sporne is sold for 2*l.* 10*s.*" P. 88.

Yet in England, such wretches steal into society, as *gentlemen*; but enough of the influence of a religion, which is not founded upon morality, and of Jew governments, which vend their honours, like pedlars, and reduce them only to the worth of brass trinkets.

92. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lindley Murray, in a Series of Letters. Written by Himself. With a Preface, and a Continuation of the Memoirs, by Elizabeth Frank. Longman and Co.*

IN a recent number of our Journal we gave a short account of Lindley Murray; and the present publication bears an indirect, but most satisfactory testimony to the general accuracy of that Biographical Sketch. On the present occasion, it is our intention to give a brief account of the life and labours of that excellent man, as exhibited in his own Letters, and in the continuation of his memoirs by the accomplished Editor. But we would previously observe, that if it shall be objected, that the Autobiographical part is inconsistent with that humility, and that indifference to worldly applause, which it is contended were such prominent features in the character of Lindley Murray, we would answer, that he yielded a slow consent to the solicitations of friendship; that he was overborne by the arguments of those who were anxious to preserve his memory from idle tales and groundless conjectures; and that a more authenticated statement of facts was no less an act of justice to his own character, than to the laudable curiosity of the public respecting one who has been long acknowledged among its benefactors. His account of himself, therefore, has this most characteristic passage:

"It is always a delicate point to speak or to write properly concerning one's self, but as I have been persuaded to undertake a work involving this difficulty, I must accommodate myself to it as well as I am able. Being at once the subject and the narrator, it will not be possible to prevent a very frequent recurrence of the obnoxious pronoun. I will, however, study so to conduct this biographical sketch as to avoid every species of undue self-prominence, as well as to repress whatever may be considered as false delicacy. If I should sometimes err in prosecuting these intentions, I have no doubt the veil of indulgence and friendship will be thrown over my imperfections."

Lindley Murray was born at Swetara, near Lancaster, in the province of Pennsylvania, in the year 1745. His father was a respectable merchant, and belonged to the Society of Friends; we need scarcely add that his education was religious. My parents, says he, "gave us salutary admonition, and trained us up to attend the public wor-

ship of God." In his seventh year he was sent to an academy at Philadelphia, and exhibited an early predisposition for grammatical exercises. In the following year his father settled at New York, when young Murray was placed at a good school; his recollections of these juvenile days are extremely vivid, and are narrated with much simplicity. At an early age he was placed in his father's counting-house, but he neither relished the employment, nor was patient of confinement; a further experiment at Philadelphia was equally unsuccessful, and the acquisition of Literature seemed to be the ruling principle of his mind. At this moment the current of his fortunes had nearly sustained a reverse, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences. He disobeys the "letter" of a parental injunction not to leave the house on an evening without permission, and receives a severe chastisement. He rebels against such rigorous authority, and quits his father's house. He settles himself as a boarder at a seminary kept by a man of distinguished talents and learning, and commences his studies. But his continuance here was but of short duration, and was interrupted by an apparently trivial circumstance, which brought him again to the paternal roof. He prosecuted his studies with unremitting ardour, and though his acquirements seem neither at this period to have been solid nor extensive, yet they contributed to the improvement of his taste, and to the increase of his desire for learning. At this period too he becomes a member of a debating society; the evils and the benefits of which are stated with great impartiality. To his attendance there he attributed a portion of correctness and fluency of expression; it is, we think, as probable that his desire for a profession connected with Literary pursuits was there engendered. The study of the law now particularly attracted his attention; and this profession, after many conscientious scruples on the part of his father, he embraced, and after four years study he was called to the Bar.

Before he entered into business, and in the 20th year of his age, he married a young woman, whom he describes "of personal attractions, good sense, a most amiable disposition, and of a worthy and respectable family."

Happy in his marriage, his business promising, and his desires moderate, his course was one of industry and usefulness. He accompanied his father on a voyage to England on commercial matters of importance, and acquired that relish probably for the country which was afterwards to be that of his adoption and his choice. But when the troubles in America commenced, he retired from the political storm, and in a state of inaction, both legal and literary, which he greatly laments, he spent his time in idle or useless pursuits. But such a mind could not long remain inactive. The British power was maintained at New York, and the practice of the law was suspended. He engaged in commercial speculations, and about the period of the establishment of American Independence he was in a condition to retire from business. His retreat was in the neighbourhood of New York, and appears from the description to have been a paradisaical spot. But he was not permitted to enjoy it. A severe fit of illness was succeeded by general debility and relaxation of the muscles, and after various changes of situation without effect, he determined to try a more favourable climate, and to make a short residence in England. The separation from his friends is thus touchingly related.

"Soon after our determination was made, we prepared for the voyage. The trying scene now commenced, of taking leave of our relations and friends. Many of them accompanied us to the ship, in the cabin of which we had a most solemn parting; an eminent minister was present at this time, for whom we had a particular regard, and who prayed fervently on the occasion. It was a deeply affecting time, and I trust produced salutary impressions on all our minds. Our feelings at the moment of separation may be more easily conceived than described. But, satisfied with the propriety of the undertaking, and consoled by the hope of success, our minds gradually became tranquil and resigned. With many, if not with all of those beloved connexions, we parted, never to see them again in this life, for many of them have since been translated to the world of spirits. But we humbly trust that the separation will not be perpetual; that through redeeming mercy and love we shall again be united to virtuous connexions, and happily join with them and the blessed of all generations, in glorifying our Heavenly Father, and joyfully serving him for ever with enlarged minds and purified affections."

It was in the year 1784, and in the for-

tieth year of his age, that Lindley Murray landed in England, from the shores of which it was the will of Heaven that he should not depart. Within a mile of the city of York, in the village of Holdgate, he found a residence suited in every respect to his wishes and his wants. It was here that his Literary labours commenced; it was here they closed; and it was here that a life of piety, of benevolence, and of extensive usefulness, was spent during the last forty-two years of its enjoyment; for enjoyed it was amidst all the bodily affliction with which it pleased Providence to visit him. His faith and patience, his benevolent cheerfulness, never failed, and he died at the advanced age of eighty-one, in the full possession of his faculties; and he was ready to depart. In the figurative language of Scripture, he lived in that state of preparation signified by "loins girded and his lamp burning." His life was virtuous, and his death was happy.

Of the Literary labours of Lindley Murray it is now superfluous to speak; they have received the stamp of long and almost unqualified approbation, and to his immortal honour be it recorded, that, whilst he was simplifying the rules of Grammar, he was guarding the lessons of youth from the entrance of any thing by which its innocence could be corrupted. The examples adduced for teaching a correct style are uniformly calculated to convey the most pure and virtuous sentiments. Blessed as he was with competence, he had no other temptation to write than for the improvement of the rising generation; and the profit which he derived from his various publications was uniformly devoted to benevolent purposes, and afforded him a considerable fund for charity.

Of the volume before us, we cannot speak too highly, nor can we recommend it too warmly.

It exhibits in that part of it of which he was the author, an honest and a candid statement of facts, seasoned with those reflections by which his subsequent high religious attainments enabled him to view his life and conduct, and carries with it an irresistible evidence of the pious sincerity by which it was dictated.

The duty of the Editor has been most ably sustained, and forms a beautiful sequel, written by a kindred spirit.

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rit. We can have no doubt that, under the blessing of God, the volume will subserve the great interests of religion and virtue, and by the influence of a powerful example, inculcate the most important lessons. The following extract may both gratify a laudable curiosity respecting this extraordinary man, and afford a specimen of the style of his friend and biographer:

"His external manners were truly pleasing. He was affable and courteous in his address; mild, yet dignified in his demeanour. His unaffected civility and kindness readily won the way to the heart. Though a valetudinarian during the greater part of his life, his personal habits were those of uncommon delicacy and decorum. His appearance was noble and prepossessing. He was tall, and well-proportioned. His forehead was open, expansive, and rather elevated. His features were regular. The profile of his face, if not handsome, was strikingly noble and pleasing. The general expression of his countenance indicated at once the elevation of his mind and the sweetness of his disposition. When he received and welcomed any stranger or visitor for whom he felt particular respect or regard, his countenance beamed with increased dignity and sweetness. His eyes sparkled with benevolent animation, and a smile played on his lips. His whole appearance and manner bespoke instantaneously and powerfully superior intelligence, sweetly tempered by superior goodness and benignity. The effect produced on the mind of the beholder, though often felt, can scarcely be described; it was a mingled sensation of admiration, love, and reverence. Some have said, after their first introduction to him, that his aspect and demeanour, together with the purity and sanctity of his character, recalled to their minds the idea of the Apostles and other holy men, who in the early ages of Christianity were with a large measure of grace redeemed from the world, and dedicated to the service of God and religion.

The various publications of Mr. Murray, as they issued from the press, have as frequently commanded our approbation. The first was: "The Power of Religion on the Mind;" the second, "His English Grammar," which was soon followed by an Appendix. His next were, "His English Exercises and Key;" then followed "An Abridgment of his Grammar," to which succeeded three volumes of the "English Reader," the "English Spelling Book," and a "Selection from Horne's Commentary on the Psalms." His two French publications were, "Introduc-

tion au Lecteur François," and "Lecteur François;" for the whole of which he received *per* copy-right something more than two thousand pounds—prices which, as his Biographer observes, though inadequate to the subsequent success of his works, were certainly very liberal at the time they were given. Mr. Murray often expressed his entire satisfaction on the subject.

We cannot take leave of this volume in more appropriate terms than those employed by Mrs. Frank at the conclusion of her interesting labour:

"I do not wish to exalt the value of these publications above their proper level, nor to appreciate the author's literary talents more highly than they deserve. In the important business of education, I believe that no person will deny that he has been eminently useful, and that his works have produced much practical good to society; and this character certainly entitles them to a respectable rank in the republic of letters. It will secure to the author the title of the friend of youth; and the reputation of having successfully employed his time and talents in promoting the best interests of the rising generation—a reputation which is more valuable, and dearer far to the mind of a pious man than the highest acquisition of mere literary fame."

The praise which Dr. Johnson bestows on Watts may with almost equal propriety be applied to our author: "Whatever he took in hand was by incessant solicitude for souls converted to theology. As piety predominated in his mind, it is diffused over his works. Under his direction, it may be truly said, that philosophy is subservient to evangelical instruction. It is difficult to read a page without learning, or at least wishing to be better."

98. MILES'S DEVERELL BARROW.

(Continued from page 428.)

BEFORE we enter upon this point, the DEVERELL BARROW, we shall endeavour, according to the best evidence known to us, to explain certain principles, upon which Barrows were constructed, by analogical extracts from Giraldus de Sepulchris, published in Boissard, vol. iv. or part vi. pp. 1—45.

As to the Antiquity of the Barrow form of Burial, it occurs at Port Jackson, *i.e.* the long barrow, and the only explanation which can be given is the hypothetical one, that the tumulus was raised for preservation and remem-

brance of the remains. But there were religious motives also.

We all know that at the present day the solemnity is retained of shedding earth upon the coffin. It is the very ancient custom *infrigiendi glebam*, without which the interment was deemed incomplete, and upon which principle the *moles egestæ terræ*, became a part of ancient interment, *i.e.* it was a mode of consecrating the spot to religious purposes. "Nam priusquàm gleba injiceretur, locus ubi corpus crematum esset nihil religionis habebat." But the whole passage, as the book is not in every body's hands, had better be given at large: "Sepultos quoque modo conditos; Humatos vero humo injecta contractos dici accipimus, quem morem jus pontificale confirmabat. Nam priusquàm gleba injiceretur, locus ubi corpus crematum esset nihil religionis habebat: injecta vero ubi tumulo gleba fuisset et humatum et gleba vocabatur: at tum demum multa religiosa jura complectebatur. Hanc rem et Virgilium in VI. attigisse sunt qui affirmant, cùm ait de Palinuro: 'Aut tu mihi terram injice.' Item Horatium in eo: 'Quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, licebit injecto ter pulvere curras.'" P. 12.

Ossian affirms that the songs of the Bards accompanied the interment. "The Song of Bards, which rose over the dead," is mentioned in Ossian's death of Cuthullin, and it seems that where a person's character was disliked, no song was raised over the chief, and this was deemed the greatest misfortune, as his soul could not otherwise be admitted to the airy hall of his fathers. Ossian, ii. 175. 195. 250. Ed. 16mo. On the common of Penalt, near Monmouth, is a large oak tree, and at its foot a stone seat. When a corpse is brought by, on its way to the place of interment, it is deposited on this stone, and the company sing a psalm over the body. (Fosbroke's Wye Tour, 157. Ed. 3.) Lilius Giraldus gives the following explanation of this Song: "Fuit enim opinio, ut scribit Macrobius, mortuos ad sepulturam cum cantu prosequi, quoniam animæ ipsæ post corporis vincula ad originem dulcedinis Musicæ, id est, ad cælum ipsum redire, creditum est antiquis." P. 16.

Lilius Giraldus says also, "Illud observatum quoque, ut majoris ætatis homines ad tubam efferrentur, quod

et ad hanc diem cives Romani custodiunt, minoris vero natu ad tibias."

We are further told by Oasian, that the Bards attended in battles to sing the praises of the deceased (ii. 17.) and that when they came to the graves of eminent persons they sang over them. (Id. ii. 132.)

This answered to the Funeral Oration thus mentioned by Lilius Giraldu: "Mox ubi ustulatum corpus fuisset, bustum dicebatur, cineresque et ossa cado colligebantur, amicis et cognatis circumstantibus, tum defunctus funebri laudatione a propinquo laudabatur, quod cum ex aliis scriptoribus, tum ex Suetonio præcipue et Cornelio Tacito didicimus." Pp. 16, 17.

Annual Sports upon Barrows are still retained by the peasantry in various countries, though fast dying away. (Enc. of Antiq. ii. 490.) This is alluded to by Virgil in the following line:

"Et tuha commissos medio canit aggere ludos."

When rich trinkets, arms, rings, &c. are found in barrows, it is to be presumed that they were the sepulchres of persons of high rank: "Solebant cum primis Reges et Principes Urbium antiquitus, quod et nostris temporibus fieri vidimus, Pontificibus maximis tumulari, condique cum gemmis aliisque opibus. Certe ego in urbis direptione cum alia sepulchra pleaque effodi vidi, tum Julii Secundi sepulchrum, ex quo inter cætera Cæsariani milites annulum sustulerunt, in cujus palā saphyrus erat inclusus ingentis pretii, quem Augustinus Trivultius Card. multis aureis redemit. Vidimus præterea et arma et ocreas vestustis in monumentis repertas." P. 19.

The æra of cremation among the Romans is decided; but it obtained in India and Asia from the very earliest periods, and it preceded interment among the Greeks. Herodotus speaks of cremation and barrow-burial as united among the Thracians: defuncti corpus crematum terræ mandant, congesto desuper tumulo. .Lil. Girald. p. 39. Phryges igni cremare ut Græci, consuevere, mox sepelire. Id. 37. Of cremation among the Gauls and Germans, Cæsar and Tacitus need not be quoted.

We shall now proceed to the Deverell Barrow in particular.

It is situated, among other barrows, on a sloping piece of down, and from

the uneven and broken summit appears to have been previously explored. The base is 54 feet in diameter; the height about 12 feet. An earthwork was raised around it. P. 17.

This earthwork was intended for a ceremony, which accompanied all Druidical rites, viz. the *Deisol* (or *Dessil*, as it has been more recently called), a perambulation round the stone-circles, barrows, &c. three times, a custom mentioned by Pliny, transferred to Churches in after times, and still retained in the North of Great Britain. (See the Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and Brand's Popular Antiquities.)

Mr. Miles then proceeds, as follows:

"Having at various times found skeletons lying East and West, I opened a tumulus, commencing near the extreme edge, and forming a section about six feet wide, making a passage to the centre, where the primitive deposit is mostly to be found, and instances have occurred, where I have discovered urns in the section near the edge, not upon natural soil, but near the surface, which indicating them to have been of a subsequent date to the original deposit may prove the respect paid to soil which covers the human remains. On opening this extraordinary barrow on the northern side, every spadeful of earth presented a mixture of pottery, charcoal, and flints, indicating the action of fire. The quantity of this confused mixture diminished, and a bed of flints presented themselves very closely arranged, so that no dirt or earth could get between them. They extended no depth towards the centre, and still less towards the East, the chief part appearing in the western part of the tumulus, and it was in that direction the search was continued. After proceeding about four feet westward, three urns presented themselves, which had been placed with their mouths upward, and carefully protected by the surrounding flints." P. 19.

We shall here pause to show the reason why all this rubbish and flints were accumulated, viz. because it was an ancient fashion to take this precaution against violation of the remains by wild beasts or animals. This appears from the following passage in Lilius Giraldus: "Sed enim cum id maxime curandum esset, quod et Plato scribit, hominem ita habendum, ut neque mortuus neque vivus hominum cœtui et societati esse incommodo, cœperunt ergo in agris primum loca in quibus fierent sepulture excogitare, inibique ad sepulture indicium lapidem seu tegulam, nonnunquam et

cespitem, tumulumque aggerere, aliquando cippum et testas glebasque aggerere, interdum arboreis serere, quod et Divo Platoni in legibus placuit, et nunc aliquando Turcis, ne vi deliret fera, animaliumve bruta sepulchrorum osu effoderent." P. 10.

The great curiosity of this extraordinary barrow is, that it contained; under the mound, a horseshoe-formed semicircle of large stones, each protecting an urn; from which it appears, that it was either a family barrow, or one thrown up over the remains of eminent persons who had been killed in battle at the same time. The latter is less probable, from there being no remains of arms; but it is not a decisive argument, because Oasian observes, that arms were preserved and treasured in the halls of the chieftains, as they were in after ages. Besides, it does not appear that when the body was consumed by cremation, arms accompanied the urns: on the contrary they are chiefly found near skeletons.

This ring of stones is easily explainable. Grose has published a circle of kistvaens found underneath a barrow at Jersey, mistaken by him for a Druidical circle, and now in the late General Conway's Park near Henley (Grose, viii. 163). This barrow was therefore constructed for the use of several families, or several persons of the same family successively. The kistvaens were proper receptacles for skeletons. Under urn-burial, stones were placed to guard the urns from being crushed by the superincumbent heap; which heap, according to analogical evidence, was piled by servants and dependants of the deceased. Herodotus, as quoted by Montfaucon (Suppl. vol. v. B. vii. l. 2. p. 565. Ed. Humphreys) says of the Barrow of Alyattes, "The basis is made of large stones, the rest is only a vast mount of earth. It was raised by the meaner sort of people and maid-servants. There remained in my time five large stones upon the top of the Mount, whereon was marked what every one had done; and it appeared from thence that the maid servants had worked more than any others."

It appears that under some of the stones there were no urns, only the teeth of gregarious animals, (sheep or deer,) in the soil at the base;

but it is better to give Mr. Miles's own account:

"I found seventeen urns in cists, under large stones; four urns in the natural soil, enclosed in a rude kind of arch, composed of flints, making twenty-one burials in urns. In the interior of the semicircle I found five cists, which, having been cut in the chalk, contained burnt human bones, without any urn or protecting stone; and in four instances were discovered the bones collected in a heap with charcoal, and laid on the floor of the barrow, without even a stone to protect them, making a total of thirty interments." P. 28.

Our opinion is, that the urns appertained to persons of superior rank in life, and the unprotected ashes to inferiors. As to the animal bones, Oasian makes the horn of the deer in barrows, symbolic of an experienced hunter. But Cæsar tells us, that the Gauls burnt *animals* on the piles of the deceased. Montfaucon mentions a Gaulish tomb, found at St. Lomes de Blois, in which were half-burnt bones of animals, and among others the leg of a horse, and also a dog's tooth. Suppl. ubi supr. p. 563.

The author last quoted (Montfaucon) says, in respect to the barrows of the Northern Nations, the *Cimbri*, *Danes*, &c. that large barrows were made for princes, or persons of the first rank, or for a great many families of distinction, which we find out by the great number of urns and bones dug up there. Sometimes these heaps are but small, as being made for persons of a middling condition. Id. 565. That the size of the barrow was connected with the rank or heroism of the party is proved by a passage from Vopiscus in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

The following is Mr. Miles's account of the Urns:

"The general texture of the urns was a coarse kind of clay, with a mixture of small white particles, apparently pounded silver. They appear to have been chiefly baked in the funeral pile, since in many instances they are scorched, but never to any depth. The various, yet simple ornaments shew no great advancement in the sciences, consisting chiefly of parallel lines; with the occasional addition of the chevron, or zig-zag, which is a favourite ornament of the Britons, and is much more frequently to be found on their urns and cups than any other. A pointed instrument appears to have been used, and by the irregularity with which

the lines are in some instances drawn round the urns, it is evident, that they were not turned in a lathe at the time of these ornaments being made." P. 25.

One of these urns (Pl. i. No. 23), is heart-shaped: others are cylindrical, barrel-formed, bulb-shaped, pitcher-bodied, or truncated cones.

"From the holes which are in the sides of two urns (Pl. 2. n. 2. and Pl. 5. n. 3.) of extremely coarse texture, it is to be inferred that they were deposited in that damaged state, and that some ligaments, probably the sinews of some animal, fastened the sides together. This very rude and unique specimen of ancient rivetting, or securing a broken vase, is a proof of the value of such pottery, when their sepulchral honours were performed, and is a strong corroboration of their claim to the highest antiquity; while it is worthy of remark, that the bold, projecting band or hoop, round the urn, is indented with the fleshy part of the thumb, and the two lines of ornament in it there, are made with the human nail." P. 26.

This conjecture of Mr. Miles concerning the rivetting is ingenious. A broken *amphora* upon tombs is a common symbol of mortality, but some of these urns are entire; and no such symbol was here intended.

One urn was not laid in a cist, but carefully surrounded by a quantity of flints, and laid in an *inverted* position. It may be possible, that the *inverted* position denoted a person killed in battle, from the body in such a state, lying on the face. But we confess that this hypothesis is merely conjectural.

In one small cup were found the bones apparently of a bird, and in another a rich black and unctuous mould. P. 25.

The Agrigentines had tombs for their dogs, birds, and other domestic animals. The Egyptians had Ibis mummies; and in Greek tombs bird-cages and birds in them, of terra cotta, have been found. (See Encyclopedia of Antiquities.) On the Hamilton Vases are represented small cupboards in the wall, the apparent habitations of domesticated birds, who are seen at the door of these petty recesses.

These urns, here engraved in six plates, are deposited in the Museum of the Literary Institution of Bristol.

We shall devote our next article to the Kimmeridge Coal Money.

(To be concluded in Supplement.)

94. *Almack's, a Novel, in 3 vols.* Saunders and Otley.

IT is seldom that we allude to the whims and vagaries of that portion of the world termed "FASHIONABLE;" we neither affect to be initiated in its mysteries, to speak its shebboloth, nor to comprehend its customs. Our readers may therefore feel some surprise that we should at once, and *per saltum* as it were, dash into its vortex—into the very Almack's,—the proud field, where the *élites* are exercising a despotism of power—the fashionable "*Star Chamber*," from whose decisions there is no appeal, to gain admission into which thousands are contending, by the rights of lineage, by the splendour of wealth, and by the adventitious aids of a literary name, or a political reputation, and often in vain.

Of these Exclusives, and of their petty quarrels, we have an accurate account in the work before us. Of the general profligacy of fashionable life there can be no doubt; its hollow friendships, its heartless confederacies, and its selfish associations admit of no dispute; but of that distinct and separate conclave, whose rites are celebrated in an obscure street in the purlieus of St. James's, no authentic record has reached us, until the publication of the present work. To attempt an analysis of its contents, would, as Johnson would say, be impossible if it were attempted, and would be foolish if it were possible. We will content ourselves with a specimen of individual portraiture, from which our country readers may be somewhat enlightened, on the subject of London fashionable society. But first for the system itself, on the authority of a Lady Tresilian:

"This institution has now existed ten years; and six self-elected female sovereigns have during that time held the keys of the great world, as St. Peter was supposed to do those of the kingdom of Heaven. The ladies decide, in a weekly committee, upon the distribution of the tickets for admission; the whole is a matter of favour, interest, or calculation; for neither rank, distinction, nor merit of any kind will serve as plea, unless the candidate has the good fortune to be already upon the visiting-book of one of these all-powerful patronesses. Not to be known to one of the six, must indeed argue yourself quite unknown. But the extraordinary thing is, that all the world of fashion should submit patiently to such a tyranny. What will not *ton* do?

"Tom is indeed (said Lionel) aameleon, whose hue changes with every ray of light; a shade, or rather a shadow of a shade, that follows rank or fame.

"Almack's is a system of tyranny (said Lady Tresilian) which would never be submitted to in any country but one of such complete freedom, that people are at liberty to make fools of themselves. No Government would have had the effrontery to suppose that people would on their knees crave permission to pay their money to a junto, self-elected, whose power exists but by courtesy, who make laws and enforce them too, without any sort of right. A cabal may attempt a monopoly, *that* I can understand; but that submission to it should be considered as a subject for congratulation, is indeed past my comprehension.

"It is said (observed Lord Tresilian), that a certain foreigner, of high rank and distinguished talents, who came over here in an official situation, determined not to submit to the London trammels of fashion. He had no idea, he said, of such a slavery; he would be an independent man, and live with whom he pleased;—but he was obliged to give in; he found it was a tyranny established upon a much firmer basis than he could have conceived. I heard him exclaim—"Qu'est ce que la gloire! il n'y en a donc plus! Quand on a vu le conquérant d'Austerlitz mourir a St. Hélène, et son vainqueur content de se mettre sur la Liste des élégantes d'Almack's, on peut bien dire, il n'y a plus de gloire!"

And now for a Lady Patroness of this Paradise of Fools:

"Lady Stanton was neither young nor handsome, nor lively nor amusing, but she rouged well, and dressed better than most people. She talked a great deal; she knew more than any person I ever met with, and both every thing and every body. She could quiz, and she could flatter. If she could not persuade, she could bully. In short, Lady Stanton was the fashion, and moreover the leader of the Ladies Patronesses, 'the bold spirit who was foremost both in council and in action.' She had eloquence at will to defend herself when attacked, and she had spirit enough to carry all her projects by a *coup de main*. Such a person might of course do any thing, and as she laughed at all the world, so she was sure to have all the world at her feet.

'Treat people like fools (she would often say), and they will worship you. Step to make up to them, and they will directly tread you under foot.' A well-bred, no I should say a *high-bred* lady of the nineteenth century is a contradiction to all rules and rights. Lady Stanton made a point to set all ceremonials at defiance, though she could be the very slave of *etiquette* whenever it suited her convenience. She never did the honours of her house to any body; she was often decidedly rude, unpunctual to the

highest degree; she never arrived at a dinner till the fish and soup were sent away. If other people were smart, she would be a figure, and then she would appear a blaze of diamonds when she thought it might astonish or annoy. She would talk nonsense to make people stare, and then ridicule her own absurdities to put them still more out of countenance. Yet every body said Lady Stanton was charming, so full of wit and talent, perhaps rather original; but then she was the Queen of Fashion, and certainly might do any thing. In what did her power *lay*? was it talent? was it wit? No. It might be all comprised in one little word—*IMPUDENCE*, or what her Ladyship termed the power of a strong mind over weak ones."

These volumes are full of bitter satire; and the various modes for killing time are elaborately, and we have no doubt accurately, given. There is an air of reality in many of the scenes, which carry with them internal and conclusive evidence that they have been copied from the life.

Well may we congratulate those whom Providence has placed in stations where there is neither the temptation nor the opportunity to risk the moral corruption of fashionable life. Happy they whose fortunes are so disposed, whose "lines have so fallen," that intellectual occupation is the resource of the day, and the domestic circle the recreation of their evening hours; and that they may the more value their happiness, we recommend them to the perusal of these volumes—the melancholy record of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, in high places, of falsehood and dissimulation in old and young, and the condensed mass is termed *Fashionable Life*!

95. *Time's Telescope for 1827; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack, &c. &c. &c.* pp. 400. Sherwood and Co.

THE flight of time is not more distinctly marked by the return of day and night, or by the alteration of the seasons, than by the periodical issues of our annual publications.

The Fourteenth Volume of this interesting Miscellany is now before us, not inferior to either of its precursors, reminding us meekly of the past, and directing our hopes to the future—now marking the day of the by-gone year, when a "great man has fallen in Israel;" and now inviting us to the

* A fashionable cockneyism for *lie*!

rational enjoyments of the hours that we may yet call our own. The new features in the present volume are a very interesting series of papers of "Scotian Botany," by Mr. Young, a description of some of the most rare British Insects by Mr. Curtis, Ornithological notices by the Rev. Mr. Jenyns, &c. The poetry interspersed through the volume is frequently of a high order, selected with much taste, and appropriately introduced, or written expressly for the work by some of the most delightful of our living poets. Among the latter we recognize that sweet moralist Delta of Blackwood's Magazine; and the following lines are worthy of his pen:

"How still this hour! the mellow Sun
Withdraws his western ray,
And, evening's haven almost won,
He leaves the seas of day:
Soft is the twilight reign, and calm,
As o'er autumnal fields of balm
The languid zephyrs stray;
Across the lawn the heifers roam;
The wearied reaper seeks his home.

"The laden earth is rich with flowers,
All bathed in crimson light;
While hums the bee 'mid garden bowers
With clustering blossoms bright:
The woods outshoot their shadows dim;
O'er the smooth lake the swallows skim
In wild and wilful flights;
Moored by the marge the shallop sleeps,
Above its deck the willow weeps.

"'Tis sweet, in such an hour as this,
To bend the pensive way,
Scan Nature, and partake the bliss
Which charms like her's convey:
No city's bustling noise is near;
And but the little birds you hear,
That chaunt so blithe and gay:
And ask ye whence their mirth began?
Perchance since free, and far from man.

"Their little lives are void of care;
From bush to bush they fly,
Filling the rich ambrosial air
Of August's painted sky:
They flit about the fragrant wood;
Elisha's God provides them food,
And hears them when they cry;
For ever blithe and blest are they,
Their sinless course a summer's day.

"You bending clouds, all purpling, streak
The mantle of the West;
And tremulously the sunbeams break
On Pentland's mountain crest:
Hill, valley, ocean, sky, and stream,
All wear one placid look, and seem
In silent beauty blest;
As if created Natures raised
To heaven their choral souls, and praised.

"Above you eot upon the plain
The wreathy smoke ascends;
A silent emblem, with the main
Of sailing clouds, it blends:
Like a departed spirit gone
Up from low earth to Glory's throne,
To mix with sainted friends,
And, life's probation voyage o'er,
Furl Sorrow's sail, and grieve no more!"

In the Entomological departments the notices are always entertaining, and often curious. In the monthly description of birds resident or migratory, there is a fund of amusement and information, even for children of a larger growth; and the obvious tendency of the whole is to lift the thoughts of the reflecting reader from the creature to the Creator; from the operation of Nature to her great Artificer; and to teach him to discover in the humblest flower that blows the same Providence that made and upholds the whole system of animal or vegetable life; and if the thought conveyed in the following *Impromptu* be worth the notice of the excellent Editor of this volume, we hope he will accept it as a tribute of respect founded upon an entire sympathy in the aim and object of his labours:

*On finding a little flower called
"Forget Me Not."*

"If in the Tempest's awful hour
God speaks, as once he spake to Lot,
Not less is heard in thee, sweet flow'r,
His still small voice—"Forget me not"."

We recommend this volume as an excellent manual for young persons. It has not only the negative merit of being perfectly unexceptionable as to the information and entertainment it conveys, and the language in which it is written, but it will also tend to cultivate those pure and simple pleasures, which the God of nature has so abundantly provided for enquiring minds; it will wean them more from those worldly and less intellectual pastimes, by which too often health is injured, vanity engendered, and the high bloom of an innocent heart brushed away.

96. *Friendship's Offering and Literary Album.* Edited by Thomas K. Hervey, Esq. Lupton Rolfe. 1827.

EQUAL to either of its elegant contemporaries in pictorial beauty, and perhaps taking its literary place equally between the two we have previously no-

ticed, we recommend "Friendship's Offering" to our fair readers as worthy of engaging their bright eyes and guileless hearts; and to those who are hesitating on the Christmas present, we would say, that they will find in this little volume an appropriate token, whether as a *gâge d'amitié*, or a *gâge d'amour*.

We could have wished indeed that these beautiful annuals were distinguished for greater variety both in design and execution. The contributions to each are the same, or generally so. The external form bears a twin-like resemblance, and we cannot but think, that if the Editor of one of this family would risk a departure from this general uniformity, he would find his interest in the experiment.

Among the most able of the writers in the little volume under consideration, we are constrained by their manifest superiority to name Mrs. Hemans, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Pote among the Poets; and Mr. Gleig, the author of "The Subaltern," among the prose writers. The latter has a story, intitled "Winter Quarters," which, for chaste simplicity and touching pathos, is worthy the pen of Mackenzie. We will not mutilate its beauty by a partial transcript. We cannot speak in sufficient terms of praise of the efforts of the burin. The Brigand, The Catinina, The Precipice, The meeting of Alexander and Diogenes, are gems of art worth the whole price of the volume.

From the Poetry we select the following exquisite stanzas, by Mrs. Hemans, addressed to the bandit chief:

Dark chieftain of the heath and height,
Wild feaster on the hills by night!
Seest thou the stormy sunset's glow
Flung back by glancing spears below?
Now for one strife of stern despair!
The foe hath track'd thee to thy lair.
Then, against whom the voice of blood
Hath ris'n from rock and lonely wood,
And in whose dreams a moan should be,
Not of the water, nor the tree,—
Haply thine own last hour is nigh,
Yet shalt thou not forsaken die:

There's one that pale beside thee stands,
More true than all thy mountain bands;
She will not shrink in doubt and dread,
When the balls whistle round thy head:
Nor leave thee, tho' thy closing eye
No longer may to hers reply.

Oh! many a soft and quiet grace
Hath faded from her soul and face;

And many a thought, the fitting guest
Of woman's meek religious breast,
Hath perish'd in her wanderings wide,
Thro' the deep forests, by thy side.

Yet mournfully surviving all,
A flower upon a ruin's wall,
A friendless thing, whose lot is cast,
Of lovely ones to be the last;
Sad; but unchang'd thro' good and ill,
Thine is her lone devotion still.

And oh! not wholly lost the heart,
Where that undying love hath part;
Not worthless all, tho' far and long
From home estrang'd,—and guided wrong:
Yet may its depths by Heaven be stirr'd,
Its prayer for thee be pour'd and heard.

97. *A Sermon preached at the Forty-second Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, in the Parish Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, on Sunday Morning, 9th April, 1826. By the Right Rev. William Howley, Lord Bishop of London. 8vo. pp. 22.*

HIS Lordship divides his discourse into three heads, deduced from the value of life, as a gift of the Creator; first, from the constitution of our nature; secondly, from our relations to society; and lastly, in regard to the discoveries of divine revelation, by affording the sufferers time for repentance.

We gladly copy the able Prelate's account of the benefits derived from the Society:

"In calculating its beneficial operations, you would be wanting in justice, if you measured their extent by the cases recorded in its books, and the spirit of active humanity which its rewards have excited, without giving it credit for the effects which have resulted from the wide diffusion of knowledge through its publications and practice; the removal of popular errors, which sealed the doom of the sufferer, under the notion of giving him relief, and the general establishment of a method of treatment, which assists the efforts of nature in shaking off the fetters of death, and renewing the vital action—what a mass of benefits conferred on mankind will this computation exhibit—in the saving of life, in the prevention of misery, in the continued enjoyment of blessings in many cases depending on the thread of individual existence! In the aggregate, how much has been remedied of physical and moral evil! How much secured of virtue and happiness in possession and prospect in the life which now is, and in that which is to come! If, by the immediate agency or the distant effects of your operations, the heart of a parent has been comforted, a wife preserved from affliction, or a family trained in the practice of religion

and industry, by the restoration of a virtuous soul—the merit, under God, is yours; and yours again, under God, is the praise, if the thoughtless, the dissolute, the desperate, in the imminent peril of eternal perdition, have been roused from their apathy, have renounced their delusions, have calmed the tumult of their passions, and have been recalled by this terrible warning to the paths of faith and righteousness." P. 19.

In this eulogium we heartily coincide.

98. *A Synopsis of Architecture for the Information of the Student and Amateur.* By Charles-Edward Papendick, Architect. 8vo. pp. 122. Priestley and Weale.

THIS useful little volume claims our earliest attention, because in a convenient and unpretending form it presents much information on points connected with Architectural Antiquities. The avowed object is to serve as a sort of Glossary or Hand-book to Students or Amateurs; but we have already experienced its value by explaining those technical terms which abound in every topographical work, and consequently we cordially recommend it both to the writers and readers of such publications. Extracts from a compilation of this kind could not convey a proper opinion of its merits, but we will allow Mr. Papendick to explain the contents and arrangement of the volume by quoting part of his preface:

"It has occurred to the author of the following pages that, however diffuse and satisfactory the information respecting the science of Architecture may be, as rendered through the medium of extensive cyclopædias and other costly publications, it still remained a desideratum to provide in one small volume, an explanation of all those portions and terms of the art, the familiarity with which would be found generally useful both to the student and amateur."

"He has confined himself to a description and elucidation of those matters connected with his subject, such as ancient works and technical terms, which from their celebrity or daily use are indispensable to be clearly understood."

The Editor has divided his work into six distinct sections. The first presents a summary of the several eras of the art. In the second, he points out the most memorable cities of remote ages situated on the continents of Asia and Africa, dwelling more especially on the leading peculiarities in the stu-

pendous works of ancient Egypt. He then notices the more classical countries of Greece and Rome; and, after alluding to the five orders of Architecture, and other particulars comprehended in the Ancient Edifices, he adverts to the subject of Fortification, giving a catalogue of all technical expressions. The fifth division is devoted to the Gothic style of Architecture, in all its varieties, from the rude configurations of the Saxon, to the splendid completion of the Florid; and lastly, a definition is subjoined of all those terms most generally used in the several departments of the Architecture, both public and domestic, of the present age.

The work is illustrated by several good plates, and an extensive index, and bears throughout strong testimony to the professional attainments and research of its Editor. An acquaintance with the terms of architecture is almost indispensable to every well-educated person, and we really know not where they can acquire it so satisfactorily as from the volume before us. To this we will only add the expression of our praise for the manner in which Mr. Papendick has executed his task, and our assurance that antiquarian readers will find it a book of constant reference, and hence one of the most useful which they can introduce into their collections.

99. *The Progress of Licentiousness. A Satirical Poem.* 8vo. pp. 8.

THE author makes licentiousness a consequence of our present factious opinions of Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation, i.e. of the anarchy which would ensue from the one, and the incalculable mischief that might result from the other.

Our author writes with great energy, and his figures are strong:

"The Patriot's demon and the Traitor's gem,

The brightest star in Satan's diadem;
Born in the moment Treason first began
In rebel angels, and a talisman
With them hurl'd downwards to the deep
abyss,

Behold the serpent-form, Licentiousness!
Waste, want, and sorrow to the land, where
she

Has left her young—the dam of Misery!"

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 14.

The subject of the prize poem for the Chancellor's gold medal is "The Druids."

The two Latin prize essays of fifteen guineas each are, for the Bachelors "*Homærus*."—For the Undergraduates, "*Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes Intulit agresti Latio*."

Sir William Brown's gold medals, for the Græek ode,

"*Sanctius his animal*.....

Deerat adhuc; et quòd dominari in cætera posset,

Natus Homo est."

For the Latin ode, "*Iphigenia in Aulide*;" and for the Epigrams, *Παθήματα, μαθήματα*.

The Porson prize, As you Like It, Act ii. Scene 3. Beginning.....*But do not so; I have, &c.* And ending...—*with truth and loyalty*. The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimeterum Acatalecticum*.

OXFORD, Nov. 15. The Master of Balliol's prize for a Latin Essay by any undergraduate member of that Society, has been adjudged to Mr. W. J. Cheshyre. Subject,—"*Una urbs Attica pluribus annis eloquentiæ quàm universa Græcia operibusque floruit*."

Ready for Publication.

A Chronicle of London, written in the fifteenth century, and now for the first time printed from a MS. in the British Museum. To which will be added, several interesting contemporary letters and poetical pieces, the greater part of which have been hitherto inedited, illustrative, either of some important events in the History of England and of the Metropolis, or of the manners of the period to which they relate. 1 vol. 4to.

Mr. MANTZELL's second volume of illustrations of the Geology of Sussex, containing a general view of the Geological relations of the Southeastern part of England, with figures and descriptions of the fossils of Tilgate forest.

SAMS's New Annual Peerage of the British Empire, is designed to embrace all the Members of each Noble House, and will notice more than 2000 persons never before introduced into a Peerage.

Ezekiel's Temple; being an attempt to delineate the Structure of the Holy Edifice, its Courts, Chambers, Gates, &c. &c. as described in the last Nine Chapters of the Book of Ezekiel. Illustrated with Plates, By JOSEPH ISRAEL.

Vestigia; or Observations on the more interesting and debatable Points in the History and Antiquities of England, illustra-

tive of Events, Institutions, Manners, and Literature, from the earliest Ages to the Accession of the House of Tudor. By Mr. STEPHEN-REYNOLDS CLARKE.

An Historical, Practical, and Descriptive Treatise on the Steam-engine. By Mr. JOHN FARREY.

The Scot's Worthies, by a Clergyman of the Kirk of Scotland, with Notes by the author of the "Protestant."

Vol. II. of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c. enlarged by Mr. Dallaway, and highly illustrated by 17 beautiful Engravings on Copper, and nineteen embellishments on Wood.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mr. Robert Spence (late Bookseller of York): with some information respecting the introduction of Methodism into York and the Neighbourhood, &c. &c. By RICHARD BURDEKIN.

The Fabulous History of the Ancient Kingdom of Cornwall, with copious notes. By THOMAS HOGG, Master of the Grammar School, Truro.

The Citizen's Pocket Chronicle, exhibiting the Laws, Customs, Privileges, and Exemptions connected with the Temporal Government of the City of London, &c. &c.

The Botanic Garden, consisting of ninety-six elegant coloured delineations of ornamental flowering plants, with their history, culture, &c. By B. MAUND. Post 4to.

The Zenana, or a Newab's Leisure Hours. By the Author of "Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo," containing a series of Tales translated from the narrations of Indian natives.

The Sybil's Leaves, or a peep into Futurity, a Christmas Game.

A Grammatical introduction to the London Pharmacopœia, to which is added an appendix, containing the words most frequently occurring in Physicians' prescriptions. By S. F. LEACH.

Instructive Poems for young Cottagers. By MARY R. STOCKDALE.

The Busy Bodies, a Novel. By the author of the "Odd Volume," who is preparing another Odd Volume.

A Trip to Ascot Races, upwards of seventeen feet in length, and coloured after life and nature, dedicated to his Majesty. By PIERCE EGAN.

Preparing for publication.

To be published by subscription, a miscellaneous Collection of scarce and curious Tracts, and fugitive Pieces, with some original Articles, relating to the County of Kent. By Mr. CRUDEN; author of "Ob-

servations upon the Municipal Bodies in Cities and Towns," &c. As many unpublished articles proper for such a compilation may be supposed to be preserved among County Families, the Editor begs the favour of a communication of such as may supply new facts, or illustrate preceding accounts of the former or present State of Kent, &c.

The History of the Church of England from the Reformation to the beginning of the nineteenth century. By J. B. S. CARWITHEM, B.D.

A History of France from the earliest period. By W. HAWKE.

England's Historical Diary; detailing the most important Events, connected with the grandeur and prosperity of the British Empire.

The Private Life of Charles I. By Mr. D'ISRAELI.

The Literature and Poetry of Poland. By Mr. BOWRING.

A Life of the celebrated Judge Jeffreys.

The Diary of a Member in the Parliaments of the Protectors Oliver and Richard Cromwell, from 1656 to 1659, now first published from the Original Autograph Manuscript in the possession of William Upcott, of the London Institution. Interspersed with several curious documents and notices, historical and biographical. By JOHN-TOWILL RUTT, esq.

An auto-biographical work, entitled Personal Sketches, being in substance his own individual recollections. By SIR JONAH BARRINGTON, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

The Correspondence of Henry Earl of Clarendon, and Laurence Earl of Rochester. Accompanied by Lord Clarendon's private diary from 1687 to 1690, comprising minute particulars of the events attending the Revolution. The greater part now first published from the originals, with Notes. By S. W. SINGER, F.S.A.

An Indian Romance, entitled *The Natchez*. By the Viscount CHATEAUBRIAND, in French and English.

A Life of Dr. Jenner. By Dr. BARON, who attended him in his last moments.

The Traveller's Oracle, or Maxims for Locomotion; being Precepts for promoting the Pleasures, Hints for preserving the Health, and Estimates of the Expenses of Persons Travelling on Foot, on Horseback, in Stages, in Post Chaises, and in Private Carriages. By WILLIAM KITCHENER, M.D. author of the "Cook's Oracle," &c. &c.

Stories from the Old Chronicles; with Essays and Historical Notes, illustrating the manners, and the wild and chivalrous adventures of the Middle Ages.

The Military Sketch Book, written by an Officer of the Line.

Tales of an Antiquary, chiefly illustrative

of the Traditions and Remarkable Localities of London.

Systematic Morality; or, a Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Human Duty, on the grounds of Natural Religion. By Mr. W. JEVONS, jun.

The Poetry of Milton's Prose. Selected from his various writings, with instances of parallel Passages from his Poems.

A new Edition of Sonnets and other Poems. By DAVID-LESTER RICHARDSON.

Practical Elocution, or Hints to Public Speakers; being an Essay on the Human Voice, designed to enforce the necessity of an early and continued cultivation of the Organs of Articulation. By H. J. PRIOR, Teacher of Elocution, &c. &c.

Dame Rebecca Berry; or Court Scenes in the Reign of Charles the Second, an historical novel.

A new Edition of the Meteorological Essays. By JAMES-FREDERIC DANIELL, esq. F.R.S.

Dr. ARNOTT's work on General and Medical Physics, being a system of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with strictly scientific arrangement. With numerous engravings.

SKELTON's Engravings of Arms and Armour. Part IV.

No. I. of Views in the West Indies, with Letter-press explanations.

A Series of Sixty Engravings of Hanoverian and Saxon Scenery, from Drawings. By Captain BATTY, of the Grenadier Guards, F.R.S.

A Series of One Hundred and Ten Engravings of a Picturesque Tour in Spain, Portugal, and along the Coast of Africa, from Tangier to Tetuan. By J. TAYLOR, Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, and one of the Authors of the "Voyage Pittoresque dans l'Ancienne France."

A portrait of the late Rev. JOHN TOWNSEND, Founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, (of whom we gave a memoir in Part I. p. 278,) is announced to be published by Subscription, from a Painting by Mr. Edward Chatfield, taken from the marble bust by Behnes, in the possession of the Institution. The Engraver is Mr. Richard H. Dyer, an artist who was born deaf and dumb, and is indebted to the Institution to which Mr. Townsend's time and talents were so beneficially and largely devoted. The size of the plate will be 20 inches by 14.

The Garrick Papers are at length preparing for the press. They will include upwards of 2000 letters to and from Garrick, forming an interesting correspondence with all the celebrated wits, statesmen, actors, and authors, who, during his life, were the associates of the English Roscius. Many interesting anecdotes remain to be told, which

are not inserted in the meagre publications written by Tom Davis and Arthur Murphy.

The work lately discovered by M. Angelo Mai, proves, we now understand, to be (not a fragment of a great classic author, as at first reported,) but part of a Treatise on Agriculture, in very good Latin. The MS. seems to be of the fifth century, but the work itself considerably older. The following authors, among others, are quoted in it. Celsus, Columella, Curtius Justus, Dioscorides, Julius Atticus, Nicæsius, Pliny, and anonymous Greek writers.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 6. The Royal Society of Literature have commenced their winter sittings. Several new members have been elected; among others the Hon. Sir S. Gazelee, Mr. Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages, and the Rev. Daniel Wilson. The names of several new candidates have been likewise proposed. A paper by Sir W. Ouseley was read, in which several fabulous stories relating to Alexander the Great, and generally considered to be of Eastern origin, are attributed by Sir William to Julius Valerius, who wrote in the 3d or 4th century. Sir William claims, in favour of the Oriental writers, several popular fictions, such as Pope's January and May, Parnell's Hermit, the Tale of Whittington and his Cat, and Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew. The first fasciculus of hieroglyphics prepared under the Society's auspices, to facilitate the interpretation of these mystic symbols, was announced as ready for distribution. It is splendidly lithographed.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 19. This Society held their last meeting for this year, at the Society's House, in Soho-square. A. B. Lambert, esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.—Numerous donations were presented, including transactions of learned Societies, and splendid engravings in ornithology. Mr. George Bennett and Mr. J. B. Solly, formerly elected, having signed the Charter, were introduced as Members. Governor Beard was unanimously elected. Several distinguished gentlemen were proposed as Members, among whom were, Dr. Goodenough, Headmaster of Westminster School; Sir William Betham, and Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte. This distinguished foreigner was present at the sitting.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Dec. 6. A very numerous Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was held at the Society's Office in Lincoln's-In-Fields, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Standing Committee, and to

consider what steps it may become necessary the Society should take in consequence of the lamented death of the late Bishop of Calcutta. The Chair was taken shortly after one o'clock by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, supported by the Bishops of London, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Llandaff. The Secretary read the resolutions framed by the Standing Committee, and recommended by them to the Society's adoption. They were in substance as follows:—

That the Society deeply deplores the death of the departed Bishop Heber, both for his valuable services in the cause of Christianity in the Indian Divan under his care, and for his unwearied and primitive zeal, and as a Prelate of the Church of England, of which he was one of the highest ornaments.—That his loss was aggravated by taking place at a time when his services were likely to be so valuable in Southern India.—That the best tribute which can be paid to his memory is, the carrying into effect the measures he recommended as it were with his last breath.—That 5,000*l.* be expended by the Society in the establishment of two Scholarships for Native Missionaries in Bishop's College, to be for ever called Bishop Heber's Scholarships.—That 2,000*l.* be expended in repairing the Church at Tanjore, and other Churches and School-houses in Southern India.—That a sum of 500*l.* be laid out in enlarging and supporting the Native School Press.—These resolutions were then put from the Chair, and carried *nem. dis.*—It was then resolved, That the Chairman should present a memorial to Government, for the appointment in future of three Bishops, one for each of the Presidencies of India; and that a memorial to that effect should be laid before the East India Board of Directors.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

Lord Visc. Melville, the Chancellor of the University, has presented to the university library, a splendid Burmese sacred record, written on a leaf. Also a specimen of the Burmese character, found in the stockade of Donahue soon after Bundolah's death, and on the spot where he was killed, and supposed to be his last orders to his hordes.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

Dec. 5. The Westminster scholars gave their annual treat of a Latin play to a numerous and applauding audience. The drama selected was the *Eumuchus* of Terence, and the youths who put on the sock on the occasion were—Mr. Kynaston, *Phædria*; Mr. Phillimore, *Parmeno*; Mr. Chamberlain, *Thais*; Mr. Anstice, *Gnatho*; Mr. Jeffreys, *Chærea*; Mr. Gwilt, *Thraso*; Mr. Sutherland, *Pythias*; Mr. Baldwin, *Chremes*; Mr. Cother, *Dorias*; Mr. Simpson,

Dorus; Mr. Heathcote, *Sanga*; Mr. Strangeways, *Sophronia*; and Mr. Brown, *Saches*.

All the young performers entered zealously and cordially into the spirit of their parts, and exhibited in their acting the best commentary on the meaning of their author. Jeffreys, as *Cherea*, had a great deal to do, and went through his part with uncommon vivacity. *Gnatho* and *Thraso*, enacted by Anstice and Gwilt, exhibited respectable specimens of broad and fanciful humour. It would be invidious to select any one of the young performers for special praise, when all did so well; but we must add to the list of those who deserved and obtained the greatest—Sutherland as *Pythias*, Chamberlain as *Thais*, and Baldwin as *Chremes*.

CAST METAL PIANOS.

Every day the use of cast-iron (says a *Paris Journal*) is becoming more general; bridges are made of it; steam-boats; in England it is used for roads, and at Liverpool churches are built of it. In Paris, we have lately pianos, the frame-work of which is formed of cast-iron. The instruments have been brought to such perfection by MM. Pleyel and Co. that not only do they rival, but in many particulars surpass, the best English instruments. The solidity of the frame-work is so great, that they seldom get out of tune; and the sound-board, relieved from those enormous pieces of wood with which it was formerly cumbered, in order to resist the strain, possesses much more elasticity, and seconds the vibration of the strings much better. The tone of these instruments is wonderful, both in power and mellowness; and the mechanism is so perfect, that it admits of the most delicate as well as the strongest touch. Indeed, we have no doubt that, when they are known, they will put an end to the importation of foreign pianos. MM. Pleyel have also just obtained a patent for square pianos, with single strings.

AURISCOPE.

The difficulty of inspecting the Meatus Auditorius, or passage of the Ear, from its peculiar winding structure, is well known; hence the uncertainty that often arises in ascertaining the cause of diseases of this organ. In consequence of a greater attention being paid to diseases of the ear than formerly, an ingenious French artist has lately invented a novel instrument termed an Auriscope, which allows a complete inspection of the parts. It consists of a circular brass plate, with straps that go completely round the head, and at the angle over each ear is affixed a hook and screw, together with a lever, so as to pull the ear backwards and forwards in different directions, and thus lay the meatus open to the membrane of the tympanum: but this instrument being complex in its mechanism,

and painful in its application, has been reduced to greater simplicity and effect, by Mr. J. Harrison Curtis, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, where, since making these alterations, he has had ample opportunities of appreciating its merits.

GERMAN AND FRENCH BOOK TRADE.

The Michaelmas book-fair at Leipzig, this year, has furnished a greater number of books than any preceding one. The sum total of the works that have actually been published by German houses is 2125; the number of the houses publishing 338. In the mass are 222 new editions, including the 23d edition of Bogatzky's *Golden Treasury*, and the 86th edition of Wilmsen's *German Children's Friend*. There are in the catalogue 239 works in foreign languages, of which 160 are Latin, and 37 Greek; also 156 translations from foreign languages, among which are 65 from the English, and 54 from the French. There are no fewer than six editions (one in English) of the complete works of Sir W. Scott. According to the subjects, we find, amongst 2125 books, 337 theological; 21 philosophical; 167 historical; 116 political and juristical; 160 pedagogical; 50 grammatical; 208 technical; 88 on natural history and philosophy; 159 medical; 44 geographical; 11 epic; 58 lyric; 38 dramatic, and 27 musical; 186 romances and novels; 87 ancient classics; 69 maps. The remainder are miscellaneous.

The *Bibliographie de la France* gives a view of the new books published in France as it appeared to be in the first six months of the years 1814 to 1826; i. e. since the restoration. If we compare these with the number of books announced as completed in the Leipzig Catalogue of the same years, we find the following result:—

Year.	France.	Germany, Easter.	Germany, Michaelmas.
1814	979	1490	1089
1815	1712	1777	978
1816	1851	1997	1200
1817	2126	2345	1187
1818	2431	2294	1487
1819	2441	2648	1268
1820	2465	2640	1318
1821	2617	3012	985
1822	3114	2729	1554
1823	2687	2588	1751
1824	3436	2870	1641
1825	3569	3196	1640
1826	4347	2648	2066
	33,774	32,204	18,099 33,204
			50,303

SELECT POETRY.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A.*

BY THE REV. DR. BOOKER.

WHEN die the Good, Affliction's tear
will flow, [derest woe,
To soothe the heart that bleeds with ten-
And, round whose urn may we that title
bind? [bless'd mankind.

Round theirs who reverenc'd God, and
Such, honour'd Sage! whose multifarious
lore,

Tho' unexampled, still acquiring more,
Render'd thy years, when others' work is
done,

Like the mild radiance of a setting Sun.

To bless and serve thy country was the
aim [name

Of all thy views: and now a deathless
Awaits thee.—Sculptur'd marbles shall de-
cay,

And votive lines of Genius fade away;
Yet shall thy useful labours these supply,—
And while thy country lives, shall never die.

From the profound abyss of hoary Time,
Thou many a buried truth and mouldering
rhyme

Didst rescue,—throwing light on ages past,
Whose rays will shine while History's page
shall last.

Around the throne thy safeguards didst
thou bring,

To shield from fell disloyalty thy King;

Around the forms of consecrated law,
Which shield the good, and keep the bad
in awe,

Thou, as a faithful Watchman, plac'd on
high,

Didst lurking danger to those forms descry;
Around the altar, where thy Christian vow,
In youth was made, and thou in age didst
bow,—

The first confirming (on conviction due)
What the long patriarchal *last* found true,—
There a Palladium, from all feet profane,
Thou more than half a century didst main-
tain;

Nor did the lengthen'd term of duty close,
When feeble minds would have desired re-
pose;

But in the hallow'd path thou didst pro-
ceed, [meed.

Till Heaven approving, call'd thee to thy
Then, like a golden shock of ripen'd grain,
Fresh reap'd in autumn, from some spacious
plain,

Death did thy venerable frame convey,
Softly to slumber in thy parent clay,
Till by thy Saviour's awful fiat given,
Angels transport it to thy home in Heaven.

*On the Death of CHARLES LUCAS METHUEN,
Captain in the Royal Dragoons, who died
June 30, 1826.*

TO draw a fainter breath from day to day,
To meet consumption's blight in man-
hood's bloom,

To perish on the rack of slow decay,
Not braving in the field a soldier's doom,

Such was thy fate, my brother! nor must
we [space,

(Drops trembling on the thorn a moment's
For such is life!) arraign God's high decree,
His means of judgment, or his ends of
grace.

Tho' Death above the couch of pale Disease
With more appalling aspect shake his
dart,

Than where by Glory's blaze the warrior sees
Fame in the fall, and Triumph in the
heart;

Yet must the Christian's rescued soul re-
joice,

Not so to trust his ashes with the clod;
Ere Hope was rous'd by Mercy's whisper'd
voice, [ing rod.

Or Conscience warn'd to kiss the chasten-
The glory that illumines his humble bed

Is not of earthly fire the cheerless ray,
There fall the brighter beams which seraphs
To gild the shadows of eternal day. [shed,

Small care is his for Triumph's fading scenes,
For Fame, which fleeting breath can make
or mar;

On adamant rock his spirit leans, [jar.
Nor hears of human waves the ceaseless

Such end was thine! whose character com-
bin'd [youth;

All that exalts in man or charms in
Honour, high feeling, singleness of mind,
The glow of modesty, and grace of truth.

And tho' above thy grave some tears may fall,
Some lingering pangs revive our vain re-
gret; [call

Nay, sometimes to our cherish'd dreams re-
The form, the look, the smile, remem-
ber'd yet;

These are but earthly,—while to these we
cleave, [peach;

Our creed we slander, and our faith im-
We weep for those whom Christ's own arms
receive, reach.

And mourn a change we only live to
No more, then, musing o'er a soul's farewell,
In unavailing sighs the hour employ;
There fix your steadfast gaze to meet and
dwell,

Where Suns that rose in sorrow, set in
joy. PAUL METHUEN.

Corsham House, July 1826.

* See pp. 489—504.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 24.

The House went into a Committee on the CORN LAWS, when Mr. *Huskisson*, in a perspicuous and very temperate speech, proposed two resolutions; the one sanctioning the Order in Council of the 1st of September; the other recommending that, as a temporary measure, the importation of foreign grain should be still permitted upon payment of certain duties, the same that were provided for by the Order in Council.—Sir E. *Knatchbull*, for the landed interest as well as for himself, professed an entire approbation of the course taken by Ministers in the particular emergency. This he did, however, without any dereliction of his often avowed opinion upon the general question. He declared himself unwilling to interrupt the unanimity which prevailed upon the question immediately under consideration, and therefore he would not now argue upon the subject of the Corn Laws, but he would remind the House, that if the manufacturers were suffering, the agriculturists suffered in almost an equal degree.—Mr. *Whitmore* professed to agree in the wishes of the last two speakers, that the general question should not be prematurely discussed. He could not, however, forbear remarking upon it, as a proof of the absurdity and injurious operation of the Corn Laws, that the House was now about to sanction the third violation of them, that had been found necessary within twelve months.—Col. *Wood* remarked upon the great inconsistency of the pledge with which the Member for Bridgnorth (Mr. *Whitmore*) had commenced; and the observations which constituted the remainder of his speech. As that gentleman had opened the subject, he would, however, take leave to expose some of the blunders in a pamphlet to which his name was prefixed. (Col. *Wood* then selected, for animadversion, one or two of the many absurdities to be found in Mr. *Whitmore's* Letter to the Electors of Bridgnorth);—and having done this he would offer his advice to the Hon. Member not to write hereafter about any law until he should have first informed himself *what that law was*.—Mr. *Hume* urged the necessity of an immediate discussion of the Corn Laws, with a view to their final adjustment.—The resolutions were then put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. *Herries* that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Brogden*, who had filled the office of Chairman of the General Committees in the last Parliament, declared that, under

the circumstances of suspicion which had been thrown upon his character, as having been connected with the bubble companies, he must decline offering himself to the House as a candidate for the office which he had formerly held, until he had obtained that complete exculpation which his conscience assured him he must receive, from a fair investigation of the charges alleged against him, whenever his accusers would give him the opportunity for such an investigation.—Mr. *Canning* bore testimony to the merits of the late Chairman; and characterized the course which that gentleman had adopted in the present instance as “wise, manly, and honourable.” He fully concurred in the impropriety of any accused person's filling the chair of that House's committees; and he would therefore propose, as Chairman, *ad interim*, a gentleman of great experience and talent, who, he was aware, would willingly resign the trust to its former depository, whenever circumstances would permit him to resume it.—Mr. Alderman *Waltham* disclaimed any personal hostility to Mr. *Brogden*; on the contrary, he had always, up to the late transactions, found him a man of honour, and respected him as such. His objection to him rested upon public grounds, and it did not relate merely to any one of the Honourable Member's transactions, but to his manifold connexions with those joint stock speculations which had inflicted such extensive injury upon the country.—Sir A. *Grant* was then elected Chairman upon the motion of Mr. *Canning*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 29.

Lord *King* presented a Petition from Manchester against the CORN LAWS. It was, he said, adopted at a public meeting of the working classes, held in October last. The Petitioners complained that in the twelfth year of peace they were in a condition of unexampled misery; and they expressed their conviction that their sufferings were produced by the cruel and unjust measures which forbade the importation of foreign corn, thereby not only depriving them of a market for their industry, but raising the price of bread. The petitioners further declared their opinion, that high prices were only necessary to sustain, by enormous taxation, a large standing army; and that to maintain them by the Corn Laws was, by a partial law, to enable one class to escape the burthens which others were obliged to bear.—The *Earl of Liverpool* said, that he

should not permit himself to be drawn into a discussion upon the Corn Laws. He could assure the noble Lord, that he was mistaken on the point, viz. that his Majesty's Government had not yet, as a Government, made up their minds as to the course they should pursue. The contrary was the fact—they had come to a decision on the subject, and nothing whatever had prevented their bringing it on for discussion before Christmas, but the feeling that it would not be fair towards the country, or towards Parliament, if they were to do so. It was fully understood, that Parliament did not meet for general business until after Christmas; and that they had been called together in November, for the purpose merely of confirming the Order in Council issued for the admission of foreign Grain, and of passing an Act of Indemnity towards those who had acted under its provisions.—On this account, therefore, it would be unjust to enter upon business which it had been negatively intimated would not now be brought under the notice of Parliament. As he had before stated, he would call the attention of the House fully to this subject early after the recess.—The Marquis of Lansdown observed, that a final settlement of the question had become necessary; and he, therefore, hoped that, when brought forward, it would be calmly and deliberately discussed. For himself, he declared that he was adverse to any change which should tend to put any part of the land of England out of cultivation.—Lord King was of opinion that, in the long run, the interest of the landowners was in low prices, as nearly as possible on a level with the landowners of the Continent of Europe. If this were not done, nothing would prevent our manufacturers from going to the Continent, or keep off great variation in prices. If low prices were desired, they must let in competition; if high, they must adhere to monopoly.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, numerous Petitions were presented against the CORN LAWS, by different Members, some of them praying for the confiscation of Church property, and a cancelling of the Public Debt.

Mr. Hume presented a Petition from a person styling himself the Reverend Robert Taylor*, a preacher of deistical principles, praying that the oaths of deists might be legally received in courts of justice. The

* At a late meeting at Founders' Hall Chapel, Loshbury, this individual publicly declared that the above petition was a forgery, and that Mr. Hume had been imposed upon by some designing person. He moreover avowed, in opposition to the sentiments of ~~the~~ petition, that "he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments!"

petitioner stated that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a graduate of the University of Cambridge; and that for conscience sake he had resigned a valuable living in Sussex. He conceived he had been deprived of many of his rights as a British subject, in consequence of the religious opinions he entertained. The Hon. Member said, he thought the petition was reasonable, and he should therefore move that it should be brought up.—Mr. Serjeant Onslow said, that the Petition which had been just introduced appeared to him to be altogether the most scandalous that had ever been submitted to the notice of the House, and that he considered it inconsistent with its dignity and character to receive it. He should, therefore, most decidedly object to the petition.—Mr. Bailey thought such a scandalous petition ought not to be tolerated, and wondered the Hon. Member had not been interrupted while reading it.—Mr. W. Smith defended it.—Mr. Secretary Peel remarked, that in the course of last Session, petitions somewhat similar had been received, therefore there were precedents to guide the House in the present case; and he thought that further discussion on the subject would only attach an importance to the proceeding of which it was not at all worthy. He should therefore recommend that the petition should be received.—Mr. Hume, having replied to some of the remarks that had been made, moved that the petition should be printed; but the feeling of the House appearing unanimous against the motion, the Hon. Member contented himself with moving that it should lie on the table.—Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 1.

After several Petitions had been presented on the subject of the Corn Laws, Lord Falkstone strongly condemned the indecision and timidity of Ministers, who, he said, had not yet made up their minds as to the course which they ought to take upon the Corn question. He then entered into a long review of the public measures of the last ten years, explaining his views of the connexion of the Currency and Corn Laws questions.—Mr. Huskisson denied that Ministers had not made up their minds, and attributed the postponement of the Corn Laws question to the obvious inconvenience of moving a question of such importance with the certainty that the House could not determine it during its present sitting.—Mr. Davenport, jun. argued that the Currency question ought to precede the Corn Laws.—Colonel Torrens exulted in the expectation that, by a postponement of the question, it would come to be discussed when prices should be higher; and the hostile feelings of the people more violently heated.—Mr. Bennett said, that the Currency question ought to be disposed of, before the question of the Corn Laws could

be conveniently agitated; the fixing of the Currency being a necessary element in any arrangement by which the price of Corn, or any other price, was to be regulated.

The Order in Council INDEMNITY BILL for the Importation of Foreign Grain was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday, when, contrary to usage, the House met for the purpose of forwarding that measure.

Dec. 4. Petitions were presented, complaining of undue returns for Sudbury, East Loee, Wootton Bassett, county of Galway, county of Dublin, county of Monaghan, Cavan, Tregony, Marlborough, Banff, Hedon, Dundalk, St. Ives, Fowey, East Retford, &c.

Mr. Peel gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to inquire into the state of the Police in the parishes which adjoin the Metropolis; also for leave to bring in Bills to amend the laws relating to larceny and another offence, to the embezzlement of the property of their employers by journeymen manufacturers, and to disputes respecting wages between master and journeymen manufacturers.

Dec. 5. Mr. Alderman Wailhman introduced a motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Members of the House connected with all the lately-formed Joint Stock Companies, in a long and very able speech, in the course of which he animadverted more particularly upon the cases of the *Arigna Mining Company*, and the *Equitable Loan Bank Company*.—Mr. Canning observed upon the inconvenience of submitting at once to the Committee the affairs of fourscore companies, the conduct of many of which was altogether unimpeached. He then moved an amendment, limiting the object of Mr. Alderman Wailhman's motion to the *Arigna Mining Company*.—Mr. Brogden expressed himself highly gratified that the charges against him were at length in the way of being fairly investigated, and complained of the systematic slander by which he had been persecuted.

Dec. 6. Mr. Moore, of Dublin, presented a petition from a gentleman named Orpen, complaining of the interference of the Popish Clergy at the late election in Ireland, which had in some instances extended to the fulmination of the terrible sentence of excommunication against the disobedient peasantry. The petition alluded also to some of the more atrocious crimes committed in Ireland, at the instance and with the connivance of the Popish Clergy, and concluded by praying that the power of excommunicating by the Popish Clergy might be controlled.

GENT. MAG. December, 1826.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 8.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from the Glasgow Emigration Societies, in which the Government was urged to afford relief to the distressed manufacturers, by promoting emigration.—Earl Bathurst said, there was no question of the necessity which existed for relief among those persons. There never was, he believed, a period when the people of England experienced more general distress, and manifested greater patience—never was there a more anxious desire among the wealthier classes of the public to lighten the distress by contributions. With respect to the petition, these persons sought to obtain from Government portions of Crown lands in North America; but they either forgot, or were ignorant, that those lands consisted of barren wastes or truckless forests; and that the settlers upon them would be subjected to hardships and difficulties almost insurmountable to persons who had previously been used to the comforts of civilized society; and although Government was not prepared to give an absolute negative to these applications, yet, before they could be acceded to, the subject demanded the fullest and most serious consideration.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Ald. Thompson presented a petition from the Royal Exchange and Sun Fire Insurance Companies, praying for a reduction of duty on policies. The petitioners stated that, while their highest rate of charge was 1s. 6d. *per cent.* the Government duty was 8s.; and that, in consequence of this high duty, the business of fire insurance was much injured. The worthy Alderman said that, as he was on the subject, he would suggest the necessity of a full revival of the present system of commercial stamp duties. Formerly, all the merchandize of the world was insured in London; but now, in consequence of our high policy duties, even British merchandize was insured in foreign countries, where there was no policy duty. This was a notorious fact, and it forcibly suggested to the Government the necessity of revising these duties. This gave rise to a conversation, in the course of which it transpired that a negotiation is now on foot for the reduction of the duty upon marine insurances.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 11.

Mr. Canning presented the following important MESSAGE from the King, relative to the events in Portugal. A similar Message had been presented in the House of Lords by Earl Bathurst:

“His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent

of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain. His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's ally the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal. But his Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of the Spanish authorities by Portuguese regiments which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and to disperse. His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance. His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Commons, with the full and entire confidence that his faithful Commons will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support, in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal, the oldest ally of Great Britain.

G. R."

Dec. 12. Mr. *Canning* having moved the order of the day, for taking his Majesty's Message relative to Portugal into consideration, proceeded to state the causes and the grounds which rendered this Message imperatively necessary. The Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a luminous review of the treaties of amity which had for many years subsisted between this Country and Portugal; he then alluded to the encouragement lately given in Spain to the rebellious troops of Portugal, and to their hostile invasion of their own country. It was not (said the Right Hon. Gent.) until the 3d of December, I received from the Portuguese Ambassador the direct demand for assistance on the part of his government. The answer then given was that, though rumours had reached us of certain occurrences that took place in Portugal, yet we had not that accurate information, which would be sufficient to found a communication to Parliament. It was only on Friday last that this authenticated information arrived. On Saturday the decision of Government was taken upon it. On Sunday that decision received the sanction of his Majesty. On Monday it was communicated by a message to Parliament—and at the hour in which I have the honour to address this House, the troops are on their march to the Portu-

guese territory—(*Much cheering.*) The case is this:—Bands of Portuguese refugees, armed, equipped, and provided by Spain, have crossed the frontier of Portugal, not at one, but at several points, under the eyes of Spanish authorities. I shall not discuss the petty quibble by which it would be attempted to show that this was not a foreign invasion, because the foreign power had, instead of other mercenaries, employed mercenaries purchased from Portugal itself. I have already stated, and I now repeat, that it never was the intention of the British Government to interfere in the internal concerns of Portugal. When I state that I am willing to rest my case here, the House will bear in mind this circumstance, namely, that the vote which they are called on to give this night, is a vote of defence for Portugal, not a vote of war against Spain. (*Hear.*) With respect to the character of the Portuguese Constitution, I am not called on to pass an opinion; but as an English Minister, all I can say is, may God prosper this attempt at constitutional liberty, and may the nation where it is made, be as prepared to receive and cherish it, as in other respects she is able to discharge her duties amongst the nations of Europe. (*Much cheering.*) This much I say, and another word is not necessary on the point. Internally, let the Portuguese settle their own affairs; but external force—while England has an arm to lift in her defence, external force shall not be used to controul the opinions of the people of Portugal! (*Cheers.*) As to the encouragement that had been given to the Portuguese rebels, he should do an injustice to the Government of France, if he did not broadly state and declare that the most urgent applications were made by France, as well as by this country, to the Government of Spain: but these applications proved equally fruitless. Many reasons have induced me to be strong in the resolution that nothing short of the national faith, and the preservation of England's honour, should make desirable any approximation to the danger of war. (*Hear, hear!*) But let me be understood, however, not as meaning that I entertain a dread of war in a good cause. (*Hear, hear!*) And in no other cause may it ever be the lot of this country to be engaged in war! I do not dread a war from any want of sufficient means and ample resources. I have other reasons, though none from fear of the resources of this country, against pushing the war in which she might be engaged, to any dangerous consequences. In conclusion, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, let us defend Portugal, whoever may be the assailants, because it is a work of duty: and let us end where that duty ends. We go to Portugal—not to rule—not to dictate—not to prescribe laws! we go but to plant there the standard of England, that there foreign dominion shall

not come. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty, pledging the House to support his Majesty in any measure for the preservation and welfare of Portugal, our most ancient Ally.

After some trifling objections on the part of Mr. *Hume*, and an ineffectual attempt to bring forward an amendment, Mr. *Brougham*, in an animated and eloquent speech, defended the measures that had been adopted by Ministers, on the ground of their justice and necessity.—Mr. *Canning*, in replying to the different objections advanced, stated that the object of this measure was not war. If England (he said,) does not promptly go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and England will be disgraced, and then war will come, and come too, in the train of degradation. If we

wait until Spain have courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, we shall have war; we shall have the war of the Pacificators, and who can say when that war will end? (The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.) The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Dec. 13. Mr. *Peel* brought down the King's Answer to the Address voted to him last night, in which his Majesty expressed his great satisfaction at the cordial concurrence of this House in the measures which he had proposed with respect to the protection of Portugal, as the best chance of averting a war with Spain. The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved the adjournment of the House to the 8th of February, Mr. *Canning* being absent from indisposition.

Both Houses adjourned to the 8th of February.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the state of public affairs, as connected with Spain and Portugal, much speculation prevailed as to the course to be pursued by the Court of France, an opinion being generally circulated that that Government had been at the bottom of the mischief which which has so long been brewing in the Peninsula. Great anxiety, therefore, was felt for the arrival of the King of France's Speech on the opening of the Session of the Chambers on the 12th inst. From that document, highly important at this crisis, we make the following extract, being the only passage which bears any allusion to the existing rebellion in Portugal, the remainder of the speech being entirely taken up by subjects of domestic policy:

"I continue to receive from all foreign Governments the assurance of their most friendly dispositions, which are in perfect accordance with my own wish for the maintenance of peace. Disturbances have lately broken out in some parts of the Peninsula. *I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies, to put an end to the same, and to obviate their consequences.*"

This declaration appears to be sufficiently explicit of the conduct to be adopted by France, and to indicate the sincerity of her wish for the maintenance of peace. Moreover she has remonstrated with Ferdinand, and withdrawn her ambassador from Madrid; but there are some persons who have drawn unfavourable inferences from a little ebullition of French vanity, towards the end of the Speech, in which allusion is made to "her warlike and military virtues, should honour oblige her to display them."

Paris is at this time the scene of the most terrible midnight murder and robbery; scarcely a day passes but some one is found

murdered. It is in agitation to have the patrols increased, and the National Guards are, it is said, to be called out to do double duty, if the depredations do not cease. It is dangerous to walk the streets at night. These outrages are perpetrated by unemployed labourers, of whom it is said there are 150,000 now in Paris. A gentleman, very recently returned from France, states that the complaints of the badness of trade are as prevalent there as they are in England. In Lyons and other manufacturing towns, the artisans are in quite as bad a condition as those of Lancashire.

There are, in Paris, twenty-nine schools of *instruction publique*, conducted somewhat on the Lancasterian system, where nearly 5000 children are educated.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The political horizon of the Peninsula, as the Royal Message in our Parliamentary Proceedings will show, has assumed a most threatening and warlike appearance, through the perfidious conduct of the Spanish authorities and their perjured Sovereign. They have been manifesting towards the Government and institutions of Portugal every kind of hostility short of an armed invasion, or an open declaration of war. Deserters, either singly or in bodies, have been received with open arms, placed under leaders, disciplined in security, and organized for a threatened invasion. On the 23d of November, a band composed of deserters from the Portuguese army,—of robbers, who in Spain form a specific and important class of society,—of popish priests, rascals, and other kindred vagabonds, entered the kingdom of Portugal, nearly at its North-East angle, and at a point about 100 miles distant from Oporto, and 250 miles at least from Lisbon. This banditti was

arrayed, as well as such materials could be arrayed, into a mimic army, upwards of 2000 in number, at the expence and by the officers of the Spanish Government. It was placed under the command of a traitor, Silveira, Marq. de Chaves, and Visc. Montaliagre, and passing from the Spanish province, or kingdom of Leon, it commenced the war by an attack upon the town of Braganza. Col. Valdez, who had the command of a small body of Royal troops, about 500, waited for them out of the city, and made a brave resistance, but finding himself out-flanked, he was compelled to retreat into the castle, which he continued to hold out as late as the 30th. After standing a tumultuous siege of seven or eight days, the place submitted, and was exposed, with all the neighbouring country, to the most shocking excesses on the part of the victors, some of them worse than any recorded of the French army;—in a word, such as might be anticipated from the brutal appetites of robbers relieved from all restraint. Braganza is upwards of sixty miles N. E. of Oporto, and at least 160 from Lisbon; and the Marquis's troops were promised three days' pillage, if they reached Oporto.

According to the *Quotidienne*, the Portuguese rebels (or as this Jesuitical paper calls them, "Royalist Refugees,") "entered their country by four different points, and formed themselves into two bodies; that of the North, which has taken Braganza, and that of the East, which occupies Villa Viciosa, Estremos, and perhaps Elvas, one of the strongest places of Portugal."

Don Domingo Gil, the Guerilla-chief-tain in Tras-os-Montes, in the afternoon of the 21st Nov. attacked the fortress of Miranda. The Regency garrison there consisted principally of the regiment No. 3, part of which made their escape, whilst the rest joined the insurgents, who were received by the people of that and the adjoining towns with acclamations, and the ringing of bells. This intelligence no sooner reached Zamora on the 22d, at three o'clock in the morning, than the refugee Brigadier-General Don Carlos Luis de Ordas, who was at Alcanices, a frontier town, immediately proceeded to Miranda, with three corps of militia, which make part of the brigade he commands, and from thence to Atancorbo. On the 20th, the city of Chaves was attacked by another guerilla-party with equal success, having been received by the people with no less demonstrations of joy and enthusiasm. The Constitutional prisoners, consisting of serjeants, and soldiers, previously made by the guerillas, and by them brought to a small Spanish frontier town, were from thence remitted by the Alcade, the only civil authority in small places, to Zamora; but the Government no sooner heard of it than orders were immediately

given to supply them with every necessary, and to have them protected, and sent back to the authorities acting under the Regency.

The accounts of the invasion of the province of Alentejo, state that on or about the 23d, a hostile army passed from Estremadura into the Portuguese territory, at a point 250 miles from that which the Northern traitors and their Spanish allies entered Tras-os-Montes. On the 26th of Nov. the Portuguese deserters of the dissolved 2d reg. of Cavalry, and 17th of Infantry, commanded by the traitor Mayessi, entered Villa Viciosa, surprised the squadron of the 7th regiment of Cavalry stationed there, and made it prisoners, wounded the Captain and some soldiers of the same squadron, and retreating, took it with them, as well as the senior Alderman of the town, without committing any further hostilities.

In consequence of these perfidious acts of aggression on an old and faithful ally, Great Britain, in virtue of former treaties, has determined, with a promptitude worthy of her ancient glory, to repel the base invaders. Mr. Canning stated that the application of the Princess Regent of Portugal for assistance was acceded to on Saturday the 9th instant, received his Majesty's sanction on Sunday, and at the time he was addressing the House, the British troops were on their march for the scene of their former glories. The amount of force despatched to Portugal, in the first instance, and upon the emergency of the occasion, was five thousand. Of the troops composing this force there are four squadrons of cavalry, a circumstance which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only. The following are the names of the regiments, their prescribed movements, and the officers who have the chief command:—the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards; the 2d Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards; the 4th and 63d Infantry; the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifle Corps; two Squadrons of the 12th Lancers; and two Squadrons of the 10th Hussars. The 10th and 11th Regiments of Foot, stationed at Limerick and Waterford, were ordered to embark immediately. The whole is under the command of Sir W. Clinton. The troops were conveyed to Portugal in four line-of-battle ships, Lord Amelius Beauclerc having the command of the whole naval force. The appointments and arrangements have been made, for the most part, on the suggestions of the Duke of Wellington.

The General Steam Navigation Company very promptly offered the whole of their fleet, consisting of between 20 and 30 vessels, for the use of his Majesty's service on the present emergency.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Accounts have been received, by overland despatches from India, of a signal defeat sustained by the Persians in a severe battle which had been fought with the Russians. These despatches, which are dated Tabree, October 3, state that a division of the Persian army, detached by his Highness the Prince Regent, under the command of his eldest son, Mahomed Meerza, and his uncle, Ameer Khan, was defeated, with severe loss, on the 26th September, near the village of Shamkhar, five tursekhs North-west of Georgia. The battle was fought on the banks of the Yezan, a second stream of which divided the contending armies. The Russian force amounted to about 6,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, with a proportionate number of guns; that of the Persians, to 5,000 infantry and 5,000 irregular horse, with six field pieces. After some hard fighting the Persians were compelled to retire in the utmost confusion; and it is supposed that nearly the whole of their infantry were either killed or taken prisoners. Three field pieces fell into the hands of the Russians, and Ameer Khan was killed by a Cossack, when in the act of rallying his troops. The young Prince, Mahomed Meerza, was taken prisoner by a Cossack, but was afterwards rescued, and borne away in triumph by one of his surdars.

The following communication, by a resident of Persia, dated Aug. 22, contains some interesting particulars, which could not of course be known through the medium of Russia.

The Russians, from the moment of their gaining possession of Georgia, and the countries South of the Caucasus, have made it their object uniformly to drive out the native chiefs, who had submitted to them. Some—as the Royal family of Georgia—were sent to Russia on pensions; and this has also been the case with some of the Mahometan chiefs, who had served them with the greatest fidelity. Others, as Mustapha Khan, of Sheerwan, Mehdi Khan, of Karabang, &c. made their escape to Persia. Every one of these had capitulated to Russia on certain terms, not one article of which had been observed, and the Commandants, stationed in all these provinces, maltreated the inhabitants at their pleasure; it was not extraordinary, therefore, that these people should be ripe for revolt. The numerous complaints, too, that reached the heads of the Mahometan religion in Persia and Arabia, every day from these countries, excited a strong feeling; and the King, at last, was obliged to pledge himself to declare war against the Russians, in case they refused to restore certain trifling places claimed on the frontier of Erivan, by Persia (Palukloo, and the Gunney of Goukcka). Prince Menzikoff declared his inability to

do so without orders from his Court, to which he promised to make reference; but this was refused, and Abbas Meersa entered Karabang about the 27th of July. The Russian officers had taken no precautions against an enemy they had always so much despised; the guard at the bridge of Khuda-aufarine (over the river Arras), when attacked, had not time to remove a few sticks which had been thrown over the broken arches for the convenience of caravans; and on it the Persian army crossed the river. The Russian officer commanding in Karabang slowly awoke from sleep, and ordered his dispersed forces to assemble; but it was too late—the Persian cavalry intercepted them, and, after a trifling resistance, 1100 men (and four guns) were killed, wounded, or taken. The prisoners amounted to seven hundred and eighty, among whom were, a colonel, two majors, and ten officers. The Russians now advanced against Sheeska, and, on the 3d of August, learned that the garrison of Gaugo had been destroyed by the inhabitants, who had gained possession of the fortress by treachery. It was instantly occupied by 3,000 Persians, and this secured their future operations against Teflis.

The circumstances of the above exploit are worth relating. The garrison consisted of from 1000 to 1100 men, and the fortress was considered perfectly sufficient to resist any attack of the Persians, even had the garrison been much smaller. The Commandant, being ordered to detach whatever assistance he could spare to the force in Pem-beek (on the Erivan frontier), sent to the principal Mahometan inhabitants of the place, and insisted on their swearing to be faithful to Russia on the Koran. They objected to this, without previously consulting their Moollah (Priest), and demanded time to do so. The Moollah recommended them not to hesitate, as such an oath would not be binding towards infidels: so they took it. The Commandant then called on the Moollah, and told him that, being satisfied of his fidelity, he was about to confide the care of the place to him, with a garrison of three hundred men; he himself marched with the remainder towards Erivan. The Mahomedans being freely admitted into the fort, distributed spirits and provisions among the Russians, who, thus thrown off their guard, became an easy prey, and were destroyed to a man, without any disturbance. The Mahometans then followed the rest of the Russians; and the Moollah, with two or three Chiefs, going into the commanding officer's tent, informed him that they had received certain information of an intended insurrection: their men followed in small parties, and mingling with the Russians, who had no suspicions, fell on them suddenly, sword in hand, and put the greater part to death. Thus fell

this important fortress, by the most blameable neglect of every precaution. Sheerwan instantly rose, and destroyed the few Russians in that province; and General Yermoloff, by remaining, as he does, on the defensive, will render the revolt still more general; should it be followed by that of Georgia, he is lost with all his army, which is three times as numerous as that with which his predecessor conquered and maintained the provinces now in danger, when the French were at Moscow.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople it is stated, that a plot has been discovered, which had for its object to kill Mehemed Pacha, who commands in Asia, the Seraskier-Pacha, and the Topachi-Pacha: the ex-Jannisaries who are incorporated with the new troops being the authors of this project. Since this discovery, the executions continue in a frightful manner. Above six thousand men have been executed, and many thousand drowned. The capital is certainly in a state of calm, but the nature of the calm may be judged of by what we have said.

GREECE.

Intelligence from Greece states that the National Assembly continued its sittings; and that Ibrahim Pacha was shut up in Tripolizza, and was so distrustful of the Turkish Government, that he had refused an interview with the Capitan Pacha, to consult on the plan of a new campaign. The advantages stated to have been gained by Colonel Fabvier and the gallant Karaïskaki, and the raising the siege of Athens, are said to be fully confirmed. It seems that, whilst the Greek regular troops had retired to Salamis, the Turks endeavoured to obtain possession of the Acropolis, and finding that their bombardment from below produced but little effect, they made six successive and desperate attacks on the comparatively low wall which runs before the Propylæa. Karaïskaki has greatly distinguished himself on every occasion, and in the third attack, the famous Chief Gouras, who defended the Acropolis, was killed by a shell, which the Turks had thrown into that fortress.

AFRICA.

The following is an extract from the official despatch of Commodore Charles Buller, detailing more minutely the signal defeat of the Ashantees on the plains of Accra, which was noticed in p. 457:

"On the morning of the 7th of Aug. the action commenced by the Ashantees upon the centre of the British line, with considerable effect. The African corps, with Col. Purdon, were in the reserve, consisting of about 100 officers and men. For a considerable time the fate of the day was doubtful, indeed almost against us,—the Ashantees succeeding in driving our forces

close to the British guns; when Col. Purdon opened a heavy fire from the small artillery he had, viz. four nine-pounders and eight rocket-tubes, and sent a few Congreve rockets among the enemy, which latter, for a moment, staggered them, as also wounded their King. In the mean time the King of Aquamboe took a circuit with his force, and commenced an attack in the rear of the Ashantees, and decided the fate of the day. They retired, and the rockets and artillery keeping up their fire, the victory was declared, after five hours, in favour of the British allied arms. Many of their principal men have fallen; the King, who was wounded in three places, very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner; his equipage, camp, and several of his wives, with a very rich booty, estimated at 500,000*l.* sterling, fell into our hands. The Ashantees fought very bravely, as did the Akims and Accras on our side: but the Fantees fled at the first fire, which occasioned our line to be broken."

NORTH AMERICA.

MR. OWEN'S NEW HARMONY.—From the *Illinois Gazette*:—"In the ridiculous attempt to introduce perfect equality at New Harmony, its whole system is disordered and inefficient. Its arrangements, which were to put the old world to the blush, are themselves fit subjects for the keenest ridicule. To show the physical strength of the female to be equal with the male, is a great point with those modern philosophers. Field-work is endeavoured to be introduced, but meets with proper and suitable resistance by the more virtuous and industrious of the fair sex, while the house-idlers submit to their task in the field. Hence the necessary and usual employments, contributing so much to the comfort and convenience of man, become much in disuse, and a clean sheet has been a scarce article in New Harmony. A lady is reported to have worked at the brick ground, when a strong lad used to the business, might have done as much in a day as the lady brick-maker would in a week. Other lady or ladies ordered to milk cows, who were such novices in the business, that they might almost as well squeeze the tail as the teat, and the latter becomes nearly as dry as the former, under such management. Farmers were also placed at the loom, and store-keepers in the fields, both equally ignorant of their employment. If any person had attempted to introduce into a new-formed association disorder, confusion, and absurdity, they could not have effected it with more complete success than the founder and manager of New Harmony. The society, which was itself to establish such superior arrangement as to ruin all individual exertion, is itself in danger of falling; and the new system, which was to give it such firm support, and

to render life easy, happy, and comfortable, appears itself in danger of vanishing, 'and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave but a wreck behind.'"

While thousands of English operatives (says the *Philadelphia Gazette*) remain without employment, the cotton trade has so far revived in Philadelphia, that power-loom weavers cannot be procured in sufficient numbers. One gentleman states that he could give constant employment to forty more than he has at present engaged, but he knows not where to find them. Of hand-loom weavers there is no scarcity.

It is a remarkable fact, that the cost of a daily newspaper and a daily advertisement, for a whole year, in the United States, is only about 6*l*.; while in this country it is above 40*l*.!

SOUTH AMERICA.

Seven departments of Colombia have declared against the existing system by which that Republic is governed. The names of the departments are as follow: Venezuela, Apure, Guayaquil, Asuay, the Isthmus, Zulia, Magdalena. The sentiments of all

are declared, more or less, to be in favour of the federal form of government; some of them invoke in strong terms the return of Bolivar, as the only event which can save the Republic, and invest him with dictatorial powers, as the only person qualified to preserve the unity and peace of the Republic. It appears that the liberator was still in Peru.

Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that information has been received there of the Blossom frigate having touched at Pitcairn's Island, in the South Sea, where, some few years since, the mutineers of the Bounty had found a retreat. Old Adams, the last survivor of these unfortunate individuals, was living, and in tolerable good health. The population had so much increased, that the scarcity of wood for fuel, and other purposes, was beginning to be felt, and fears were entertained of a greater diminution of this valuable article from the increasing number of dwellings necessary for the inhabitants. It is added, that Adams wished for some of his community to be removed to New Holland, many expressing their desire for such a proceeding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The savage ferocity of the Papists seems to increase in a similar ratio with the spread of Protestantism. We extract a few instances of outrage committed in different parts of Ireland; they speak for themselves, and practically declare the mildness and piety of the religion which we are told we must gradually admit to the ascendancy, short of which its votaries never mean to stop.

A party of Rockites lately entered the house on the lands of Salmonstown, Barony of Rathconrath, lately occupied by Mrs. Keon, and latterly in the care of a servant, whom they turned out; they then communicated fire to several parts of the house, and speedily reduced it to ashes.

Notices continue to be posted up in the town of Athlone and neighbourhood, threatening destruction to any Roman Catholics who deal with a Protestant shopkeeper or brewer, &c.

Sixteen individuals who acted contrary to the late *Proclamation*, relative to dealing with Protestants, were carded or flogged between Athlone and Ballinasloe, and a woman was actually compelled to swallow half a pound of soap which she had bought of a Protestant chandler.

On the 23d ult. as Robert M'Auley, a harmless and inoffensive man, an inhabitant of the town of Fintona, was returning from the fair of Omagh, he was waylaid about a mile from the latter town, by six papistical ruffians, who beat in his skull in several

places, and then decamped, leaving him for dead. He was taken to the County Infirmary, where he expired. *Such is the state of feeling in that quarter, that no Protestant is safe when an opportunity offers of injuring him with impunity.*—*Derry Journal.*

Dec. 3. Written notices were found upon the Southern door of the Cathedral, and the door of the Methodist Chapel, at the Parade, threatening destruction to all that should sign the *Protestant Petition against Catholic Emancipation.*—*Waterford Mirror.*

We have received a letter from the unfortunate John Dougan, of Smilgadden, near Newtownlimavady, who some time ago convicted a Catholic priest of repeated attempts to seduce his wife. The writer feelingly details the persecutions he has undergone. He says; "After my wife and I had been pelted with gravel and stones out of the streets of Newtownlimavady, on the day that we convicted the priest before three of his *****, the police, who witnessed the outrage, swore examinations against the offenders; and on the approach of the Sessions, at which they were to be prosecuted, two strange men, in my absence at market, came to my house, armed with horse-pistols, and told my wife, that if I did not immediately go to the parish chapel of Drumsurn, on the next Sunday, and declare, upon oath, that I had been instigated by Mr Graham, the Rector of Magilligan, to make a false accusation against my *****, they would

return and shoot me in the Monday night following. Determined not to be guilty of this act of injustice and ingratitude to a gentleman, through whom my case had been made known to the public, I could not hesitate in the choice to be made; and, accordingly, disposing of some of my little stock, and trusting my faithful wife, and helpless children, to the protection of HIM 'who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' I embarked at Londonderry, for America, on the 11th of June last, in hope of being able to procure a spot of land on the other side of the Atlantic, to which I might remove them from a scene of persecution. In this, however, I have failed; and have returned within the last month, in time, I hope, to save the last wreck of my little substance, though doomed to witness the triumph of my persecutor, whose promotion in ****, is taken as an argument of his innocence, and of our guilt in having accused him. Holding a mountain farm, under a nobleman who is a minor, I am two years in arrears of rent, chiefly because no man dared to send me any cattle to graze on it since last April twelvemonth, and several of my own sheep have been stolen from it,—while I find it difficult to get a labourer to venture to give me a day's work."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 27. At his Majesty's Levee, St. James's Palace, the two Houses of CONVOCA-
TION were received by his Majesty, seated on his throne, and surrounded by the great officers of state. The general assembly of the Clergy in Convocation had taken place on the 15th of Nov. as is usual on the summoning of a new Parliament, for the purpose of choosing delegates, &c. when the Dean of St. Paul's delivered a very eloquent discourse, in Latin, on the subject of the Roman Catholic Claims. The Address now presented to his Majesty, which was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, principally related to the same subject. The Members of the Upper House present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London, Exeter, and Landaff—of the Lower House, the Dean of Peterborough, Archdeacon Pott, Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Rev. Dr. Richards, Rev. Mr. Cartwright, Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, Rev. Mr. Poole, and others. The following is an extract:

"Grateful for the past, we humbly implore a continuance of the same protecting power; for, assuredly, Sir, there never was a period in the History of our Reformed Church, that more urgently required it: whether we direct our attention to the avowed enemies of Christianity, or to those who, professing the faith of Christ, sedulously labour to disparage and degrade the

Church, of which your Majesty, under God, is the Head, and which, we confidently maintain, is formed upon the model of the earliest and purest ages of Christianity.

"We cannot dissemble to your Majesty the just apprehensions we entertain of the efforts that are now making to arrive at authority and power in the State, dangerous to the existence of the Protestant Constitution of the country, and leading directly to religious disturbance, animosity, and contention."

His Majesty returned the following most gracious Answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction this loyal and dutiful Address. The renewed assurances of your affectionate attachment to my person and government are most acceptable to me. I rely with the utmost confidence, upon your zealous exertions to promote true piety and virtue—to reclaim those who are in error by the force of divine truth—and to uphold and extend among my people the preference which is so justly due to the pure doctrine and service of our Established Church. That Church has every claim to my constant support and protection. I will watch over its interests with unwearied solicitude, and confidently trust that I shall be enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain it in the full possession of every legitimate privilege."

A very important decision has been pronounced in the Court of Chancery, upon some bills filed by the holders of shares in JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, against the Directors; by which the latter are rendered personally answerable for the instalments which had been paid. The two Companies which were brought before the Court, were the *British Stannary Company*, and the *Imperial Distillery Company*. It appears to us that in nearly all the Companies which are fast dissolving, the Directors must be in a similar situation.

Dec. 2. An illuminated clock, that is, a clock with a transparent dial, has been long wanted in this great metropolis. In Liverpool, Manchester, and other provincial towns, illuminated clocks have been introduced, and their value is fully appreciated; yet London has not been able to boast of this accommodation, though it has been long contemplated at St. Paul's. The Churchwardens of St. Bride's, and the Church Improvement Committee, have determined on setting the example. The experiment was tried this night, by placing a glass dial in the circle intended for the clock, behind which a powerful gas-conductor was fixed, and the rays of light being reflected on the face of the clock, made the points of time as distinctly visible as they are at St. Paul's at noon-day. The appearance, when viewed from Fleet-street, through

the newly-opened vista, was at once novel and agreeable, and attracted a great crowd of persons. There can be no doubt but the example will be followed very generally.

Dec. 7. A general meeting of the proprietors of the *Waterloo Bridge Company* was held this day at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when a report of their affairs for the half-year ending in August last was read; by which it appeared that the tolls had declined 43*l.* 8*s.* during that period, and that the capital invested returned but one *per cent.* to the proprietors. A conversation arose on some reports of an application to Parliament to dispose of the bridge by lottery, but nothing was determined upon on the subject.

Dec. 13. A meeting of the *Mechanics' Institution* was held, for the purpose of awarding two purses, of ten pounds each, to two mechanics, pursuant to the terms of a gift from Dr. Fellowes; one for an essay, the other for a mechanical invention. The President announced that the purse of ten pounds, for writing the best essay on one of the mechanic powers, had been adjudged to Thomas Holmes, a journeyman shoemaker. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Holmes happened to read Pinkerton's Geography, and found himself unable to comprehend the introduction, which treated of astronomy, from his ignorance of arithmetic and mathematics. He then began to study; and became a member of the Institution at its formation. He had attended the lectures regularly, and the result of his assiduity was an essay, which the learned President characterised as being similar to the writings of Maclaurin, the celebrated commentator on Newton, and as containing one of the best explanations of the properties of the bent lever he had ever seen.—The purse of ten guineas for the invention of the most useful machine, the President said, had been adjudged to George-Henry Lyne, who had invented an admirable machine—principally for cutting combs, but which may be applied to numerous other purposes. The machine was exhibited and worked, and its properties explained at length by Professor Millington. By it two combs are accurately and speedily cut out of a piece of tortoise-shell, or other substance, without any waste of the material. Mr. Lyne was a journeyman smith, but now manufactures these machines, and is fast rising to a higher rank in society. The Duke of Sussex delivered the prizes to the successful candidates, with many expressions of encouragement and commendation. The theatre of the Institution was crowded, but the utmost good order was maintained.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

Dec. 2. The present season commenced with Spontini's serious opera of *La Vestale*; GARR. M^{AN}. December, 1826.

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the principal characters being supported by Madame Caradori and Signor Cicaloni. The vocal and instrumental music was finely executed.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 31. A new opera was performed, called *The Two Houses of Grenada*. The music, aided by Braham's vocal talents, was remarkably fine; but the plot, if plot it could be called, was utterly destitute of interest or consistency—a mere disgraceful attempt at drama. However, it was announced for repetition amidst partial applause.

Nov. 11. A divertissement, called *The Spectre, or The Lovers' Stratagem*, an agreeable ballet, arranged by Noble, was well received.

Nov. 17. A most contemptible farce, under the title of *A Trip to Wales*, was justly damned.

Nov. 18. A revival, or rather adaptation of Dryden's *Amphitryon*, was brought forward, and tolerably well received.

Dec. 2. A farce called *White Lies, or The Major and the Minor*, the acknowledged production of Mr. Lunn, was very favourably received, and announced for repetition amidst considerable applause.

Dec. 13. A one-act piece, entitled *The Lottery Ticket, and the Lawyer's Clerk*, was received with merited approbation, and announced for repetition.

Dec. 26. A Christmas Pantomime was brought forward, entitled *The Man in the Moon, or Harlequin Dog-Star*. The scenery was very splendid, and well deserving the approbation it received. The usual bustle and stage trick, though presenting nothing of novelty, excited the clamours, as usual, of the gods, and the young holiday folks; to the great annoyance of all the sensible spectators.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 21. A new opera, entitled *Peverel of the Peak*, dramatized by Mr. Pocock from the Scotch novel of the same name, was brought forward. The scenery was very magnificent. The piece was tolerably well received, and has had several nights' run.

Oct. 31. A two-act piece, called *Returned Killed*, was produced, the plot of which was the unexpected return of a gallant colonel in the service of Frederick the Great, who had been some time before gazetted as slain. It was pretty, and received much applause.

Nov. 4. Miss M. R. Mitford's tragedy of *The Foscari* was produced,—a subject which has already been immortalized by the talented pen of Lord Byron. The characters of the Duke of Venice, by Mr. Young, and Camilla, by Mrs. Sloman, were forcibly and majestically portrayed. The piece met with deserved success; and on its being announced for repetition, was received with loud and unanimous applause.

Dec. 26. The usual Christmas pantomime was *Harlequin and Mother Shipton, or Riquet with the Tuft*, dramatised from the well-known fairy tale. It was full of comic humour, and though miserably deficient in

novelty, passed off exceedingly well. The scenery was remarkably fine, and the harlequinade was full of fan, frolic, trick, and foolery, which drew down immense applause from the one shilling gallery!

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

St. James's Palace, Nov. 27. Lieut.-col. Edw. Miles, 89th foot, C. B. and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knighted.

Nov. 27. Edw. Ryan, esq. Knighted, on his appointment of Judge to the Supreme Court of Calcutta.—Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-general, Knighted.—Lieut.-gen. John Fraser, Col. of the late Royal York Rangers, Knighted.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. The Right Hon. Geo. Granville Leveson Gower, summoned by writ to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Gower, of Stittenham, co. York.

Dec. 5. The King has granted the dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great Britain and Ireland, to Wm. Pitt Baron Amherst, Gov.-gen. of India, and his heirs male, by the titles of Visc. Holmesdale, co. Kent, and Earl Amherst, of Arracan, East Indies. Also, the dignity of Viscount of Great Britain and Ireland to Stapleton Baron Combermere, General and Commander of our forces in the East Indies, and his heirs male, by the title of Visc. Combermere, of Combermere, Cheshire.—Alex. Irving, esq. to be a Lord of Session in Scotland.

St. James's, Dec. 16. Joseph Fuller, esq. Lieut.-gen. Col. 96th foot, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knighted.

War-office, Dec. 11. 9th Reg. Light Drag. Capt. J. A. Lord Loughborough to be Major; 17th ditto, Major Geo. Lord Bingham to be Lieut.-col.; Capt. John Scott to be Major. 3d regt. foot guards, Lieut.-col. John Elrington, to be Capt. and Lieut.-col. 20th regt. foot, Major Hon. Edw. Cust, to be Major; 24th ditto, Capt. James Adair to be Major; 38th ditto, Capt. Thos. Daly to be Major; 50th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Geo. Leigh Goldie, to be Major; 63d ditto. Brevet-major W. Snape to be Major.—Brevet. To have the local rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only: John Dunn, esq. late Lieut.-col. upon half-pay; Anth. Rumpier, esq. late Lieut.-col. 17th Light Drag.; Joseph D'Aray, esq. late Lieut.-col. R.A.; W. Ingleby, esq. late Brevet Lieut.-col. and Major 58d foot; Andrew Gells, esq. late Lieut.-col. 73d foot; Wm. Thornhill, esq. late Lieut.-col. 7th Light Drag. To have the local rank of Major on the Continent of Europe only: Late Majors, Geo. T. Price, Tho. Dent, Donald

M^r Gregor, Benj. Lutyens, Tho. H. Morice, Edw. Hancock Garthwaite, Robert M^r Crea, Tho. Pipon, Cha. Wayth, Robert Abbey, Peregrine Daniel Fellowes.—Staff: Brevet Lieut.-col. Henry Geo. Smith, to be deputy Quarter-master-gen. to the forces serving in Jamaica; Major Thos. Drake, Permanent Assist.-quarter-master-gen. to be Deputy Quarter-master-gen. to the forces serving in the Mediterranean, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army; Major W. Vincent, 82d foot, to be Permanent Assist.-quarter-master-gen.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-col. of Inf., Major John Hogg, 24th foot; Major Holman Custance, 50th; Major Edw. Jackson, 20th; Brevet Lieut.-col. Hon. John Finch, 38th; Major H. J. Richardson, 9th Light Drag. Royal Art., Major Robert H. Birch, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet-major Cha. Henry Godby to be Major. To be Majors of Inf. by purchase: Capt. Thos. Otway Cave, 97th foot; Capt. Tho. Marten, 1st Drag.; Capt. Cha. Wyndham, 2nd Drag.; Capt. Greuville Temple Temple, 15th Light Drag.; Capt. John Anderson, 1st foot; Capt. Arthur Hill Trevor 38d. Brevet-major Matt. Ryan, 40th foot, to be Major.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 12. Unattached: Royal Art. To be Majors: Brevet-major Cha. Geo. Napier; Brevet-major Arch. M. Maxwell; Brevet-major H. Baynes.

War Office, Dec. 18. 1st Reg. Drag., Capt. P. Phillips, to be Major; 14th foot Capt. W. Turner, to be Major; 48th ditto, Capt. P. Macdougall to be Major.—Brevet: To have the rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only, H. W. Repinasse, esq. late Lieut.-col. 4th foot, and F. Wilkie, esq. late Brevet Lieut.-col. 40th foot. To have the rank of Major on the Continent of Europe only. W. Hames, esq. late Brevet-major, 32d foot.—Staff: Major C. Yorke, to be inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia (with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army).—Unattached: To be Lieut.-cols. of Inf., Major J. H. Mair, 7th foot; Major J. T. Morisset, 48th; Major H. Stisted, 1st drag.; Major Sir J. R. Eustace, 14th foot. To be Majors of Inf. Capt. H. R. Ferguson, 68th foot, and Capt. R. L. Dickson, 68d. To be Majors of Infantry, Brevet Lieut.-col. H. G. Smith, Rifle Brigade; Brevet Major C. G. Gray, Rifle Brigade.

Members returned to serve in Parliament. Cambridge Univ.— Sir J. S. Copley, Knt.

Douton.—Hon. Barth. Bouverie, *vice* Estcourt, who made his election for Oxford Univ.

Harwich.—Sir N. C. Tindal, Knt. re-elected.

Hastings.—Col. Jas. Law Lushington, C.B. *vice* Curtis; and John Evelyn Denison; *esq. vice* Wetherell.

Hympton Earle.—Sir C. Wetherell, *vice* Edgecumbe.

Wallingford.—R. Knight, *esq. vice* Roberts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Atlay, Tinwell R. co. Rutland, with Great Ponton R. co. Lincoln, by dispensation.

Rev. F. T. Atwood, Hammersmith P. C. near London.

Rev. W. Baker Bere, Upton P. C. Somerset.

Rev. W. T. Birds, Preston R. Salop.

Rev. Dr. Cockayne, Dogmersfield R. Hants.

Rev. J. L. Freer, Wasperston V. co. Warw.

Rev. W. F. Holt, Min. Laura Chap. Bath.

Rev. G. Jarvis, Tuttington V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Kempthorne, St. Michael R. Glouc.

Rev. A. B. Lechmere, Eldersfield V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Reg. Pole, Mary Tavy V. with Stavrocks R. co. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Riddle, Easton R. Hants.

Rev. H. Venn, Drypool P. C. co. York.

Rev. T. Wood, Ashford V. Kent.

Very Rev. Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough, Speaker of the Lower House of Convocation.

Rev. C. W. Hughes, Chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort.

Rev. Wm. Mirehouse, Chaplain to the Princess Sophia.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. Moncrieff, *esq. B.C.L.* to be Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 4. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Burrard, a son.

—14. At Roehampton, the Right Hon. Lady Gifford, a posthumous son.—15.

The wife of Geo. Dashwood, *esq. a dau.*—

21. At Maddington, Wilts. Mrs. H. L. Tovey, a dau.—26. At Salisbury, the lady

of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Pleydell Bouverie, a son.—27. The wife of Cha.

Grimston, *esq. of Grimston Garth*, a son and heir.—30. At Sydling House, Dorset,

the wife of J. W. Lukin, *esq. a dau.*—30.

At Carlton, the wife of Lieut. Francis Sewell, R. N. a son.—Dec. 1. At Weston

Rectory, near Campden, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Hugh Smith, a son.—In Weymouth-

street, the wife of Rich. T. Kindersley, *esq. Barrister-at-law*, a dau.—The wife of the

Rev. R. Monro, a son.—4. At Kirkella, the wife of Joseph Smith Eggington, *esq.*

a dau.—At Clay-hill, Epsom, Lady Byron, a dau.—At the Royal Hospital,

Greenwich, the wife of J. A. Lethbridge, *esq. a dau.*—At Terrett House, the wife

of Capt. W. Stanhope Badcock, R. N. a son.—5. At Hale House, Surrey, the wife of

Lee Steere, *esq. a son and heir.*—The wife of the Rev. John Ayre, Ilington, a son.—

At Salisbury, the wife of Capt. Goodall, a dau.—At Abbotsbury, the wife of Joseph

Foster, *esq. a dau.*—8. At Blake Hall, the wife of Capel Cure, *esq. a son.*—At

Great Malvern, the wife of E. H. Lechmere, *esq. a son and heir.*—9. At the

Vicarage, Dudley, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Booker, a dau.—At Lexden, near Col-

chester, the wife of Geo. H. Errington, jun. *esq. a son.*—10. At St. James's Rectory,

Shaftesbury, Mrs. Donne, a dau.—11. At Rennishaw, the lady of Sir Geo. Sitwell,

bart. a dau.—At his house, 66, Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of T. D. Alexander, *esq. M. P. a son.*—At Swanbourne,

Bucks, the lady of Sir Thos. Francis Freemantle, bart. a dau.—12. The wife of

Allan Sandys, *esq. a son.*—15. The wife of J. W. Morton, *esq. of South Lambeth*,

a dau.—In Curzon-street, the wife of Capt. Bernard Yeoman, R. N. a son.—16.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of W. Gilpin, *esq. a dau.*—21. At Harrow, the

wife of Rev. Dr. Butler, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 4. At St. Geo. Han.-sq., the Rev. Francia, third son of Sir Tho. Whicote, bart. of Aswarby, to Eliza, only dau. of

Robert Bree, M.D., F.R.S. of George-st. Han.-sq.—7. The Rev. Robert Downs,

Vicar of Leamington, Warwickshire, to Philadelphia, dau. of the late J. T. H. Hopper, *esq. of Witton Castle*, Durham.—8.

At Paris, the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, to Miss Selina Charlotte Keatinge, niece to the Earl of Meath.—9. At St. Maryle-

bone Church, the Rev. Geo. Henry Glyn, Vicar of Henham, Essex, third son of the late Colonel Glyn, to Eliz. only dau. of the

late Joseph Smith, *esq. of Shortgrove.*—

At St. Pancras Church, Robert Dent, *esq.*

to Charlotte, widow of the late James T. Roberts, *esq., E.I.C.*—At Kyloe, Sam.

Cayley, *esq. of Upp Hall*, Lincolnshire, to Anne, second dau. of Sam. Castle, *esq. late*

of Durham.—10. At Marylebone Church, London, Tho. Turner, *esq. of Bath*, to

Emma, second dau. of the Rev. James Price, rector of Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire.

—11. At Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire, the seat of her father, Frances Anne, eldest

dau. of Geo. Robert Henage, *esq. to Edw.*

only son of the late Edw. Howard, *esq.*

nephew of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. —At St. Geo. Han.-sq. the Rev. Wm. Skinner, of Ingoldthorpe, Norfolk, second son of Sir W. Skinner, of Dublin, bart. to Ann Margaret, second dau. of the late Col. Lock, E.I.C.—13. At Hackney, John Whatley, M.D. to Anne, dau. of J. T. Rutt, esq. of Clapton.—14. At Newent, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Leonard Strong, of Brampton Abbots, to Frances, dau. of Geo. Reed, esq. of New Court, Newent.—16. At Worcester, John Dimsdale, esq. second son of the late Hon. Baron Dimsdale, to Jemima, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Pye, Preb. of Worcester.—The Rev. T. Mitchell, of Market-Weighton, to Miss Clubley, only grand-child of the late Rev. Rich. Hewitt, of Pocklington.—At Kew, John Greensmith, esq. of Ealing, to Charlotte Frances, dau. of the late Mrs. Shaw, of Kew Cottage.—18. At All Souls, Langham-place, Francis Dugdale Astley, esq. only son of Sir John Dugdale Astley, bart. M.P. to Emma Dorothea, fourth dau. of Sir Tho. Buckler Lethbridge, bart. M.P.—21. At Oddington, the Rev. Geo. Elliott Ranken, to Harriet Anne, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Geo. Church, esq. R.N.—At St. Mark's Church, Lambeth, Alex. M'Kenzie Kirkland, esq. of Glasgow, to Isabella, third dau. of James Dowie, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.—At Bushey, Herts, Henry Rose Clarke, esq. of Abbot's Wood, Hants, to Letitia, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Twiss, of Bushey House.—23. At the Marquis of Ailesbury's villa, at Sheen, Tho. Fred. Vernon Wentworth, esq. of Wentworth Castle, co. York, to the Lady Augusta Louisa Brudenell Bruce, the eldest unmarried dau. of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury.—At Kington Magna, Dorsetshire, the Rev. Tho. Manners Sutton, Rector of Great Chart, Kent, to Lucy Sarah, only child of the Rev. H. S. Mortimer, Rector of Kington Magna.—At Antwerp, John Insinger, esq. to Charlotte Margaret, youngest dau. of Fred. Reeves, esq. of Upper East Sheen, Surrey.—24. At St. Mary's Bryanstone-square, the Rev. J. J. Saint, of Speldhurst, in Kent, to Sophia Heath, youngest dau. of the late M. W. Wilson, esq.—25. At St. Pancras New Church, W. Brooks, esq. of Euston-square, to Marg. Jane, dau. of W. Nott, esq. of Pentonville.—26. At St. James's, W. Whitfield, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Anne Marg. Eliza, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Edm. Hill, of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.—28. At Otham Church, Kent, the Rev. W. Gilly, Rector of Wanstead, Essex, to Miss Knowles, eldest dau. of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead.—29. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Commandant W. Douglas Knox, E.I.C. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Waite, esq. of London.—30. At St. Pancras New Church, Cuthbert Johnson, esq. of

Wallington, Berks, to Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Locke, E. I. C.—At Twickenham Church, John, eldest son of John Fane, esq. M.P., to Catherine, dau. of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, bart. of Whitton Park, Middlesex.

Dec. 1. James 'Epiphanse, of Gray's-inn, to Susanna Eliz. second dau. of Wm. 'Epiphanse, esq. of Dublin.—5. At St. Paul's, Deptford, Joseph Arnould, M.D. of Camberwell, to Eliza, dau. of the late Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham House.—6. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Wm. Start, of Telfott, Evis, Wilts, to Louisa, third dau. of John Gurney, esq. King's Counsel.—At Ealing Church, Fred. Chas. Wilson, esq. of Langley Cottage, Hants, to Emma, youngest dau. of H. T. Timson, esq. of Tatchbury Mount.—At Brighton, F. P. M. Myers, esq. to Mary Anna, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Duncan, R. N.—7. At Weymouth, Geo. Bullock, esq. of Coker, Somerset, to Maria-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Grove, esq. M.D. of Salisbury.—At Bathwick Church, Capt. Emery, of Banwell, to Eliz. Mary, only dau. of the late Robert Belt, esq. of Bossall House, Yorkshire.—At Tichfield, Claud Douglas, esq. E. I. C. to Mary-Madeline, second dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir Arch. Collingwood Dickson, bart.—9. At Bishop's Stortford, C. R. Thompson, esq. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Edw. Browne, esq. of Upper Tooting.—11. At Brede, Sussex, the Rev. John George Ash, A. M. to Caroline-Selby, second dau. of the Rev. Robert-Hele-Selby Hele, Rector of Brede, and grand-dau. of Dr. Horne, late Lord Bishop of Norwich.—12. At Chichester, Charles-Smith Beckham, esq. to Sybella-Jane-Carr, second dau. of the Lord Bishop of Chichester.—14. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Fenning, esq. to Frances-Eliza, third dau. of James Wm. Dunkin, esq. late of Demerary.—At Chichester, Capt. Edw. Sabine, R.A. to Eliz. Juliana, dau. of Major Leves.—At St. Mary, Newington, Robt. Henry Cooper, esq. Capt. in the East Suffolk Militia, to Harriet Eliz. only dau. of William Turner, esq. of Chafford, Kent.—At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Robert, eldest son of C. Chichester, esq. of Hall, Devon, to Clarentia, only dau. of the late Col. Henry Mason.—16. At Folkestone, Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D. Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Smeeth with Adlington, in Kent, to Anna Maria Eliz. eldest dau. of Henry Dawkins, esq.—At Eling Church, John Constable, esq. to Margaret, second dau. of John Saunders, esq. of Downes House, Eling, Hants.—18. At Luckington, Gloucestershire, Rich. Estcourt Creswell, esq. to Mary-Anne-Lawrence, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. L. Townshend, D.D.

OBITUARY.

EX-QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Sept. 15. At Lausanne. of an aneurism of the heart, aged 45, Frederica Dorothea, Ex-Queen of Sweden. She was daughter of Charles Louis, Grand Duke of Baden, by Amelia of Hesse Darmstadt, and was consequently sister to the late, and niece to the present Grand Duke. She was married to Gustavus the Fourth, King of Sweden, who was dethroned by his uncle Charles the Thirteenth, in 1809, and subsequently repudiated the deceased in 1812. She was not, however, deserted by her family, for her son, Prince Gustavus, her two daughters, the Princesses Amelia and Cecilia, and her sister Caroline, the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, attended her in her last illness.

SIR RICHARD HARDINGE, BART.

Nov. 5. In Duke-street, Manchester-square, aged 71, Sir Richard Hardinge, bart. Surveyor-general of the Customs in Dublin.

He was the eighth son of Nicholas Hardinge, esq. Clerk of the House of Commons, by Jane, dau. of the right hon. Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and sister to Lord Chancellor Camden. The late Mr. Justice Hardinge was Sir Richard's elder brother, and the gallant Captain Hardinge, R.N. his nephew.

Sir Richard was created a baronet, Aug. 4th, 1801, with remainder to the heirs male of his father; and, having had no issue by his wife, Mary daughter of Ralph Gore, Earl of Ross, the baronetcy has accordingly devolved on his nephew, the Rev. Charles Hardinge, Rector of Crowhurst, and Vicar of Tunbridge, Kent, next brother of Captain Hardinge.

ADMIRAL FANCOURT.

July ... At Ripley, Derbyshire, Robert Devereux Fancourt, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was First Lieut. of the Gibraltar, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Richard Bickerton, in Feb. 1782, when Sir Richard sailed for the East Indies, with several men of war, to reinforce the squadron on that station under Sir Edward Hughes. On his passage, the Commodore touched at Rio Janeiro, where he purchased a cutter on Government account, and promoted Mr. Fancourt into her, with the rank of commander. In this vessel, which we believe was named the Substitute, and mounted 14

guns, Captain Fancourt proceeded to India, and continued there during the remainder of the war. In 1790, a dispute arose with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound; and Captain Fancourt, who had been advanced to post rank, on the 2d of December, in the preceding year, was appointed to the command of the Ambuscade frigate, stationed in the Mediterranean. Soon after the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, we find him in the Chichester, of 44 guns, employed principally in escorting the trade to and from the West Indies and Mediterranean. This vessel, in company with the Intrepid, 64, captured la Sirene French corvette, off St. Domingo, about August, 1794.

In the year 1797, Captain Fancourt was removed into the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, attached to Adm. Duncan's fleet in the North Seas. This ship appears to have been implicated in the mutiny at the Nore, but previous to its suppression seceded from the rebellious party. In the summer of 1800, she formed part of the squadron sent to Elsinour, under the orders of Vice-adm. Dickson, for the purpose of giving weight to the arguments adduced by the British Minister, in support of the right claimed by Great Britain to search neutral vessels.

We next find Captain Fancourt accompanying Sir Hyde Parker on the expedition against Copenhagen, in the spring of 1801; but, from the unfortunate circumstance of the Agamemnon striking upon a shoal when approaching the Danish line of defence, he was prevented from participating in the glorious victory achieved by Lord Nelson, to whose division he had been attached. On the Agamemnon's return to England, she was stationed as a guard ship in Hovey Bay. Captain Fancourt subsequently commanded the Zealand, 64, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-chief at the Nore. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-admiral, April 28, 1808; Vice-admiral, August 12, 1812, and Admiral in 182...

MAJOR-GEN. FAWCETT.

Oct. 1. At Southampton, aged 76, Major-gen. Wm. Fawcett, Governor of Limerick, and senior Major-general in the army. His father was the Right hon. Sir Wm. Fawcett, K. B. a native of Hanover, who was Aide-de-camp to King George the Third, and much respected by his Majesty, and who held

the post of Adjutant-general previously to the recently deceased Sir Harry Calvert. The deceased was appointed Ensign in the 3d foot guards, July 2, 1767; Captain and Lieutenant-colonel, September 18, 1779; Brevet-colonel, November 18, 1790; and Major-general, October 3, 1794. He had been on half-pay since 1783, but previously served in America, on leaving which, he wrote a very feeling poem, which was admired and preserved by Dr. Goldsmith. He has left a son of his own name and profession, who is a Major, and at present on half-pay.

REAR-ADM. MONKTON.

Oct. . . At Havre-de-Grace, Rear-admiral John Monkton.

This officer entered the service in 1766, and served upwards of eleven years as a Midshipman and master's-mate, on board the Chatham of 50 guns, and Lark, Aurora, Carysfort, Maidstone, and Boreas frigates. The two former ships were employed principally at the Leeward Islands. His removal from the Aurora, to make room for an Admiralty Midshipman, proved a fortunate circumstance for Mr. Monkton, as that vessel was soon after lost, on her passage to India, and all on board perished. In the Carysfort he saw much hard service, and had several narrow escapes. The first was in 1771, when being on her return from Pensacola and the Havannah, to Jamaica, the ship, owing to the perverseness and ignorance of the pilot, ran ashore in the night, upon the Martyr reefs, in the gulf of Florida, where her situation was such as promised little chance of being able to save the ship, and at first, not much hope of preserving the lives of the crew. However, after nine days incessant labour, she was at length got out from amongst those dangerous rocks, through a very difficult and intricate channel, and carried to Charlestown in South Carolina, under jory masts, with the loss of her guns, and most of the provisions and stores. In the ensuing year, the Carysfort was ordered to England, and on her passage thither from Jamaica, was obliged to throw all her guns overboard in a heavy gale of wind. After refitting, she was again sent to the West Indies, where she encountered a violent hurricane, during which she lost her First Lieutenant, five seamen, and all her masts, besides being once more obliged to part with her guns.

The Carysfort was paid off at Chatham, in September 1773, and Mr. Monkton soon after joined the Maidstone, in which frigate he continued

about three years, and was present at the capture of more than two hundred sail of vessels, principally on the Jamaica station: from whence he returned to England in the Boreas, about the autumn of 1777.

On the 19th of November following, the deceased was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Three Sisters, an armed ship, hired from the merchants, and employed in giving protection to the trade on the coast of Scotland, and about the Orkney and Shetland Islands. After being thus employed for a period of two years, he was appointed second Lieutenant of the Vestal frigate, then fitting at Deptford, and subsequently sent to the Newfoundland station, where she captured and destroyed many of the enemy's vessels, and among others, the Mercury, an American packet from Philadelphia, on board of which was Mr. Henry Laurens, formerly President of the Congress, bound on an embassy to France, Spain, and Holland. The despatches found in the possession of this Envoy, determined the British Ministry to issue an immediate declaration of war against the latter power, and to commit their bearer as a state prisoner to the Tower of London.

In 1781, the Vestal, then commanded by the Hon. G. C. Berkeley, accompanied Vice-admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, where she particularly distinguished herself against the enemy's gun-boats, two of which she destroyed under the guns of the fortress of Ceuta. Some time after the performance of this service, Captain Berkeley, accompanied by the whole of his officers and crew, removed into the Recovery of 32 guns, which ship formed part of the squadron under Vice-admiral Barrington, at the capture of a French convoy, from Brest, bound to the East Indies, in April, 1788. She was also with Lord Howe, at the relief of Gibraltar, toward the close of the same year.

The Recovery being paid off at the peace in 1783, Mr. Monkton remained on half-pay till March 1784, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Ardent 64, stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, where she remained for a period of four years, during which no incident occurred worthy of particular notice.

During the Spanish armament, we find Lieutenant Monkton serving on board the Windsor Castle, a second-rate, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Sawyer. His next appointment was to be First Lieutenant of the Niger frigate, commanded by his friend the hon. Captain Berkeley; and on the 10th of March, 1793, he commissioned the Marlborough

of 74 guns, then sitting at Chatham for the same officer, and afterward attached to the grand fleet under Lord Howe. This was our officer's last appointment as a Lieutenant, for in consequence of that nobleman's representation of his gallant conduct in the glorious action of June 1, 1794, he was immediately afterwards promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to act as Captain of the Marlborough, during the absence of Captain Berkeley, whose place he had so ably filled during the latter part of that memorable conflict, the circumstances of which were as follow: The Marlborough had got into action; and whilst engaged with the *Impetueux* of 78 guns, and *Mucius* 74, the former of which she had completely dismasted, the *Montagne* of 120 guns came under her stern and poured in a raking broadside, which killed and wounded many of her men, and caused much other mischief. It was at this moment that Captain Berkeley received a severe wound, which obliged him to resign the command of the ship to Lieutenant Monkton, who continued to fight her with the utmost skill and bravery. The Marlborough on this occasion had all her lower masts shot away, and no less than 137 men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Monkton was nominally promoted into the *Calypso* sloop of war, which vessel was lost on her return from Jamaica, and all on board perished.

He retained the command of the Marlborough for nearly twelve months, and was afterwards appointed *pro tempore* to the *Colossus*, another 74, in which he distinguished himself off L'Orient, June 23, 1795, and by his exertions greatly contributed to the capture of three French line-of-battle ships. The *Colossus* on that occasion had 35 men killed and wounded, which appears to have been nearly one-fourth of the total loss sustained by the British squadron.

Captain Monkton's post commission bears date June 29, 1795, from which period, with the exception of about two months in the *Formidable* of 90 guns, he was not again employed until the latter end of 1797, when he obtained the command of the *La Lutine* frigate, sitting at Woolwich for the North Sea station, where he served under the orders of Lord Duncan, and made many captures.

His next and last appointment was at the close of 1799, to the *Mars* of 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Berkeley; and he continued to serve as Flag-captain to that officer until January 1801, when, a misunderstanding having

arisen between the Rear-admiral and Earl St. Vincent, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, the former resigned his command, and Captain Monkton was in consequence superseded. His superannuation took place June 18, 1814.

In the course of this memoir, the fate of the *Aurora*, and that of the *Calypso* have been alluded to. Of the other vessels in which Rear-admiral Monkton served, it is remarkable, that no less than six were afterwards lost: viz. the *Lark* in America, during the Colonial war; the *Three Sisters* in the North Sea; the *Ardent* burnt at sea; the Marlborough, wrecked on the coast of France, the *Colossus* on the Scilly Isles, and the *Lutine* on the Dutch coast.

Rear-admiral Monkton remained a bachelor until he was more than forty years of age, when he married Miss Charlotte Slade, of Burstock, co. Dorset, first cousin to Lieutenant-general Slade. By this lady, who died May 6th, 1806, he had four children. His second wife was Charlotte, widow of his old messemate, Mr. Mackie, Purser of the ill-fated *Ardent*, and only daughter of Mr. George Hutton, a gentleman of considerable property, who had formerly kept an Academy at Deptford. He married, lastly, December 14, 1818, Elizabeth Patience, daughter of Thomas P. Phillips, Esq. of Tiverton, and sister of Thomas J. Phillips, of Landau-house, near Launceston.

He was for some years an inhabitant of Bristol, but had latterly resided at Havre-de-Grace.

[For this interesting memoir we must acknowledge our obligations to that excellent work, Marshall's Naval Biography.]

CHARLES MILLS, Esq.

Oct. 9. At Southampton, aged 88, Charles Mills, esq. author of some well-approved historical works.

He was born in 1788, the youngest son of the late Samuel Gillham Mills, a surgeon of eminence at Greenwich. He was intended by his father for the law, and articled to an attorney in Berner's-street, but quitted that profession in consequence of his ardent love for literature. His first work, "*A History of Muhammedanism*," was published about 1817, and is said to have strongly attracted the attention of Sir John Malcolm. A second edition was published in the following year, and is reviewed in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 531—4. It was entitled "*A History of Muhammedanism, comprising the Life and Character of the Arabian Prophet, with ancient accounts*

of the Empire founded by the Muhammedan arms. An Inquiry into the Theology, Morality, Laws, Literature, and Usages of the Muselmans; and a view of the present extent and influence of the Muhammedan Religion." The next work by Mr. Mills was "The History of the Crusades, undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land; a view of the Latin States in Syria and Palestine; the Constitution and Laws of the Kingdom of Jerusalem; the military orders which sprang from the wars between the Christians and Muselmans, and the consequences of the Crusades upon the morals, literature, politics, and manners of Europe," 2 vols. 8vo. To this publication much attention was paid in our review, vol. xc. i. pp. 438, 523, 609. It has arrived at a third edition.

A few months after its appearance accident led Mr. Mills to the study of Italian Literature; the result of which was a work of fiction, in two vols. entitled "The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various countries of Europe, on the revival of letters and arts." The model upon which this book was formed, was the "Travels of Anacharsis;" but the public seemed to underrate Mr. Mills as a commentator on Italian literature, and accordingly, notwithstanding the splendour of particular passages, such as the criticism on Dante, and the account of an interview with Ariosto, the work was comparatively unsuccessful. For a year subsequent to its publication, Mr. Mills lay quietly on his oars, till invited by his publishers (Messrs. Longman and Co.), to undertake a History of Rome, from the earliest ages down to the reign of Augustus, at which period Gibbon's History commences. From some cause, however, the work (it has been said in consequence of a rival publication having been advertised,) was dropped; and Mr. Mills then directed his attention to his last and most popular work, the "History of Chivalry, or Knighthood and its Times," two vols. 8vo. which created such general interest from the very first moment of its announcement, that in a few weeks the whole first edition was disposed of: and he was called, but a few months before his death, to devote his attention to a second. This work attracted the notice of Scott, (previously excited by the "Crusades," from which work he is said to have partly borrowed the plot of his novel called the "Talisman;" and a correspondence passed between them, which, coming through the medium of Mr. Constable, from the "Author of Waverley" to Mr. C. Mills"—as contradistinguished from Sir W. Scott, is

curious. Mr. Mills, a few months before his death, was elected one of the Knights of Malta, now revived on the Continent, which honour (unsought for on his part) was conferred on him in consequence of his allusions to that celebrated fraternity (the defenders of the Christian religion for so many centuries throughout Europe) in his "History of the Crusades."

In private life Mr. Mills was open, generous, and candid to a fault: his conversation, in his more cheerful points, was particularly engaging, and the vast and almost unlimited stores of his information were at the service of all his friends, among whom were many distinguished literary characters. As a literary man, he was, to adopt the language of the Quarterly Review, in its notice of his "Theodore Ducas," of "first-rate importance." Mr. Jeffrey also pointed him out as one of the most promising writers of his day.

In person Mr. Mills was of middling stature, with a countenance intensely expressive of thought and intellect. The bust of him, taken about two years since, by Sievier, though rather too gigantic in proportion, does justice to the depth and variety of his expression.

ELISHA DE HAGUE, Esq.

Nov. 11. At his country residence at Brundall, Norfolk, Elisha De Hague, Esq. Town-clerk of Norwich, to which office he was elected in 1792 on the decease of his father, who held that lucrative and honourable situation for many years. He was the eldest son of Elisha De Hague and Mary Ganning, and was born in the parish of St. Laurence, in Norwich, May 16, 1755.

The ancestors of this gentleman were originally of France, from which country they were driven, with many others of those who professed the reformed religion, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Lewis the 14th. The wanton acts of cruelty exercised by that Monarch on the Protestants of his kingdom, obliged hundreds of his best and most useful subjects, to seek an asylum in a foreign realm. Numbers of them came over to England; and several families settled in Norwich, to which city they brought the knowledge of many useful arts and manufactures. John, son of Lewis De Hague, was one of these persecuted Christians, and it is from him that the lamented subject of this humble sketch was lineally descended.

In manner plain and unobtrusive, sober and sound in judgment, but warm of heart, and kind and liberal in the best

sense of the word; his counsel was always accessible, and his hand ever open to those in want; in his profession as a lawyer, upright; and in his municipal office he evinced the utmost skill and diligence. The recollection of his public services will be perpetuated by a portrait, which was painted by Sir Wm. Beechey, at the request of his Friends, and paid for by public subscription. The tablet is thus inscribed:

"To Elisha De Hague, Esq. Town-clerk of the City of Norwich, this, his Portrait, is respectfully presented by some of his fellow citizens, in testimony of their approbation, as well of his long-tryed fidelity in fulfilling the duties of his profession, as of the steady integrity and unaffected benevolence of his conduct in all the relations of social life. August, 1825."

This picture is fixed up in St. Andrew's hall, a room in which the guild feast is kept, and which is hung round with the portraits of those worthy citizens who have with honour to themselves, and usefulness to others, filled the several municipal offices of Norwich. The Corporation of his native city also presented to him, about a year since, a valuable piece of plate, in testimony of their esteem and respect.

During many years of his life, he passed a portion of the week at an estate he purchased in the beautiful village of Brundall, which he greatly ornamented. This place was the solace of his private hours, and here he delighted in the society of his friends. Mr. De Hague was principally instrumental in supporting the Society of United Friars, originally instituted for the interchange of literary communication, and subsequently distinguished for the benevolent establishment of the soup charity, by which much relief has been annually afforded to the poor.

Mr. De Hague was never married, and the author of this sketch believes that his only surviving relative of his name, is a brother, who is Rector of Little Wilbraham, co. Cambridge, and a fellow of Corpus Christi College. His remains were privately interred, Nov. 17th, in the burial ground of St. Augustine in his native city.

MURDOCH MACKENZIE, ESQ.

Dec. 13. At London, Murdoch Mackenzie, Esq. much respected and regretted. He was a descendant of the noble house of Mackenzie, Barons Kintail, and Earls of Seaforth, one of the attainted Scotch families; and from certain registers he was considered the

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heir at law to those forfeited titles, his grandfather having fled from the Highlands to Northumberland in disguise, with his near connection, William, late Earl of Seaforth, after the disasters that befel the unfortunate Stuarts and their partizans.

At an early period Mr. Mackenzie commenced his career in the mercantile nautical service, and rose to the command of several West Indiamen, in which responsible situation he distinguished himself to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Being a good draftsman, he was employed at the commencement of the present century, by a fishing company, to make a survey of the Highland coasts. In this excursion he met the late Baron Seaforth at Lewis and Ullapool, who fondly recognized him as his near relative, and entertained him in the true spirit of Scotch hospitality. Captain Mackenzie lived to complete the evidence of his pedigree, and had engaged counsel to draw up a petition to his Majesty, praying for a reversion of the attainder existing against the clan Mackenzie, when death put an end to his honourable proceedings; but he has left an only son who will now be a claimant for the family distinctions.

MR. RICHARD TAYLER.

June 17. At Stableford, in Worfield, co. Salop, of inflammation on the brain, brought on by his exertions at the late Bridgnorth Election, and also from affection of the mind in consequence of one of his children having received a contusion on his head, Richard Tayler, gent. in his 48th year, having left an amiable widow and seven small children to bewail his loss. He was of an ancient family in Shropshire, where the younger branch also enjoy considerable estates. He was universally respected and beloved for his kind and affectionate manners; and had extensive connections in the grazing line.—His judgment in the value of stock was so accurate, that few were his equals; and as an experimental agriculturalist he was worthy of imitation. He possessed (in exchange) a part of the estate where he resided, formerly belonging to that accomplished young lady Maria Dolman, whose name her cousin Shenstone (the bard of the Leasowes) has immortalized by his Muse, and upon her death had also erected in a lonely and sequestered spot at his seat, an urn, with a pathetic inscription to the memory of her whose loss in the bloom of life the Poet, in his Letters to his friend, seems with great agony of mind to have most sincerely deplored.

PIAZZI.

July 22. At Naples, aged 80, Joseph Piazzi, President of the Royal Society of Sciences in that city, and the discoverer of the planet Ceres. He was born in the Valteline, in 1746. He entered into the order of Teatines in 1764; and, after enjoying the Professorship of Astronomy at Malta, he was made Professor at Palermo, in 1781. In 1787, he made several observations in conjunction with Lalande, at the Parisian observatory; and afterwards he visited England, to purchase instruments. On his return to Sicily, in the winter of 1789, he superintended the construction of a magnificent observatory at Palermo; of which, and the valuable instruments it contains, he published a description. Since the completion of that building, his time and attention have been unremittingly engaged in astronomical researches.

It was on the 1st of January, 1801, that he discovered the planet Ceres, which led to the discovery of Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. In 1814, he printed a catalogue of 7,500 stars, a work which gained for him the medal founded by Lalande. In 1816 he published at Milan the first volume of the "History of Sicilian Astronomy," and completed his "Elements of Astronomy." He had much distinguished himself of late years by his numerous observations, and discovery of comets; and amongst his labours of a different character, may be mentioned that of his drawing up a Code of Weights and Measures for Sicily.

His obsequies were performed on the Sunday following his death, by his confraternity of Teatine Fathers, in their Church of St. Paul. The whole Royal Academy of Sciences attended.

PIERRE EDOUARD LEMONTEY.

June 16. At Paris, aged 63, M. Pierre Edouard Lemontey.

He was born at Lyons, Jan. 14, 1763, and was educated for the Bar, where, notwithstanding his want of a good delivery, he distinguished himself by his character and talents, and the zeal with which he devoted himself to questions of political and public interest. At the commencement of the Revolution, he published many pieces, in which he defended the rights of the Protestants to have a voice in the election of members to the *Etats-Generaux*; and also called upon the Government to direct its attention to the deplorable and neglected state of agriculture. He filled, at this period, several public situations, in

which he manifested the excellence of his intentions, but incurred great personal risks from the troubles of the times; and after having seen the greater part of his family perish during the siege of Lyons, was obliged to go to Switzerland, in order to escape becoming the victim of a peace more bloody than the war. He did not venture to return to Lyons until 1795, when he obtained the recall of the exiles, and the restitution of their property. Having at length seen the revolutionary storm subside, he removed to Paris, for the purpose of dedicating himself to literary pursuits. Under the Consulship, he was appointed Censor of plays; and in 1814, obtained the office of Censor Royal, which he held until his death, although the emolument arising from it was of no object to him, as his fortune was considerable, and his habits even parsimonious. Yet it must be confessed that his purse was ever open to others.

As a man of letters, he distinguished himself no less than in his political capacity. In 1785 and 1788, he obtained two prizes at the Academy of Marseilles, for his *Eloges* on Fabry de Peyresc and Captain Cook. His opera of Palma, brought out at the Theatre Feydeau, in 1798, obtained considerable popularity; but, conscious that dramatic composition was not his forte, he directed his talent to works of fiction and imagination, and produced a collection of tales, under the whimsical title of "Raison, Folie, chacun son Mot;" in which he very happily combined piquant satire with profound philosophy. In these productions, he is frequently as witty as Sterne, humorous as Swift, and lively as Hamilton; and if any fault is to be imputed to him, it is that of making too great a display of wit, and being too affected in some of his phrases. But these slight imperfections are amply redeemed by the excellence of his morality, the liveliness of his ideas, and the originality of his style. Many of these tales would not have been unworthy the pen that gave to the world Candide and Zadig. Among his various minor publications, that entitled "Les Trois Visites de M. Bruno au Faubourg St. Antoine," excited much attention. His two little romances, "Irons nous à Paris?" and "Thibault, ou la Naissance d'un Comte de Champagne,"—the former, on the occasion of Napoleon's Coronation, and written in imitation of Sterne; the latter, after the manner of Ariosto, and relating to the birth of the King of Rome,—have survived the temporary interest of the events that gave them birth. At length he abandoned

fictitious composition for more serious studies, applying his pen to subjects of historical research. In this new career he distinguished himself by his "*Essai sur l'Etablissement Monarchique de Louis XIV.*" Introduction d'une Histoire Critique de la France, depuis la mort de Louis XIV."—a work which obtained for him his reception into the Académie Française, where he was admitted on the 17th June, 1819, succeeding to the Abbe Morellet. This production is characterised by its independence and impartiality; by the freedom of its opinions and expressions, and the novel view it takes of the subject; and is certainly one of the most original and valuable pieces of history of the present age. It is to be hoped that the larger work, to which this essay was merely introductory, and in collecting materials for which he had long been employed, has not been left incomplete, as it would undoubtedly throw great light upon the period it is intended to illustrate.

Among the minor productions of Lamontey are several biographical articles in the *Galerie Française*, and some in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. Those on De Thou, Retz, Colbert, the Duchess de Longueville, Chau lieu, Helvetius, Mad. Clairon, Lecouvreur, &c. are remarkable for the ability with which they are written, and for the energy of their language. A discourse, "*Sur la Précision considérée dans le Style, les Langues, les Pantomimes*," read by him at the annual reciting of the four Academies, April 24th, 1824, displays profound erudition, and some very original and novel opinions on the genius of languages, and the progress of literature. His last production was an *Eloge* on Vicq d'Azyr, the celebrated physician, which he read at the Academy, Aug. 25, 1825. Within less than a year afterwards, he himself descended to the grave, leaving behind him the reputation of a profound and original thinker, and an elegant and witty writer.

TALMA.

Oct. 19. At Paris, aged 60, Francis Joseph Talma, the much-admired and celebrated tragedian.

He was born in that city, Jan. 15, 1766. At ten he had to represent a character in tragedy at college, and during the representation burst into a flood of tears at the misfortunes of the hero he represented. The auditors had no idea (from the melancholy imagination, and irritable sensibility which made him shed so many tears in the theatre of a school,) that this little actor would become

highly renowned, and acquire the title of one of the greatest tragedians which have ever existed. Taken to London by his father, an eminent dentist, he there learned English, and spoke the language so purely, that Lord Harcourt and other noblemen, who had seen him perform little comedies in society, engaged his father to destine him for the English stage. Family circumstances, however, bringing Talma back to Paris, he for some time attended the Royal School of Declamation, and shortly appeared in Voltaire's tragedy of *Mahomet* Nov. 27, 1787, in the character of Seide. The commencement of his profession was thus spoken of:—"He has succeeded in tragedy and comedy. Besides his other natural endowments, he has an agreeable figure, a voice at once sonorous and audible, with a pure and distinct enunciation. He feels the harmony of versification, and can communicate such feelings to others. His deportment is simple, his action natural. He is always in good taste, and has no mannerism, being an imitator of no actor, but using his own discretion and abilities."

Being on the most intimate terms with literary men, the most celebrated painters and sculptors of the day, he resolved, in the very commencement of his career, to effect a revolution in the costume of the stage, which had been scarcely commenced by Lekain and Madame Clairon, according to the advice of Marmontel. In despite, therefore, of Gothic usages, which are sometimes as powerful in the theatre as in the great world, and to the great scandal of the old people accustomed to French tragedy, Talma, who had gained some confidence in the tragedy of *Brutus*, had the courage to appear in a veritable Roman toga. From that moment may be dated the great intimacy that existed between him and the greatest painter of the French school. They both advanced the science in which they were respectively so eminent, by the most simple, natural, and correct representations.

At the commencement of the revolution he was attacked with a violent affection of the nerves, which brought him to the edge of the grave, and which, in discovering his nervous sensibility, developed his fine talent. The ascendancy which this talent was to exercise was not yet established, when his brother performers, differing from him in politics, exposed him to a controversy, which he sustained with courage: his superiority was discovered, and this by a man not less superior in his way,

Larive, who undertook to defend Talma. On the retirement of Larive, Talma found himself in the possession of the first tragic characters; his influence with the public increased every day, his continual studies refining that to which he had until now been too much abandoned by the raptures and violence of youth; the dignity and the grace of his attitudes, his measured boldness, the manner of conceiving his characters, his frequent sublimity, which made him have recourse to all the ability with which he managed his powers, acquired for him the just title of the first tragedian of his age. His enemies reproached him with having broken the rhythm of verse, and having pronounced tragedy as you would prose: every Englishman will esteem this reproach a eulogy. He published in 1825 *Reflections upon his art*, proving the whole extent and profundness of those studies which conducted him to his elevation of talent.

He was to the French what John Kemble was to the English theatre. The absurdity of costume, redundancy of manner, and extravagance of action, which were the principal characteristics of the stage before Talma became eminent in it, and possessed an important share of the management of the *Théâtre Français*, were never seen in that tragedian, although a caricature imitation, by a celebrated actor of our own, would lead the public to a contrary opinion; and, as young men of talent rose up, they felt pride in following the steps of so great a master. The characters in which Talma was most powerful, were the heroes of Shakspeare. His *Coriolanus* and *Hamlet* will long be remembered with delight. The part of *Scylla*, in Jouy's tragedy of that name, was so admirably performed by Talma, that for more than two hundred nights the theatre was crowded to witness it; nor was this surprising, for, if we can imagine a combination of the various powers of Kemble, Kean, Young, and Macready, we may picture to ourselves Talma in his favourite character of *Scylla*. It is a fact highly creditable to the French, as a play-going people, that there was no caprice about them as to Talma. They felt and acknowledged his excellence, and his name upon the play-bill was the certain harbinger of a crowded audience. In this metropolis, even Kemble and Cooke, when the novelty had gone off a little, frequently failed to draw full houses.

Off the stage Talma was as attractive as upon it—his conversational powers were of no mean order, and as a politi-

cian his views and arguments would not have disgraced a ministerial cabinet. The late Emperor of France entertained a high respect for him, notwithstanding the freedom with which he expressed his republican feelings; and this circumstance, so honourable to both of them, appears to have been recorded by Jouy, in his *Scylla*, where *Roscius*, the Roman actor, is made to act the same part towards the Roman tyrant as Talma did to Napoleon. In his domestic habits Talma was remarkably plain, and, except when with friends, rather abstemious. He rose early, and wrote or read until ten or twelve o'clock in the morning, at which time he received the visits of his theatrical colleagues, the *littérateurs* of Paris, and foreign writers who were desirous, during their stay in Paris, to see the "great actor." To the less fortunate in the career which he had run so brilliantly, he was ever a kind friend and a liberal patron; his purse was as open as his heart. The sums bestowed by Talma upon distressed talent would, if brought together, form an ample fortune; and, if he has died rather poor than rich, the circumstance is thus easily accounted for.

His regard for the English character was with him at once the result of natural feeling and of a sound judgment. He received and spoke of Englishmen with delight, and he has been known, on more occasions than one, abruptly to quit a French saloon in which the English nation was being calumniated.

Talma, to the last, was in full possession of his faculties. On being told that the Archbishop of Paris had called almost daily, and had been regularly refused admittance, he observed, "I am much obliged to him for his kindness, and my first visit shall be to thank him for his attentions. Should I get worse, pray keep the priests from me. What can they want with me? Do they want me to abjure a profession to which I owe all my fame, an art which I idolise, and retract forty of the proudest years of my life; separate my cause from that of my comrades, and declare them infamous? Never! never!" A few moments before his death, he said, in a low voice, "Voltaire! Voltaire! like Voltaire!" He expired without suffering any apparent pain; he only complained that there appeared a cloud before his eyes. He told his nephew (*Amadee Talma, M.D.*) "the doctors know nothing about my disorder; let my body be opened, it may, perhaps, be of some use to my fellow-creatures."

The remains of Talma were carried direct from his house to the cemetery

of Père la Chaise. The procession was as follows. 1. The hearse, surrounded by his family, his intimate friends, and the whole of the actors of the *Théâtre Français*. A great number of members of the Institute in full dress, and the royal commissary of the theatre at their head. M. Cassimir Perrier, the banker, appeared in the carriage with the sons of the deceased. 2. The executor. 3. The notaries, men of business, &c. 4. Physicians and surgeons. 5. The actors of the different royal theatres. 6. His private friends. 7. The actors of the minor theatres. 8. Artists, painters, sculptors, and composers. 9. Persons invited by tickets.—There were eighteen mourning coaches, and above a thousand private carriages, hackney coaches, and cabriolets. The Boulevards were lined with people all the way, the gendarmes cleared the road, and it is supposed that the procession, before it arrived at Père la Chaise, amounted to at least one hundred thousand persons. The day was remarkably fine, and the greatest order was observed. The place of sepulchre was one of the heights to the right, not far from the monument of Marshal Massena, and bordering upon that of the Despaux family. Middle way up the steep leading to it the hearse stopped; twelve young men then carried the coffin to the borders of the grave destined to receive it. From an early hour in the morning, a considerable crowd, amounting, perhaps, to 20,000 persons, had filled the cemetery, and when the coffin was brought into it, they assembled round the tomb. It was not without difficulty that the persons carrying the coffin, with the friends, were able to get within the circle. No religious rites were performed over the body; but the French papers occupy a considerable portion of their columns in describing the speeches made over his grave by his colleague, Lafon, and by the two tragic writers, M. Jouy and Arnault, on whose works the deceased had conferred such scenic popularity. Indeed, the death of Talma excited great sensation throughout all the French provinces. At Strasbourg, the apotheosis of Talma took place at the theatre, and all the performers appeared in mourning. The same ceremony took place at Lyons, and in some other large towns. At Valenciennes, the inhabitants claim the honour of being fellow-countrymen of Talma, as they fancy he was born at Paix, a village near Valenciennes. The journal of that city states, that there is a hamlet in the neighbourhood which bears the name of Talma. A large subscription has since

been raised to erect a monument to his memory, and it has been resolved that his statue shall be placed in the vestibule or public room of the *Théâtre Français*.

MICHAEL KELLY.

Oct. 9. At Margate, Michael Kelly, the dramatist, and author of the amusing "*Reminiscences*" published about a twelvemonth ago.

He was born in Dublin about 1762, the son of an eminent wine-merchant in that city, who was for several years Master of the Ceremonies at the Castle. At the age of seven he evinced a strong passion for music; and, as his father was enabled to procure the best masters for him, amongst whom was Michael Arne, the son of Dr. Arne, before he had reached his eleventh year he could perform some of the most difficult sonatas then in fashion on the piano-forte. Rauzzini, when engaged to sing at the Rotunda at Dublin, gave him some lessons in singing; and it was on the suggestion of that gentleman that his father was induced to send him to Naples, as the preferable place for the cultivation of his musical talents. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen, he was sent thither, with strong recommendations of several persons in Ireland, to Sir W. Hamilton, then British minister at the Neapolitan court. Sir William did him the honour of introducing him to the King and Queen of Naples, and he was placed in the *Conservatorio la Mandona della Loretto*, where he received instruction from the celebrated composer Fineroli; afterwards he accompanied Aprilli, the first singing-master of his day, to Palermo. From the latter Kelly received the most valuable assistance, and was sent by him from Palermo to Leghorn, with high recommendations as his favourite pupil. From Leghorn he proceeded to Florence, where he was engaged as first tenor singer at the *Teatro Nuovo*. He next performed at Venice, and others of the Italian theatres, and subsequently at the Court of Vienna, where he was honoured with the protection of the Emperor Joseph II. He had also the good fortune to become the intimate friend of Mozart, and was one of the original performers in his *Nozze di Figaro*.

In 1787 Kelly returned to England, where in April that year he made his first appearance at Drury-Lane Theatre in the character of Lionel, in the opera of *Lionel and Clarissa*. Independently of many provincial engagements, in which he was often accompanied by Mrs. Crouch, he remained at Drury-Lane as first singer until he retired from

the stage, and was several years musical director of that theatre. He was accustomed to sing at the King's Ancient Concerts, at Westminster Abbey, and at all the principal theatres and musical festivals in Britain; he was for several years principal tenor-singer at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, where he was stage manager, a situation which we believe he nominally held till the period of his death, and musical director at Colman's Haymarket Theatre. It was on the death of his intimate friend Stephen Storace, in 1797, that Kelly first became a composer, and subsequently to that time he composed and selected the music for nearly sixty dramatic pieces. He also composed numbers of Italian and English songs, duets, trios, &c. many of which are established favourites in the musical world.

Kelly had the honour, of which he always seemed fully and gratefully sensible, of being warmly patronized by his present Majesty. For many years he had been a martyr to the gout; notwithstanding which, he retained his cheerfulness and social qualities till the last. The following is the list of his compositions, &c. with their respective dates:

A Friend in Need, 1797; *Chimney-Corner*, 1797; *Castle Spectre*, 1797; *Last of the Family*, 1797; *Blue Beard*, 1798; *Captive of Spilsberg*, the comic music, the serious being by Dussek, 1798; *Aurelio and Mirando*, 1798; *Feudal Times*, 1799; *Pizarro*, 1799; *Of age To-morrow*, 1800; *De Montford*, 1800; *Remorse*, 1801; *Gipsy Prince*, 1801; *Adelmorn*, 1801; *Algomah*, 1802; *House to be sold*, 1802; *Urania*, 1802; *Hero of the North*, 1803; *Marriage Promise*, 1803; *Love Laughs at Locksmiths*, 1804; *Cinderella*, 1804; *Counterfeits*, 1804; *Deaf and Dumb*, 1804; *Hunter of the Alps*, 1804; *Land we live in*, 1804; *Honey-moon*, 1805; *Youth, Love, and Folly*, 1805; *Prior Claim*, 1805; *Forty Thieves*, 1806; *We Fly by Night*, 1806; *Royal Oak*, 1806; *Adrian and Orilla*, 1806; *Adelgitha*, 1807; *Town and Country*, 1807; *Time's a Tell-tale*, 1807; *Young Hussar*, 1807; *Wood-demon*, 1807; *Something to do*, 1808; *Jew of Mogador*, 1808; *Africans*, 1808; *Venoni*, 1808; *Foundling of the Forest*, 1809; *Fall of the Taranto*, 1809; *Britain's Jubilee*, 1809; *Gustavus Vasa*, 1810; *Humpo*, 1812; *Absent Apothecary*, 1813; *Polly*, 1813; *Russian*, 1813; *Nourjahad*, 1813; *Peasant Boy*, 1814; *Unknown Guest*, 1815; *Bride of Abydos*, 1818; *Abudab*, 1819; *Grand Ballet*, 1819.

An excellent and recent portrait of

Kelly is prefixed to his lively "*Reminiscences*."

MR. CONNOR.

Oct. 7. Mr. Charles Connor, the eminent comedian of Covent Garden Theatre. He died suddenly of aneurism of the heart, as he was crossing St. James's Park, on his way home to Pimlico, after dining with some theatrical friends at the house of Mr. Kenneth, the printseller, in Bow-street, Covent Garden. A coroner's inquest returned as their verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Mr. Connor was a native of Ireland. At a very early age he manifested a partiality for the stage; and when but a child he personated at school the character of Euphrasia, in the tragedy of the Grecian Daughter. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of a Mr. Farrel, who subsequently became a wine-merchant in Bristol. On his removal from that preceptor, he entered Trinity College, Dublin. About nineteen years ago he commenced actor, entered into an engagement with the Bath theatre, and opened, with tolerable success, in the character of Fitzbarding, in the *Curfew*. He was also the original Lothair. Perhaps there are more actors who made their *debut* at the Bath theatre, than at any other establishment throughout the kingdom.

On his removing from Bath, he travelled with a company through many parts of England, when he was offered an engagement at the Dublin theatre, where he remained, playing with good success, until about eleven years since, when Charles Matthews, *starring* it at Dublin, took friendly notice of him, and recommended him to Covent Garden theatre, where he came out on Sept. 18, 1816, as Sir Patrick Macguire, in "*The Sleepwalker*."

During his provincial career, Mr. Connor instituted, at Cork, the "*Apollo Society*." He also played in that city on a night devoted to charitable purposes, and from the receipts of which performance the South Infirmary was erected. In fact, throughout his whole practice, Mr. Connor was always among the readiest to yield his assistance to any person or undertaking meriting the least support.

At Covent Garden Mr. Connor played many other characters besides Irishmen, which, however, were, in every point the best. In fact, his untimely and sudden death has left the stage wholly unprovided for, in the representation of the jovial Hibernian. It is evident that

the brogue of Mr. Connor had no more genius in it than has a Frenchman's broken English: both must speak it, because they cannot help it; but the pleasantries with which Mr. Connor enlivened this brogue, is another thing. His open manner, his simplicity of attitude and gesture, and his variety of emphatic tone, were admirably adapted to frank Hibernian jollity; and the air of confidential repose on his audience which he assumed, with his occasional semitonic whining, was peculiarly original and characteristic.

His imitation was confined to no description of Irishmen; he represented the blundering gentleman and the blundering servant with equal truth and humour; and assumed the gay officer, who blunders with elegance, and the rustic who blunders with vulgarity, with the same ease and adaptation of manner. His performance of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in the *Rivale*, was an excellent specimen of the delicacy with which he mingled the restraint of the gentleman with the honest humour of the soldier, and of his skill in preserving our respect under those defects of dialect and speech, which generally give the actor a kind of familiar inferiority to his audience. To this more refined humour he presented an inimitable contrast in Dennis Bulgrudery, and Looney Mactwoler, characters undoubtedly marked with the strongest drollery.

There are few who could challenge more from the world's esteem, as an affectionate husband and father, a trustworthy friend, and unassuming companion, than did the late Mr. Connor. His funeral took place on the 13th of October, at the new Church, Chelsea, attended by many of his professional brethren. As Mr. Connor professed the Catholic faith, the priest belonging to the Catholic chapel at Chelsea performed the funeral rites over his body, on the evening previous to interment.

Mr. Connor has left a wife and two children, for whom a benefit has been given at the English Opera House, which produced 330*l.* Mrs. Connor has herself been on the stage. She opened at the Haymarket, as Grace Gaylove, in "The Review," but has not appeared of late.

REV. W. JACKSON.

Oct. 9. At Upper Dunsforth, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, at a very advanced age, the Rev. W. Jackson, formerly Curate of Myton and Little Ousebourn, in that county, and a native of Kirby Stephen.

About 35 years ago he purchased a

small estate in the first-mentioned village, laid aside his clerical office, and turned his attention to horticultural and farming pursuits; but sometime about the year 1793, he let his farm, and abruptly withdrew to the kingdom of Denmark, where he resided for many years, supporting himself by tuition, without drawing his rents, or corresponding with his friends. During Mr. Jackson's retirement, he is reported to have exercised no little adroitness in practising a hoax of a mortifying description on one of his clerical brethren, by papers represented to be found in the possession of a clergyman of his own name, then under a charge of high treason, in Dublin. After having been long considered dead, he suddenly made his appearance about 1812, and taking possession of his estate, resumed the cultivation of the soil.

He had neither worn the dress of a minister, nor attended any place of worship for several years; his religious principles were those of a Freethinker, and his general deportment was in unison therewith. He valued himself for his compassion to the brute creation, but the tongue of fame may have calumniated him, in reporting that his dog was so great a favourite as to be indulged to sleep with his master. He has been heard to say, that a man would never die who took care of himself; and felt keenly any hint of his neighbours that he was looking worse; he could not be persuaded by the medical gentleman who attended him in his last sudden fatal attack, but that he would speedily recover, if he should only be properly treated. He must, however, at some lucid intervals, have thought himself mortal, for it was found that he had disposed of his property, by will, among his relations.

TWO SUFFOLK POSTMEN.

Nov. 5. At Higham, a hamlet of the parish of Gazeley, aged 75 years, Thomas Batley, commonly called *Blind Tom*, who had been deprived of sight from his youth. He was the regular postman for the conveyance of parcels and letters from Gazeley to Higham, and this he did without the guidance either of a fellow-creature or a dog. He was a constant attendant at two churches every Sunday, however bad the weather; viz. at Gazeley, a distance of two miles, and at Barrow, the same distance; or occasionally at Denham or Dalham. His memory was so retentive, that he could tell the text of the sermon on any particular Sunday, if asked at a considerable period after its delivery; and he always

knew the Lessons and Psalms for the ensuing Sunday. He was, at the same time, a musician; and his violin was often called into requisition to enliven and entertain the parties of the surrounding villages, where his cheerful and venerable countenance will be long missed, and where the name of *Old Tom* will be long remembered with many pleasing recollections.

Nov. 4. At Barham, at the advanced age of 95, John Jennings. He was the regular postman from Ipswich to Needham and Stowmarket; where for the very long period of fifty-two years,

“He came, the herald of a noisy world,
With spatter’d boots, strapped waist,
and frozen locks,

News from all nations cumbering at his back.”

After this he was employed as the postman to Barham and Coddensham for a period of fifteen years; and for the last nine years only of his life he had relinquished this his daily occupation. For fifty two years he walked one hundred and sixty-eight miles every week, making a total of four hundred and forty thousand miles, or seventeen times the circuit of the globe. His great uncle John Hearn, and his father, John Jennings, were successively the postmen from Ipswich to Needham and Stowmarket, for sixty-two years; which, united with the service of the son, forms a period of no less than one hundred and fourteen years, in which these three individuals had followed the same occupation.

For the last thirty years of his life, John Jennings enjoyed a pension from the General-post Office of ten pounds *per annum*, which slender pittance, for such a long and faithful service, united to the kind assistance of the Rev. William Kirby and the neighbouring gentry, enabled him to pass the latter days of his life with some degree of ease and comfort.

JOSEPH SAMSON.

Sept. 23. At his dwelling in the Rue St. Victor, Paris, the notorious Joseph Samson, the public executioner before and during the French Revolution. What a strange life this man has passed! His brother, who assisted him in his dreadful business, died several years ago, and was much his junior. In 1790, Joseph instituted legal proceedings against the famous Gorsas, the editor of a newspaper, for a libel, and obtained a verdict; but his opponent possessing great political influence, found means to have

him sent to prison, where he remained a considerable time. He recovered his liberty in August 1792. On the 21st of January following, he guillotined Louis the Sixteenth, and exhibiting the head of the Monarch to the immense crowd that surrounded the scaffold, he exclaimed—“Behold the head of a traitor!” It is said that for the last twenty-five years he had enjoyed a pension from Government, and we are assured that he led, at least for many years, an exemplary and religious life. He died at the age of sixty, and was consequently only twenty-seven years old when it became his lot to act as the public executioner. The following sentimental epitaph is to be inscribed on his tomb, and he will be interred among all that is good, bad, or indifferent, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise:—“Here lies Joseph Samson. Death, whose greatest friend he proved to be, spared him till the age of sixty.”

KISKAUKO.

On the 17th of May, Kiskauko, the celebrated Chief of the Chippewas, was found dead in one of the cells of the prison of Detroit, in Canada. He was confined on the charge of being accessory to the murder of a Saginaw Indian, in that place, in January. His eldest son still occupies one of the cells, under the charge of being the murderer of the Indian alluded to. An inquest was held on the body of Kiskauko, and the jurors returned a verdict that he died a natural death. But little doubt, however, remains, from what has since been ascertained, that he died by poison, procured at his own request by one of his wives.

It is stated that on the evening previous to his death, he was visited by this woman, who handed him a small cup, and then left the cell; that soon after, a number of his family, and the band of which he was the immediate head, called upon him, held a long conference, and took leave with a solemnity, earnestness, and affection, never observed in their previous visits. Kiskauko then requested the gaoler to visit him, with whom he shook hands affectionately, thanked him, and concluded by asking for some liquor, which he had never been known to do before. In the morning, at an early hour, a number of his family, men and women, appeared at the gaol, and requested to see Kiskauko. On approaching the door of his cell, they called his name two or three times, and finding him lifeless, they expressed exultation rather than

surprise, and immediately left the town for Saginaw. A few remained to perform the ceremonies of his funeral, which took place by moonlight, at a farm near Detroit.

Thus has perished one of the most despotic and influential savage Monarchs of modern times. He had risen, by the force of his own character, from an humble origin, to the head of a numerous and powerful Chippewa family. Kiskauko was a man of very large stature, muscular and athletic, and his countenance exhibited the peculiar traits of his character, sternness, acuteness, and decision. His history, like that of other warriors, is marked with many atrocious murders; but he had the virtues also of the savage. No man went from his door naked or hungry, when it was in his power to supply him. But his acts of tyranny rendered him unpopular among his own people, and he never appeared abroad without a considerable retinue. He was scarcely ever seen without his war-axe resting on his left arm, firmly grasped with his right hand.

MR. ANDREW STEWART.

Oct. 15. At Drumpark, in the parish of Wigtown, aged 70, Mr. Andrew Stewart, farmer. The deceased, in his youth, was upwards of six feet in height, remarkably active and well built, and was believed to be the heaviest man in Galloway. Two years ago he weighed 29 stones, some odd pounds, and as he increased in bulk till the time of his death, it is generally supposed that his corpse would have weighed 36 stones. He was the first quarter-master of the Wigtownshire yeomanry cavalry, and retained the situation throughout life; and on review days nothing could exceed the astonishment of the inspecting officers when they contrasted his amazing size and bulk with the ease and dexterity with which he managed his steed. On one occasion, an untoward Irishman quitted his service without leave asked or given; but Mr. Stewart immediately pursued the runaway, overtook him near to Bladnoch bridge, seized him by the collar, and returned with the man dangling at the pommel of his saddle, to the no small amusement of every beholder. In private life he was quiet and unoffending; and even if it had been otherwise, his temper would have been exposed to no great trials, as few would have ventured to excite the wrath of a second Goliath.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

May 15. At Moseley Parsonage, co. Worc. aged 68, the Rev. *Edw. Palmer*, (not John-Fox Palmer, as erroneously stated in p. 378,) upwards of 40 years Perpetual Curate of Moseley, and Vicar of Stoke Courcy, co. Som. He was of St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. about 1776; and throughout the whole of life was ever distinguished by his zeal for the promotion of religion, and for the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures.

Sept. 16. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 88, the Rev. *W. Meynell*.

Sept. 26. At Milton, Kent, aged 47, the Rev. *John Yeates*, Vicar of that parish, and late Perpetual Curate of Lyndham, Wilts. He was of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1807; was presented to Milton in 1806 by the King, and to Lyneham in 1815, by H. Long, Esq.

Sept. 28. At Cheltenham, aged 44, the Rev. *Chas. Jervis*, Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Rector of Luddenham, Kent, and Perpetual Curate of Cheltenham. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. M. A. 1808; was presented to Luddenham in 1813 by the King, and to Cheltenham in 1816, by Jos. Pitt, Esq.

Sept. 30. At Hare Hatch, aged 48, the Rev. *Philip Trant Nind*, Vicar of Wargrave, Berks, to which parish he was presented in 1816, by the late Lord Braybrook.

Oct. 6. The Rev. *Henry Hugh Champain*, late Curate of Winchfield, Hants. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B. A. 1809, M. A. 1812.

Oct. 18. At Glemsford, Suffolk, aged 27, in consequence of being thrown from a low four-wheeled carriage, the Rev. *Wm. Wigzell Jardine*, eldest son of J. K. Jardine, Esq. of Wiscote. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1821.

Oct. 24. At Geneva, the Hon. and Rev. *Robert-Samuel-Leslie Melville*, brother to the Earl of Leven and Melville. He was the fourth son of Alexander the late Earl, by Jane, dau. of John Thornton, Esq. of London; was of Trinity Coll. Camb. M. A. 1812, and was presented to the Rectory of Great Tey cum Pontisbright in Essex, by Samuel Thornton, Esq. in 1816.

Oct. 26. At Routh, Yorkshire, the Rev. *J. L. Hutchinson*, Rector of that place, to which he was presented in 1807 by the Misses Ellerker, and formerly Reader at the Holy Trinity Church in Hull.

Oct. 30. Aged 75, the Rev. *Wm. Gordon*, Rector of Chilcombe, near Winchester. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780, and was presented to his church in 1812 by Dr. North, the late Bp. of Winchester.

Nov. 1. At Guildford, in his 66th year,

the Rev. *John Docker*, Vicar of East Meon cum Froxfield and Steep, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1787, M. A. 1790, and was presented to his churches in 1785 by Dr. North, the late Bp. of Winchester.

Nov. 18. At Hammersmith, aged 67, the Rev. *Thos. Stephen Atwood*, forty-three years Minister of that Chapelry, and Rector of Buckworth and Morborne, Hunts. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. 1786; was presented to Hammersmith in 1783 by Dr. Lowth, then Bp. of London, and to his country rectories in 1798, by R. E. Duncombe, Esq.

Nov. 17. Suddenly, aged 47, the Rev. *John Wm. Sinclair*, Vicar of Hutton Bushel and Rector of Moor Monkton, Yorkshire. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1804, M.A. 1818, was presented to the former Church by Earl Fitzwilliam, and to the latter by the King.

Nov. 19. At Knottingley, Yorkshire, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. *John Bailey*, for many years Curate of that place. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1785.

Nov. 27. At North Runcton, Norfolk, the Rev *Wm. Creasy Drew*, Rector of Sandringham cum Babingley, and Curate of North Runcton. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. B.A. 1797. The distressing case of the widow and ten orphan children of this Clergyman is detailed on the wrapper of our present Magazine. A subscription for their relief is commenced under high patronage, and we should be happy to suppose that the notice here taken of it might in any degree advance its benevolent object.

Dec. 1. At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, aged 67, the Rev. *George Allanson*, Rector of Hodnet and Prebendary of Ripon. He was of Brazenose Coll. Oxf. a grand compounder for the degree of M.A. in 1785. He became a Prebendary of Ripon in 1808, and in 1823 succeeded his sister's son, the late Bp. Heber, in the Rectory of Hodnet, which is in the presentation of the Heber family.

Dec. 10. At Halstead, Essex, the Rev. *John Manistre*, Rector of Stour Provost cum Todbeie, Dorset. He was son of a Clergyman of his own name, and was formerly Fellow of King's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1769, M.A. 1772, and by that society he was presented to his living in 1791.

Dec. 10. In St. John's College, Oxford, in his 50th year, the Rev. *James Matthews*, one of the senior Fellows of that society. He was created M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1802, and B.D. by the same process in 1808.

Dec. 12. At Stagshaw-close house, Northumberland, aged 87, the Rev. *John Thompson*, Vicar of Warden cum Haydon, to which he was presented in 1782 by Mrs. Hopkins.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Oct. 8. At Queen's-buildings, Brompton, George Garrard, esq. A.R.A.

Nov. 19. At Camden-town, Fred. Thos. Monkhouse, esq.

Nov. 20. Aged 81, Susanah, relict of Alexander Williams, esq. of Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury.

Nov. 21. At Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, aged 66, Gust. Adolph. Smith, esq.

Nov. 22. Martha Mary, widow of John Wilson, esq. late deputy-treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.

At Highgate, aged 61, Joseph Birkett Jackson, esq.

Aged 71, W. Stanbrough, esq. of Isleworth.

Nov. 23. In Court-street, Whitechapel, aged 86, Rich. Luke Wynham Farmer, esq.

Nov. 24. At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 36, Chas. David, eldest son of David Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie, N.A. and Dulwich-hill, Surrey.

At Edmonton, aged 74, R. Stockdale, esq. late of the East India House.

Nov. 25. In Albemarle-street, aged 72, Lieut.-gen. Alexander Kyd.

At Maida-hill, Wm. Carr Royal, esq. many years Lieut.-col. of the 61st regt. with which he served in the West Indies. He was appointed adjutant 58th foot, Dec. 31, 1792; Lieut. Oct. 29, 1794; Captain April 25, 1799; Major 61st foot Dec. 25, 1807; and Lt.-col. July 23, 1812.

Nov. 26. In Store-street, Bedford-sq. aged 70, Anne, sole surviving daughter of the late Joseph Hickey, esq. of Twickenham.

Nov. 27. In Canonbury-place, aged 64, Wm Knight, esq. of Goswell-street.

Sarah Anne, wife of Mr. George Daranda, surgeon, of Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. March, stationer, of Ludgate-hill.

In Upper Seymour-street West, Frances, second surviving daughter of the late John Parkhouse, esq. of Westminster.

Nov. 28. At Walworth, aged 85, Thos. Preston, esq.

At Bethnal-green-road, aged 90, Mr. John Lepard, late of Elizabeth-pl. Lambeth.

Nov. 29. In Upper Harley-street, aged 72, Mrs. Meyrick, of Morden House, Surrey, relict of Owen Putland Meyrick, esq. of Bódorgan, Anglesey.

In Weymouth-st. aged 53, the wife of George Dorrien, esq. a Bank Director, and only sister of Wm. Henry Ashhurst, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire.

Nov. 30. Aged 81, George Dyson, esq. of Triangle House, Hackney.

In Kensington-square, aged 56, Cecilia, wife of Chas. Brome, esq. late of Birchanger-place, Essex, Lieut. R. N.

Isaac Womersley, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

In Westmoreland-place, Benjamin Sword, esq. formerly of Glasgow, merchant. Though it is nearly thirty years since this gentleman left Glasgow, he retained a warm attachment to his native city, and made the following liberal bequests to the most important of its charitable institutions, &c.—Town's Hospital, 500*l.*; Infirmary, 500*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Society, 500*l.*; Lunatic Asylum, 500*l.*; Magdalene Asylum, 300*l.*; Lock Hospital, 500*l.*; Society for relieving Poor Strangers, 100*l.*; Methodist Strangers' Friend Society, 100*l.*; Society for Penitents, 100*l.*; all of which legacies, besides one of 1,000*l.* to the London Missionary Society, Mr. Sword has appointed his executors to pay without deduction of duty or any charge whatever.

After a long and painful illness, Mr. G. Kent, many years an eminent Reporter of sporting intelligence to the Newspapers.

Dec. 1. In Croydon, aged 76, Mr. Fran. Feltoe, late Chief Surveyor of His Majesty's Exports.

At Brixton-hill, Surrey, aged 67, Peter Cowther, esq.

Dec. 2. At Charles-st. Trevor-square, aged 65, Thomas Willement, esq.

At his seat, Spring Grove, Richmond, Mary-Anne, wife of Sir Chas. Price, Bart. and daughter of Wm. King, esq. of King-street, Covent Garden.

Dec. 3. At his father's house, in Brompton-grove, by the accidental firing of a pistol, aged 20, Mr. Clementi, son of Muzio Clementi, the celebrated musical composer. This young gentleman was, with a companion, making some trial of pistols and other fire-arms, when a detonating cap exploded, and the unfortunate youth was shot through the heart. The elder Mr. Clementi is at this time in Italy.

Dec. 4. In Stonecutter-street, aged 61, Mr. J. Rackstrow, late of Shoe-lane, oil and colourman.

Dec. 5. Eliza, daughter of C. Robert-son, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

Dec. 6. In Fleet-street, after a few days illness, aged 48, Mr. John Sedgwick, chief clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, in whose service he had been employed for more than 30 years.

Aged 82, Mr. John Moule, many years house-steward to the Duke of Montrose.

In Newman-street, G. F. Angelo, esq.

At Walthamstow, aged 84, J. Rigg, esq.

Aged 76, Mr. H. W. Byfield, a highly-respected stationer of Charing-cross, and third member in seniority of the Stationers' Company.

At Deptford, aged 83, Mr. Jonathan Thompson, upwards of fifty years an inhabitant of St. Clement Danes, and formerly of Highgate farm, near Lowther-castle.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, aged 75, Henrietta Amelia, relict of W. T. Lewis, esq. formerly co-proprietor and principal comedian of Covent-garden Theatre.

Dec. 7. In Bedford-row, aged 65, Samuel Wisdom Barrett, esq.

Aged 76, Rich. Lynd, esq. of Stookwell.

Dec. 8. Mary-Eliz. wife of Wm. Henry Holt, esq. of Baker-street, Enfield,

Dec. 9. At Whitehall-house, Westminster, aged 56, T. T. Martin, esq.

Dec. 11. At Pimlico, aged 88, the widow of General Burnet.

John Carruthers, esq. in the Fleet Prison, where he had been incarcerated for ten years, together with his brother, at the suit of a relation, upon a disputed claim of 500*l.*

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged 49, Charles Cullum, esq.

Dec. 14. In Charles-street, Herkeley-square, Charles Moore, esq. second son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aged 56, Rob. Martin, esq. of Half-moon-street, and Thistle-grove, Old Brompton.

In Doughty-st. aged 65, G. Slaton, esq.

Dec. 15. Margaret, wife of James Hervey, esq. of Kensington.

In the Strand, aged 85, Joseph Cradock, esq. F.S.A. Of this venerable gentleman we shall shortly give an interesting memoir.

Dec. 17. In Arlington-st. aged 22, the Hon. Geo. Duncombe, Gren. Guards, third remaining son of Lord Feversham, and Charlotte, only dau. of Wm. 2d Earl of Dartmouth.

Dec. 21. Aged 66, Anne, widow of Thos. Beedle, esq. of Portman-pl. Paddington.

BERKS.—*Nov. 12.* At Wakefield-house, in the prime of life, Frederick Brocas, esq. of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 13.* At the Saracen's Head, Newport Pagnel, aged 56, Edw. Clarke, esq. of Swanswick Villa, near Bath, formerly a West India merchant.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 27.* At Penzance, Thomas Greenway, of Warwick, esq. Barrister at Law, and late Master in Equity, and Chief Commissioner in the Court of Requests at Madras.

Dec. 7. At Truro, in consequence of a blow accidentally received from his horse whilst hunting, after eleven weeks of extreme suffering, aged 76, John Vivian, esq. Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, and for many years one of the chairmen of the Quarter Sessions of the County. He was a man of the highest principles of honour and liberality, and extraordinary strength and activity of mind, which he most effectually employed in promoting the commerce of Cornwall. He has left two sons, Major-gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, K. C. B. Equerry to his Majesty, and M. P. for Windsor, and John-Henry Vivian, esq. of Marino, near Swansea.

DERBY.—*Nov. 27.* In her 14th year, Lucy-Gray, eldest dau. of Rev. Sam. Hey, of Ockbrook, and grand-dau. of Wm. Gray, esq. of York.

Dec. 9. Aged 65, Harriet, wife of Sam. Shore, esq. of Norton Hall.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Lichdon, Barnstable, aged 20, Valentine, eldest son of J. V. Hewlett, esq. late surgeon of the North Devon Militia. His death was occasioned by drinking cold water when in a profuse perspiration.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Wolcot, sister-in-law of the celebrated "Peter Pindar."

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Blandford, Mons. Trialon, formerly principal dancer at the King's Theatre.

Dec. 9. Mary, widow of John Barker, formerly of Wareham, but late of Charmouth, esq. and sister of Sir Chas. Mill, bt.

DURHAM.—**Dec. 1.** Aged 28, Robert, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Rawes, of Houghton-le-Spring.

ESSEX.—**Nov. 19.** At Buckhurst Hill, Woodford, aged 75, Wm. Chapman, esq. late an auctioneer in Coleman-street.

Nov. 24. At Colchester, aged 78, Ann-Bromley, widow of late Major W. Shairp.

Nov. 30. The wife of B. Fellowes, esq. R. N. of Romford.

Dec. 6. At Grove-house, Walthamstow, aged 84, John Rigg, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—**Nov. 8.** At his residence, Bristol, aged 64, Mr. James Bennett, late of Wyley, Wilts, who for nearly 26 years held an official situation in the Custom-house of that city.

Nov. 18. At Cheltenham, in his 82d year, Sir James Monk, formerly Chief Justice in Canada.

Nov. 19. Aged 78, Hester, wife of John Prideaux, esq. of Shirehampton.

Nov. 20. In the Lower Northgate-street, Gloucester, aged 105, Sarah Weatherstone.

Nov. 22. At Berkeley, aged 67, the relict of Stephen Jenner, esq. late of the 6th West India regiment.

At Clifton, Phoebe-Anne, wife of W. G. Bird, esq. of Lichfield, and dau. of late Rev. James Olive, Minister of St. Paul's, Bristol (of whom in vol. xciii. i. 91).

Nov. 23. Mary, wife of Mr. R. V. Wrexford, Kingsdown-parade, Bristol, and dau. of late Rev. John Reynell, of Thornton, Devon.

At the Hotwells, aged 66, the wife of Dr. Merry, many years a resident of Bath.

Nov. 23. At Cheltenham, William Kappen, esq. late Secretary to the Board of Stamps.

Nov. 30. In Portland-square, Bristol, aged 65, Mr. H. O. Wills.

Lately. At Mr. Lax's, Queen-square, Bristol, Mary, dau. of late R. Salmon, esq.

Dec. 4. At Usk Priory, Tho. Farr Ellison, esq. late of the Customs at Bristol.

Dec. 5. At Painswick Court, aged 80, Richard Puller, esq.

Dec. 15. At Cheltenham, aged 75, Thos. Glendinning, esq. of King-st. Portman-sq.

Dec. 19. On-board His Imperial Majesty's frigate *Helena*, at Spithead, Capt. Baronskoff, of the Russian Naval service.

HANTS.—**Nov. 19.** At Braishfield, near Romsey, aged 78, Wm. Goffe, esq.

Nov. 24. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Edw. Jacob, second son of H. S. Partridge, esq. of Hockham Hall, Norf.

Nov. 29. Aged 61, the wife of Matthias March, esq. of Gosport.

Lately. At Petersfield, Mr. Thos. Bonham, Alderman of Portsmouth.

Dec. 2. At the Manor-house, High Beach, Charlotte, relict of Rev. T. Howell, of Charton.

Dec. 6. At Laura-pl. Southampton, 73, Matilda, relict of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. of Corsham House, Wilts, and aunt to Sir T. S. Gooch, bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Thomas the 3d Bart. by Anne, dau. and heiress of John Atwood, esq.; was married to Mr. Methuen in 1776, and was mother of the present Paul Methuen, esq. of the present Lady Walsingham, the Hon. Mrs. F. J. Noel, three other sons, and three other daughters.

Dec. 9. At Winkton-house, near Christchurch, in her 19th year, Maria, youngest dau. of late John Barnes, esq. of East Finchley, and niece of James Jopp, esq. of Winkton-house.

HUNTS.—At Abbots Ripton, aged 83, John Roper, esq.

KENT.—**Nov. 22.** At Greenwich, aged 78, Katherine, relict of Capt. John Moncur, R.N.

Dec. 8. Aged 25, Graham, 5th son of Sir Henry Oxenden, 7th bart. of Dean, and Mary, dau. of Col. Graham, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury.

Dec. 9. At Chalk, aged 51, Frances, wife of William Brown, esq.

Dec. 14. At his house, aged 71, Wm. Twopenny, esq. of Woodstock.

LANCASHIRE.—At Hawkeshead Vicarage, Anne, wife of Rev. Geo. Park, and only sister of Sir Robert Peel, bart.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Edward, youngest son of F. F. Turville, of Husbands Bosworth Hall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—**Nov. 27.** Aged 69, Richard Holt, esq. banker, and father of the Corporation of Grantham. This gentleman affords a strong proof of the effect of industry and persevering application to business; in early life he commenced with a small capital as a grocer and tallow-chandler, on the premises in Westgate where he died. He has left, it is generally believed, a property amounting to upwards of 100,000*l*.

MIDDLESEX.—**Nov. 13.** In Ham-street, Ham-common, aged 75, Major Hook, E. I. C. He was a man of very singular character; and his residence was a marked spot by its gloomy and neglected appearance. By the will of a relation, he was entitled to an annuity, "*whilst his wife was above ground.*" To fulfil the tenor of this important document, after her death he caused her to be placed in a chamber, her body to be preserved, and a glass case to be put over it. In this situation it has remained upwards of thirty years; but that

he never permitted any one to enter the room but himself. Major Hook's habits were well known in the neighbourhood, and he was considered to be a man of large property.

Nov. 17. At Twickenham, aged 73, John Wildey, esq. late of Andover.

Nov. 24. On Hounslow Heath, very suddenly, aged 56, Thos. Fagg, esq. many years an eminent stage-coach proprietor.

NORFOLK.—Nov. 13. At Great Yarmouth, Theophila Eliz. wife of Rev. Jas. Hoste, and eldest dau. of Rev. Richard Turner.

Nov. 20. At Lynn, aged 72, Thos. Bonner, esq. merchant, of that place.

Dec. 1. At Syderstone, aged 82, T. Kerslake, esq.

Dec. 4. At Swaffham Vicarage, Frances, wife of Rev. Wm. Yonge, Vicar of Swaffham, and Chancellor of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—Dec. 6. At Hardingstone, aged 69, Geo. Battam, esq.

NOTTS.—Nov. 17. By a very singular accident, Mr. Charles Sambroke Ordoyno, printer, of Nottingham. It appeared that, about ten at night, he went out of his house with a paper cap on his head, two jugs in his hand, and also some money, for the purpose of fetching some ale, and when he had got within nine yards of the door, Edward Wilford, a butcher, who came out of the public-house with haste, ran against him in the dark, their foreheads met, and the deceased was knocked down. A surgeon was called, but the deceased was insensible, and he died about half-past nine the following evening. On examination, it was found that a blood-vessel within the brain was ruptured, and a recent wound was found on each instep.

Dec. 8. At East Retford, Sarah, wife of Rev. J. W. Brookes, and eldest dau. of John Fearby, esq. of Poppleton Lodge, near York.

Dec. 11. At Thurland Hall, in her 80th year, Isabella, wife of J. Sherbrooke Gell, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Nov. 24. At Swarland House, the wife of Alex. Davison, esq.

Dec. 1. At Callaly Castle, aged 62, John Clavering, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 1. Aged 23, Thos. eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Coles, of Bourton-on-the-Water.

Dec. 2. At Watlington, Wm. Atherton Garrard, esq. Inspector of Taxes.

SALOP.—Dec. 9. Near Shrewsbury, John Amphetele, jun. esq. eldest son of John Amphetele, esq. of Cleat House, Staff.

Dec. 17. At Market Drayton, Harriet, wife of James Arden, M. D.

SOMERSET.—Nov. 27. At Barton Grange, the seat of her brother, Colonel Cooper, aged 62, Caroline Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Grey Cooper.

Nov. 22. At his father's house, of a brain fever, aged 29, Robert Haskell, eldest son of Wm. Peard Jillard, esq. Oakhill Cottage.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 22. At Bury, aged 82, Jane, widow of Henry Vernon, of Great

Thurlow, esq. and sister to Sir Thos. Gery Cullum, bart. She was daughter of Sir J. Cullum, the sixth bart. by Susanna, one of the three co-heiresses of Sir Thos. Gery, knt. She early lost her husband, who was an elder brother of Francis, earl of Shipbrook, and nephew to the celebrated Adm. Vernon. He left her two children, John, who became the Admiral's heir, and Arethusa, a posthumous daughter, wife of the present Sir Robert Harland, bart.

Nov. 26. In Pulteney-st. Bath, aged 78, James Strod Butt, esq.

Nov. 26. At Cavendish-pl. Bath, Col. Edw. Brown, E. I. C.

Dec. 12. At Bath, at her brother's, James Thomson, esq. aged 88, Mrs. Collis.

Dec. 10. At Woodbridge, aged 49, Mr. James Simpson, bookseller and schoolmaster. He always predicted that his death would take place before he reached the age of fifty—his father, brother, and two sisters having all died about the same age.

Dec. 11. In his 74th year, Mr. Hobart, of Bildeston. He was 50 years a schoolmaster, and educated children of three successive generations.

SURREY.—Nov. 19. Aged 16, Robert, son of the Rev. R. Fennell, of Wimbledon.

Nov. 21. At Richmond-green, aged 67, Dorothy, relict of James Woodbridge, esq.

Nov. 28. Aged 77, R. E. Williams, esq. of Weston-green, and of Antigua.

Dec. 9. At Richmond, the relict of Matt. Carret, esq.

SUSSEX.—Nov. 12. At Brighton, aged 27, Lieut. James Hardy, 2d or Gren. reg. N. I. Bombay, eldest son of the late Capt. James Hardy, R. N., and nephew of Capt. J. O. Hardy, R. N.

Lately. At Chichester, 72, Sir Justly-Watson Green, 2d bart. of Marass, Kent. He was born in Newfoundland, Oct. 8, 1756, and succeeded his father, Sir William, in Feb. 1811. The title, we believe, expires.

At Brighton, aged 28, Mary-Anne-Rachel, sister to Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Hugh, the late and second bart. by Mary, dau. and coh. of John Yates, of Dedham, Essex, esq.

Dec. 15. In Gloucester-place, Brighton, aged 71, Katherine, relict of Rich. Molesworth, esq. and mother of the present and 7th Visc. Molesworth.

WARWICK.—*Lately.* At Leamington, Edw. Chippendale, esq. Solicitor to the Mint.

WILTS.—Nov. 10. At Teddington, Anna Isabella, wife of Rich. Nowell, esq. and eldest dau. of late Rev. Arthur Coham, Archd. of Wilts.

Nov. 18. Aged 83, Mrs. Fitz, of Teffont.

Nov. 22. Anna, wife of Rev. Thos. Davis, of Salisbury.

Nov. 30. At Warminster, Mr. Wm. Williams, aged 65, one of the Brothers of the Charter-House, and formerly of Cornwall, Brecon.

Dec. 2. At Muddyford, near Christoh. aged 64, Joseph Turner, esq. an Alderman of Salisbury.

Dec. 3. At Salisbury, Anne-Hunt, wife of the Rev. Edmund Benson, and only dau. of the late Thos.-Hunt Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell.

In Oakhampton-terrace, aged 74, Wm. Phipps Cockell, esq. formerly paymaster in the Wilts Militia.

Dec. 8. Aged 58, John Sutton, esq. of Rowde.

Dec. 10. At Melksham, at an advanced age, Mr. Thos. Redman, an opulent and respectable inhabitant.

Dec. 17. Lieut. Henry Arden, R. M. YORKSHIRE.—*Nov. 18.* At Brompton, near Scarborough, aged 84, Miss Cayley, sister to late Rev. John Cayley.

Nov. 25. Aged 59, Wm. Graburn, esq. of Barton-upon-Humber, eldest son of late Marmaduke Graburn, esq. leaving a numerous family.

Dec. 6. At Middlethorpe, aged 40, the Hon. Constantia Stourton, sister to Lord Stourton. She was the eldest dau. of Chas. Philip, the late and 17th lord, by Mary, 2d daughter and coheir of the last Lord Langdale.

Dec. 15. Aged 58, Mr. D. Barker, for many years of the Choir in York Cathedral, and one of the best alto chorus singers in the North of England.

Dec. 19. At Great Driffield, aged 98,

Susanna Gore, commonly called the Barrow Witoh, in which profession she had accumulated considerable property.

At her son's, at Acomb, very suddenly, in her 80th year, the widow of Tate Wilkinson, the well-known patentee of the Hull and York Theatres, and mother of John Wilkinson, esq. the late patentee.

WALES.—*Nov. 17.* Harriet Cath. eldest dau. of Rev. D. M. Lloyd, of Palé, county Merioneth.

At Erivieth, near Denbigh, John Powell Foulkes, Esq. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Denb. Militia.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Dumfries, Rob. Hope, esq. of Glenlee. He was the most extensive cattle-dealer, probably, in all Scotland, his transactions yearly being rated at an average of 300,000*l.*

IRELAND.—*Nov. 22.* In Dublin, in his 70th year, Richard Boyle Townsend, esq. of Castle Townsend, co. York.

Lately. At Coonogue, co. Wexford, aged 103, Hugh Cahill.

ABROAD.—*May 24.* At the Isle of France, Capt. John Williams, of the Port of London, son of late Capt. Edmund Williams, of Shirehampton.

Sept. 11. In Dominica, aged 22, Margaret-Isabella, wife of Lieut. Alexander Tulloh, of his Majesty's Royal regiment of Artillery, and daughter of the Hon. William Bremner, President of His Majesty's Council of that Island.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 22, to Dec. 26, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	- 3150	Males	- 1992		2 and 5	332	50 and 60	408
Females	- 2971	Females	- 1996		5 and 10	139	60 and 70	327
Whereof have died under two years old		1103			10 and 20	175	70 and 80	284
					20 and 30	299	80 and 90	124
				30 and 40	369	90 and 100	16	
				40 and 50	410	Above 100	2	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Dec. 15.

By the Imperial Quarter :

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
58 1	38 0	31 4	42 6	52 8	54 6

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 25 Dec. 60*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 8*s.* Straw 1*l.* 17*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 25 :	
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1025 Calves 50
Pork	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	10,850 Pigs 70

COAL MARKET, Dec. 22, 28*s.* 0*d.* to 36*s.* 9*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 50*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 42*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 72*s.* Mottled 84*s.* 0*d.* Curd 80*s.*—CANDLES, 9*s.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, Dec. 18, 1846,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div.p.ann.	WATER-WORKS.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham		150 0	£. 6 10	East London		120 0	£. 5 0
Barnsley		285 0	14 0	Grand Junction		74½ 0	3 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)		260 0	12 10	Kent		29 0	—
Brecknock & Abergav.		143 0	9 10	Manchester & Salford		36 0	—
Coventry		1100 0	44 & bs.	South London		92 0	3 0
Cromford		—	18 0	West Middlesex		66 0	2 15
Croydon		3 0	—	INSURANCES.			
Derby		—	8 0	Alliance		½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Dudley		87 0	4 10	Albion		55 0	2 10
Ellesmere and Chester		100 0	3 15	Atlas		8½ 0	0 10
Forth and Clyde		590 0	25 0	British Commercial		4 0	0 5
Glamorganshire		250 0	13 12 8d.	County Fire		—	2 10
Grand Junction		295 0	10 & 3 bs	Eagle		3½ 0	0 5
Grand Surrey		49 0	3 0	Globe		140 0	7 0
Grand Union		25 0	—	Guardian		19 0	—
Grand Western		8 0	—	Hope		5 0	0 6
Grantham		190 0	9 0	Imperial Fire		90 0	5 0
Huddersfield		17 0	—	Ditto Life		10 0	0 8
Kennet and Avon		25 0	1 1	Norwich Union		50 0	1 10
Lancaster		37 10	1 10	Protector Fire		½ dis.	0 1 3
Leeds and Liverpool		380 0	16 0	Provident Life		19 0	0 18
Leicester		400 0	16 0	Rock Life		2½ 0	0 3
Leic. and North'n		87 0	4 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)		—	8 p.ct.
Loughborough		—	197 0	MINES.			
Mersey and Irwell		800 0	35 0	Anglo Mexican		15 dis.	—
Monmouthshire		200 0	10 0	Bolanos		120 pm.	—
N. Walsham & Dilham		40 0	—	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)		9 pm.	—
Neath		330 0	15 0	British Iron		23 dis.	—
Oxford		680 0	32 & bs.	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)		19 0	—
Peak Forest		140 0	5 10	General		par.	—
Regent's		36 0	—	Pasco Peruvian		13 dis.	—
Rochdale		85 0	4 0	Potosi		1½ dis.	—
Shrewsbury		210 0	10 0	Real Del Monte		140 pm.	—
Staff. and Wor.		780 0	40 0	Tlalpuhahua		—	—
Stourbridge		340 0	16 10	United Mexican		3 dis.	—
Stratford-on-Avon		38 0	1 0	Welch Iron and Coal		17 dis.	—
Stroudwater		450 0	23 0	GAS LIGHTS.			
Swansea		240 0	12 10	Westminster Chartd.		57 0	3 0
Severn and Wye		33 0	1 18	Ditto, New		1½ pm.	0 12
Thames and Medway		16 0	—	City		157 0	9 0
Thames & Severn, Red		—	1 10	Ditto, New		87 0	5 0
Ditto, Black		—	1 1	Imperial		—	6 p.ct.
Trent and Mersey		1850 0	75 & bs.	Phoenix		—	5 p.ct.
Warw. and Birming.		250 0	11 0	General United		—	6 p.ct.
Warwick and Napton		220 0	11 0	British		11 dis.	—
Wilts and Berks		5 5	—	Bath		13½ 0	0 16
Worc. and Birming.		43½ 0	1 10	Birmingham		50 0	3 0
DOCKS.				Birmingham & Stafford		6 dis.	—
St. Katharine's		11 dis.	4 p.ct.	Brighton		10 dis.	3 p.ct.
Londou (Stock)		85½ 0	4 10 do.	Bristol		23½ 0	1 6
West India (Stock)		200 0	10 0 do.	Ile of Thanet		8 dis.	5 p.ct.
East India (Stock)		82 0	8 0 do.	Lewes		par.	—
Commercial (Stock)		73 0	3½ 0 do.	Liverpool		—	10 0
Bristol		100 0	2 10	Maidstone		54 0	2 10
BRIDGES.				Ratcliff		—	3 p.ct.
Southwark		6 0	—	MISCELLANEOUS			
Do. New 7½ per cent.		43 0	1 10	Australian (Agriculi)		12 pm.	—
Vauxhall		22 0	1 0	Auction Mart		18 0	—
Waterloo		6 0	—	Annuity, British		9½ dis.	—
— Ann. of 8l.		32 0	1 4	Bank, Irish Provincial		6 dis.	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 7l.		28 0	1 1	Carnat. Stock, 1st class		86 0	4 0
RAILWAYS.				Lond. Com. Sale Rooms		18 0	1 0
Manchester & Liverp.		5 pm.	—	Margate Pier		180 0	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Nov. 26, to Dec. 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
26	29	36	32	29, 33	fair	11	50	52	45	29, 87	fair
27	31	36	33	, 72	fair	12	48	51	50	, 72	showers
28	35	46	48	, 70	rain	13	45	50	42	, 55	fair
29	48	49	45	, 39	fair	14	44	50	45	, 60	fair
30	44	46	40	, 40	cloudy	15	45	45	44	, 61	cloudy
D.1	85	43	40	, 37	rain	16	45	48	45	, 63	cloudy
2	41	42	41	, 17	cloudy	17	42	44	40	, 83	cloudy
3	40	43	35	, 43	showers	18	40	41	40	30, 00	cloudy
4	35	39	35	, 58	showers	19	39	41	40	, 05	cloudy
5	34	38	33	, 69	mist, sn. at n.	20	40	41	39	29, 78	fair
6	38	41	50	, 70	cloudy	21	38	39	38	, 78	fair
7	52	53	48	, 58	rain	22	32	37	45	30, 24	cloudy
8	49	52	45	, 34	fair	23	45	46	45	, 24	cloudy
9	47	50	50	, 90	fair	24	44	45	44	, 24	cloudy
10	50	53	51	, 90	showers	25	43	46	41	, 30	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 28, to December 26, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000/.	Ex. Bills, 500/.
28 203	82½	3	83½	2	89½	89	98½	97½	19½	37 39 pm.	19 17 pm.	19 17 pm.
29 203	83½	3	84½	4	89½	89½	99	98½	19½	38 pm.	18 20 pm.	18 20 pm.
30 Hol.	82½	3	83½	2	88	88	98½	97½	19½	37 35 pm.	19 18 pm.	20 18 pm.
1 203½	82½	3	83½	2	88½	88½	98½	97½	19½	37 36 pm.	18 19 pm.	18 19 pm.
2 202½	82½	3	83½	2	89	89	98½	97½	19½	35 pm.	17 19 pm.	19 18 pm.
4	82½	3	83½	2	89	89	98½	97½	19½	36 34 pm.	17 18 pm.	18 19 pm.
5	83	2	83½	2	89½	89½	98½	97½	19½	35 37 pm.	19 18 pm.	19 18 pm.
6	83	2	shut	—	89½	89½	shut	97½	19½	shut	38 37 pm.	19 18 pm.
7 203½	83½	—	—	—	89½	89½	—	97½	—	—	38 40 pm.	19 18 pm.
8	83½	—	—	—	89½	89½	—	98	19½	—	40 42 pm.	19 21 pm.
9 203	83½	2	—	—	89½	89½	—	98	19½	—	41 43 pm.	22 23 pm.
11 203½	82½	—	—	—	89½	89½	—	97½	19½	—	30 27 pm.	20 10 pm.
12 202	78½	79	—	—	86	85½	—	96	18½	—	27 29 pm.	15 3 pm.
13	79	77½	—	—	85	83½	—	98	18	—	17 pm. pr.	3 pm. pr.
14 198½	77½	6	—	—	82½	81½	—	92½	17½	—	10 5 pm.	1 4 pm.
15 198	75½	67	—	—	82½	81½	—	92½	18½	—	13 15 pm.	4 6 pm.
16 200½	77½	9½	—	—	85½	85	—	94½	18½	—	18 pm.	5 7 pm.
18 199	78½	9	—	—	84½	84	—	93½	18½	—	21 25 pm.	6 12 pm.
19 199½	79	8½	—	—	85	85	—	94	18½	—	30 26 pm.	16 11 pm.
20 199½	79	8	—	—	86	85	—	94½	18½	—	—	—
21 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 199½	79½	9	—	—	85½	85½	—	94½	18½	—	29 32 pm.	13 15 pm.
23	79	8½	—	—	85	85	—	94½	16½	—	37 39 pm.	17 19 pm.
24 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

South Sea Stock, Dec. 2, 91½.—New South Sea Ann. Dec. 5, 83½.

Old South Sea Ann. Dec. 20, 78½.—Dec. 22, 79.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.



BLECHINGLY CHURCH, SURREY.



J. Russell del.

ALMSHOUSES AT BLECHINGLY.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCVI. PART II.

Embellished with Views of BLECHINGLY CHURCH and ALMSHOUSES, Surrey; and a Representation and Plan of VOLKRE'S CHAMBER in KINGSLAND CHURCH, Herefordshire.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 1.*
BLECHINGLY is a small but very ancient borough town, in the Hundred of Tandridge, Surrey, about two miles from Godstone, and twenty from London. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill in the valley of Holmesdale, and commands a charming prospect as far as Sussex and the South Downs. The parish contains 6869 acres; and, according to the population returns of 1821, there were 198 houses, and 1187 inhabitants. It has returned two members to Parliament ever since the 23d of Edw. I. The right of voting is in burgage tenure, the bailiff, who is the principal magistrate, being the returning officer. A weekly market was formerly held here; but it has long been discontinued, owing, we presume, to the reduced population. The living is a rectory, valued at 19l. 19s. 4d.

Here are still the remains of a castle, said to have been originally built by Gilbert Earl of Clare. It was once the residence of the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. It was pulled down, in 1680, by the Earl of Peterborough.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, exceeds in importance most of the ecclesiastical edifices in Surrey, and is termed by the Historian of the County, "a large handsome building, in very good and neat condition." It consists of a nave, south aisle, double chancel, a transept called the Ham Chapel, and a square tower. The last was formerly surmounted by a lofty wooden spire, covered with shingles, which was 170 feet in height, and supposed to contain 200 loads of oak timber. This was fired by lightning, in 1606, and entirely burnt. The event occasioned a Discourse on the several kinds and causes of lightning, by Simon Harwood, M.A., then Vicar of Bansted, soon after published in 4to. The tower then contained five bells, which are said to have been melted by the fire; eight now hang in their place. The small tower seen in the Plate,

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCVI. PART II.

abutting upon the chancel, contains the stairs leading to the ancient rood-loft. A similar turret will be perceived in the view of Dunster Church, Somersetshire, engraved at vol. LXXVIII. p. 873.

Among the monuments is one to Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, in 1680; with standing effigies of himself and lady; and another to Dr. John Thomas, who died Bishop of Rochester in 1793; and who, for thirty-seven years previous to his elevation to the Bench, was Rector of Blechingly. Their epitaphs, together with the many others the church contains, may be seen in the History of Surrey, vol. II. pp. 311—313. Dr. Thomas's predecessor was a still more eminent man,—Archbishop Herring, who was Rector from 1731 to 1738. The present incumbent is the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, LL.B., instituted on his own presentation in 1803. The advowson was afterwards purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk.

The Alms-houses (represented in the lower division of the Plate,) were chiefly built by the parish in 1668, for ten poor men and women. Dr. Charles Hampton, the Rector, who was instituted to the living in 1677, added another, and by will dated 1699 charged lands in the parish, called Barr Fields, with payment of 1l. 6s. 8d. a year, to be distributed in fagots amongst the inhabitants of the alms-houses. Near the Church is also a Charity-school for 20 boys. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 2.*
DURING a recent tour through Switzerland, I accompanied a few friends on a journey to the celebrated Monastery or Hospice of the Grand St. Bernard. On our departure from Geneva, we visited the beautiful valley of Chamouny, and the lower regions of Mont Blanc; and, after exploring the wild scenery of the Valorsine, with its majestic embellishments of rocks, forests, and waterfalls,

we arrived at Martigny. This town stands at the Western extremity of the valley of the Rhone, in the midst of stupendous mountains. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of La Bathia, on the summit of an eminence above the rapid river Drance. This extensive pile was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Sion, but has long since been abandoned to decay. It commands a superb view of the magnificent prospects which extend on every side; particularly of a distant range of snow-clad Alps in the distance, and, in the valley below, the Rhone winding in its course towards the Leman Lake, and the fine road to the Simplon, constructed by order of Buonaparte, which intersects the plain in a direct line. We left Martigny at an early hour, in order to arrive in good time at the Hospice, the distance being thirty miles, the greater part of which is a fatiguing ascent. The intermediate places are St. Branchieres, Liddes, and St. Pierre, inconsiderable villages, deserving of notice solely on account of their picturesque situation. For several miles after quitting Martigny, the road winds under overhanging rocks by the side of the Drance, a river which takes its source amongst the neighbouring mountains, and is remarkable for the impetuosity of its current, and consequent depth of its channel. Near St. Pierre it falls, in a fine cascade, into an enormous cavity which it has hollowed out beneath the town. Its course is in some places considerably impeded by immense masses of rock, brought down by the torrent which in 1818 inundated Martigny and its neighbourhood, by the overflowing of a lake in the valley of Bagnes. It took the direction of the valley of the Drance through St. Branchieres, destroying every thing in its progress, and sweeping away many houses with their inhabitants. Beside its formidable ravages in the towns and villages, the road was entirely washed away. A new one has since been formed with great labour and expence; and galleries similar to those of the Simplon have been hewn through the rocks in those parts where the mountains projecting into the river have not left sufficient space for it to pass.

It was by this route that Buonaparte, in the year 1800, effected the memorable passage of Saint Bernard

with his grand army of reserve, a short time previously to the battle of Marengo. The ingenious method adopted by General Marmont (the present Duke of Ragusa), for transporting the artillery, and his skilful and judicious arrangements in this difficult enterprise, deserve particular notice. He caused the cannon to be dismounted, and trees to be prepared to receive them in the form of troughs corresponding to the size of the calibre; the wheels, carriages, and waggons were either carried on litters, or drawn on sledges very curiously constructed. The ammunition was carried on the backs of mules. The troops stopped at the Monastery, and after partaking of some refreshments, which had been previously provided for them by the Monks, proceeded on their march.

Soon after leaving Saint Pierre, the road ascends into the wild and uncultivated region of the mountain; and nothing is seen on the ground for several miles but large heaps of stones scattered in every direction, and presenting a most barren and desolate appearance. This dreary spot is appropriately called "the Valley of Stones." Torrents swelled by the melted snows from above rush across the road, and present a formidable obstacle to the journey. Crosses erected in various places show where travellers have perished in attempting to cross the mountain during the winter months. In a low hovel near the road-side, at a considerable distance below the Monastery, are the bodies of those who have been found. The severity of the climate preserves them for a long period from decay. To this place the Monks descend every day with their dogs during the dangerous season of the year, bringing cordials and refreshments for the relief of benighted travellers. After a very laborious ascent, over a rough and intricate track, we arrived at nightfall at the Hospice, and were received by the Monks with great hospitality and attention, and afterwards entertained by them with a handsome supper in the refectory. This is the same apartment in which Buonaparte was similarly treated when he passed over the Grand St. Bernard in 1800. A small picture in the room commemorates this event, representing him standing in front of the Hospice, surrounded by his Generals, and some of the Monks of the

establishment. In the distance are seen the troops bivouacking, and sentinels guarding the baggage and artillery. An adjoining room contains a good library, and a collection of fossils and minerals. In front is the small lake of St. Bernard's, which supplies the monastery with water. Close to it is the boundary between Switzerland and Piedmont, the territories of the King of Sardinia.

The Hospice is a large substantial building of great antiquity, having been originally founded in the year 968; but considerable additions have from time to time been made, as occasion required. It is more than 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and is considered the most elevated habitation in Europe. It contains several suites of apartments for the accommodation of visitors, who are very numerous in the summer season. A large detached building is appropriated for the reception of the poorer class of travellers. The chapel is a handsome edifice at one extremity of the Hospice, and is decorated with great profusion of ornament. On the right hand is the monument of General Desaix, who was killed in the battle of Marengo, and was buried in this place. It is finished with great taste and elegance. In the centre of the pedestal is a bas-relief representing the General falling from his horse, mortally wounded, into the arms of a soldier. On either side stand a male and female figure, exquisitely sculptured. The simple and expressive inscription is,

"A Desaix, mort à la bataille de Marengo."

At an early hour in the morning, matins were performed in the chapel by the Monks. The deep notes of the organ resounding through the vaulted corridors of the Monastery produced a pleasing and impressive effect. After partaking once more of the hospitality of the Monks in a substantial breakfast, we descended the mountain through a heavy fall of snow, and arrived in the evening at Martigny. J. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *South Wilts, Nov. 31.*

HAVING answered your Correspondent Z. on the relative advantage of large or small farms, you will permit me, I hope, to turn the attention of your readers to the equally unsound letter of his coadjutor, T. N. p. 217, on the subject of inclosures. The

curse he has pronounced against them is surely unjust, since they have very greatly benefited the country by the superior quantity and quality both of grain and stock in consequence produced. The origin of common-field husbandry is almost beyond the scope of mortal ken; it is probably anterior to the feudal system, and had its rise in the earliest and rudest ages of agriculture. However applicable this system might have been to the convenience and the wants of man in those most remote times, yet nothing could be more absurd than its retention in the present day. Inclosures have of late years been very prevalent, and T. N. may depend on it, they will utterly and rightly efface the impolitic and injurious common-field system.

Let us consider the serious and insurmountable disadvantages and inconveniences under which an estate subject to common-field rights is farmed. A parish or tything subject to such rights is usually divided and subdivided into numerous small pieces of land; the different properties lie intermingled in the strangest confusion, often hardly accessible by any convenient road, and I have known many instances where the occupier could not reach his land, until his neighbour had taken off the crop of the adjoining field. These disadvantages, however, fall short of those under which the cultivator of a common-field estate must ever labour; he is irrevocably bound in the trammels of a system of husbandry according to the customs of the manor, and liable as he is to be presented at the manorial court for any deviation from what he well knows to be absurd practice, yet he must ever yield to it against his superior judgment; the occupier of a common-field estate thus farms in galling fetters; he becomes dispirited and inactive, and the state of his crops shews the consequence. The system of common-field husbandry is at utter variance with the advanced state of agriculture. In latter times the cultivation of turnips and sainfoin has been judiciously introduced and practised; but the common-field farmer, entangled by the absurd customs of the manor, is debarred from pursuing this or any other judicious course. Bound to follow a wretched three-field system, he cannot vary his crops at discretion, but is compelled to force his lands contrary to the rules of good hus-

bandry, and, from the deficiency of produce, is unable to return to his exhausted fields their due supply of manure. He cannot carry on an alternative system; he must ever leave his quantum of summer-field for the pasturage of the tenantry flock, a flock consisting of sheep of different breeds, of the sound and the diseased, and under the attendance of one common shepherd, allied by neither interest nor feeling to any individual master. So great and so manifold are the evils and disadvantages attendant on an estate subject to common rights, that a farmer of superior capital and abilities will not engage in its occupation. It is not then to be wondered at, that this barbarous system should be on all sides overthrown, under the power of Inclosure Acts; that the properties thus entangled and farmed to their mutual injury, should be thrown into severalty; and so advantageous has this practice been found, that there now remain comparatively but few parishes to inclose or allot; these, however, are gradually yielding to these successful measures. If land-owners have thus pursued their own interests, let me tell your Correspondent T. N. that in these interests he and the community have received also *their* advantage. It is very true that inclosures have increased their rents; but it is equally true, that their increased rents have been paid by greatly increased crops. I can assure him that the quantity of corn thus added to the common stock, is great beyond conception, and that the price of bread is *much lower* than it could possibly have been otherwise under our increasing population.

Inclosures of country parishes do not in general at all affect the rights of the poor; it is comparatively in few parishes, that commons exist with rights of food attached to cottages, and even where there are such rights, they are seldom of advantage to the poor labourer, who is usually unequal to the purchase of cows, and to the cost of wintering them out; indeed I have known the possession of such rights greatly injure the poor, by inducing them to lean too much on their supposed advantages, and to paralyze their industrious exertions in labour. The only instance in which the system of inclosure is injurious, is in that of commons pertaining to towns, where-

by the tradesman or artisan is deprived of the means of keeping a horse or cow; these cases are, however, comparatively very few; on this principle I have opposed the inclosure of a common belonging to a town in Berkshire, whilst the common-field lands have with advantage to all parties been thrown into severalty.

Having thus fully discussed the benefit of inclosures, I trust they will no longer lie under the direful ban of T. N. Measures so beneficial to the community no more deserve than they will be affected by his unreflecting malediction.

As I have devoted this letter principally in answer to T. N. on the subject of inclosures, I shall briefly only at present touch on other collateral points adverted to by him. I assure him, that an accurate knowledge of this District, South Wilts, enables me to say, that its farmers yield to none in the kingdom, either in respectability, in general intelligence, or in practical knowledge, and that his sweeping accusation of ignorance in those whom he denominates gentlemen farmers, has no place but in his own imagination, which has become so heated by his subject, as to raise in him even a poetic furor, and to excite him in verse to paint, as he supposes, the miseries of the land.

It is a trite observation, that each generation considers the preceding one to have been wiser and better; we fondly look back to its supposed advantages, whilst we are intent on decrying and lamenting our present evils; in this we are indeed too often led astray by a biassed mind, and make an undue estimate of each. From the imaginary evils of T. N. arise, as he says, "the dearthness of provisions, and the distress amongst agricultural labourers." He must pardon me, if I deny the existence of both the one and the other. The price of grain is now so low, that, if the farmer is enabled to pay his rent and taxes, without the ability of laying by for the establishing his family in life, he will do well; the price of wheat is now such as scarcely to remunerate the agriculturist, and every department of trade feels that paralysis, which must necessarily ever attend the depression of the landed interests. I cannot contemplate a greater evil to the country than the price of wheat at ten pounds

per load, for a series of four or six years. The distresses of the manufacturing interests must at any time be deplored; but whether they exist in the woollen, cotton, or silk departments, or in all, they are nearly local, and however locally severe, they differ widely from those, which would be caused by the production of grain for many successive years below its necessary cost. The distress and ruin consequent upon such an event would pervade every quarter of the kingdom, and in its vortex would involve all classes of society, the land-owner and its occupier, the manufacturer, the tradesman, the artisan, and the labourer. Although it may appear a paradox to your Correspondent T. N. I must inform him from personal knowledge, indeed from experience, that, when corn is at what he calls a cheap, that is, at a non-remunerating price, the increased sufferings of the poor lead in this part of the kingdom to a great increase in the labours of the magistrate. For the good of the country the price of grain should be never beneath fifteen, nor above twenty pounds per load, a fluctuation between these two points would be most for the general advantage; the land-owner would regret to see it above that maximum, as the tenant, regarding it as an adventitious price, the rent of land would cease to surmount it, and the disadvantage would be either, that the renter would be injured from deficiency of crop, or raised above his level from his undue profits.

As to the distress amongst agricultural labourers, it is not peculiar at the present time; indeed, however T. N. may feel surprised at my apparently rash assertion, I consider the general situation of the poor to be ameliorated as to what it was sixty or a hundred years since. It is by divine appointment, that there are different grades of society, in all ages and in all civilized countries; the lowest grade has been emphatically that of the poor, and whatever may be the wishes, whatever may be the exertions of the benevolent, such a class must, of necessity, ever exist, and it will be our duty at all times to attend to and relieve their wants. The sufferings, however, of the poor were a century since as great as they are now; but they were not so apparent; they lived more to themselves; they were more

disconnected from the rest of society; they were generally merely in the receipt of daily wages, and whatever these were, with them they in privacy and silence supported their families. The endurance of poverty and hardship was then as great but more unobserved and unknown; and it is a popular error to suppose that the situation of the poor has retrograded. Indeed the world was never so beset with theory as in the present day; we cannot travel onwards in a straight-forward course, but our attention is ever arrested by a jog on the elbow, on the one side or the other; we are perpetually told that we are going wrong, and by those who know not how to set us right, and who, profoundly intent on the public good, would mistakenly lead us all into the ditch. When, Sir, you and I were young men, the public journalists were content to tell us the passing news of the day, simply to chronicle events as they arose; but now the editors of the numerous daily papers are become critics and essayists; in laboured columns they descant on the measures of the statesman, and they alternately give us lectures on political and rural economy, on ethics and jurisprudence, on military and naval tactics, and sometimes lose themselves in the mazes of polemical divinity.

In the numerous monthly publications, we also often meet with letters and essays, amusing rather than instructive, on subjects with which the writers are little conversant. These, I suspect, not uncommonly emanate from the mercantile desk, and afford a pleasing relaxation from the labours of the ledger; but amongst them, Sir, I was never more amused than by a letter which appeared in a periodical work, sagely and gravely proposing to divide "the extensive wastes" of Salisbury Plain amongst the Chelsea pensioners, and to build at stated distances on it little domiciles, with an allotment to each of two or three acres! "*Risum teneatis, amici.*" The writer never dreamt that these "extensive wastes" are all private property, and form valuable portions of the estates we inherit, either by descent or purchase. A. Z.*

* Having inadvertently assumed the initials of another of your Correspondents, for which I crave his pardon, I request you, Mr. Urban, to annex the above mark to distinguish our signatures.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, near Exeter, Dec. 5.*

DURING a long residence in India, and in a course of extensive marine surveys, I had frequent opportunities of observing the natural phenomenon, termed a WATER-SPOUT, of which no satisfactory theory has been, as yet, established. A very remarkable one that I was close to, near Prince of Wales's Island, may be worthy of record in your valuable work, as it exhibited the formation, continuance, and dissolution of what is seldom observed from commencement to termination. After a thunder-storm and heavy rain, the high wind was suddenly lulled, and a change took place in the direction of the wind all round to beyond the opposite point of the compass. A semicircle of the atmosphere, about thirty degrees from the horizon, was occupied by a dark, heavy cloud, lighter towards the zenith, which was as clear as the space below the cloud. Immediately under the lowest part of the black cloud, the sea appeared in a state of ebullition, or violent agitation, covered with a thick foam, that seemed to have a circular motion in the direction in which the wind had changed. Suddenly there arose, from the middle of this foam, an irregular cylinder, occupying about half the diameter of the ebullition on the surface of the sea, while at the same time, the cloud immediately above yielding into an angle downwards, directed itself towards the mounting cylinder, and, within two-thirds of the space between the agitated sea and the black impending cloud, a junction was formed, producing a figure carrying the appearance of a reversed truncated cone, the base of which was in contact with the cloud, and the flattened vortex in the sea below. The cloud had little motion, and, according to its quantity, the spout became somewhat curved, till the yielding and altered place of the ebullition below, restored the straight line of communication, and reduced the cone, or rather frustum, to the original figure. This appearance of the conic figure, curved and rectilinear, by turns, and accompanied by a constant and violent agitation of the sea, at the point of formation, lasted near five minutes, when the inverted cone suddenly resumed its cylindrical form, and continued receding slowly from

the superincumbent cloud, diminishing in length and breadth, till it totally vanished, or rather lost itself in the ebullition below, which still continued, though not surmounted by a Water-spout. When the body of the Spout parted from the impending cloud, it was plainly to be perceived, that a communication was still preserved between the cloud and the sea, by means of a transparent cone, of a faint appearance, which seemed lodged in the vacuum, or interior of the original exterior black, or dark inverted cone, constituting the first formation of the Water-spout. This second included cone was not formed and situated like the other. The vortex of it was in the clouds, and the base in the ebullition below. For some time after the exterior cone vanished, the interior one preserved its appearance, and seemed to yield to the impression of the circumambient winds. The united circumstances of being carried slowly along by the attracting power of the moving cloud, and of being at the same time agitated by the winds, gave it the appearance of the spiral part of a screw, conceived to be irregularly formed. After sustaining this appearance for near three minutes, it lost its adherence to the clouds, in the same manner as the exterior cone had done a little previously; and vanished in the middle of the ebullition, by gradual degrees of disappearance from the top downwards. The phenomenon was judged indeed at an end, excepting some degree of remaining ebullition, when suddenly, like a rocket projected into the air, but with a less seeming velocity, a small Spout directed itself upwards, from the centre of the ebullition, with an undulating motion alternately to the right and left of a perpendicular direction; and in a few seconds its vertex effected a junction with the overhanging cloud, which in this instance made no degree of approach to meet the mounting cone. This third Spout from the same base, was of the figure of a cone approaching to that of a cylinder; and seemed urged more from below than attracted above. The axis of this slender conic figure was not a straight line, but was agitated by the distracting attractions of the cloud, which was now beginning to break up, or separate. Its appearance was transparent, very white, and nearly that of the inclosed cone men-

tioned to have been observed in the disappearance of the original Spout. It terminated like the former Spouts, by separating from the clouds, when the superior attraction became weakened, and by gradually descending and vanishing in the ebullition below. Two small currents were distinctly observed running in different directions, along the sides of the various Spouts; one current ascending and the other descending on the opposite sides. This remarkable circumstance manifestly shews, that the attraction operates from above, as well as from below, by some cause as yet unknown, but certainly connected with magnetic power, now found to be as powerful and active as high as balloons have mounted, as on the surface of the earth. In the phenomenon commonly termed a Thunderbolt, the returning stroke from the earth is equal, probably, to the descending stroke from a surcharged cloud, which by this means balances major and minor quantum of electrical matter. It is owing to this cause, that those killed by thunder, in the open fields, are always found with their shoes torn from their feet, by the action of the returning stroke. The Water-spout may be similarly the means of equalizing the electricity of the earth and atmosphere, on a principle of mutual attraction, through magnetic action. On land we frequently observe columns of dust rising in gyrations, and exhibiting similar appearances to those of a Water-spout; and in all probability the columnar ascent of the dust is occasioned by magnetic action constantly operating in producing a due equalization of this universal fluid which pervades all space, but is too subtle to be detected, except by the test of polarisation. It is now supposed on rational grounds, that light and caloric constitute much of the ether of Sir Isaac Newton; and form and constantly generate the universal magnetic fluid, which is found to surround the earth, and from the evidence of facts occupies its interior. Let the mariner's compass evince how useful and important such considerations are to human welfare.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

I AM one of those who agree in opinion with your Correspondent, "an Enemy to innovations in the Church,"

who has given an article from a newspaper, stating that "the Rev. F. Close was presented to the perpetual curacy of Cheltenham by Mr. Wilberforce, the Rev. Mr. Simeon, and Lady Olivia Sparrow." Now it is commonly understood that there is a *club* formed for the purchase of advowsons and providing curates, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Simeon. Your Correspondent says, that it is illegal,—that it is irregular also I am certain, because no innovations ought to be made without episcopal sanction, in Church of England affairs. If general *clubs* to buy advowsons are to be tolerated, then, by the same right, diocesan *clubs* may be formed also, and most extraordinary circumstances (none of which I can think advantageous to the Church) may finally ensue. Your Correspondent says that such *clubs* are at present illegal, under the Mortmain Act. To me they appear also to have a simoniacal character. If the Bishops entertain a value for their authority (which they never exercise improperly), they will, I think, have the institution of such clubs brought under their cognizance.

With regard to this Church of Cheltenham, a Mr. Bonnor, I believe, published a pamphlet, stating that he was refused continuance in the curacy of Cheltenham, because he was not of that class of Clergy which is called Evangelical; and it is now said that a Mr. Moxon, an orthodox Clergyman, curate to the deceased incumbent, has been superseded to make way for an evangelical preacher; and that certain members of the orthodox persuasion have subscribed to purchase a chapel for Mr. Moxon accordingly.

If these are facts, they certainly imply innovations utterly inconsistent with an Episcopal Church, and derived from the congregational system, which peculiarly characterizes the mode of administering Church affairs among the Dissenters. ORTHODOX.

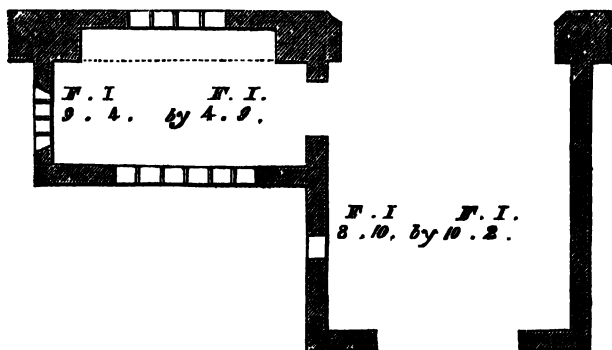
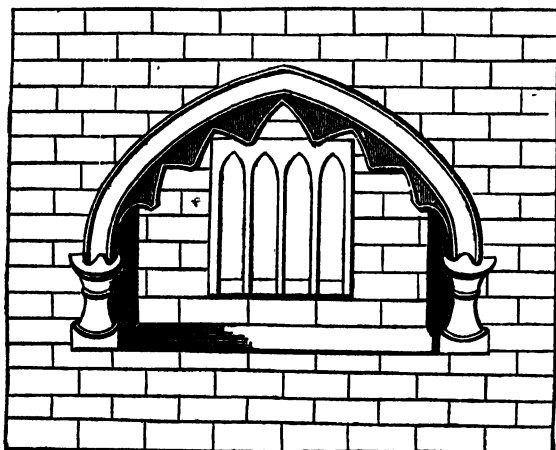
KINGSLAND, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Concluded from p. 397.)

IT is but right to observe, that Price, in his History of Leominster, published in 1795, has another idea respecting this curious chamber. He says, "On the left hand of the North door into the Church, is a little apartment, vulgarly said to be built by one

Vaulker, who built the Church, as a tomb for himself, and so goes by that name, but more probably was designed as a place for penitents, where they might look into the Church and hear prayers, but were not to be admitted into communion till after they had shown signs and proofs of their amendment and repentance." But setting aside the decorated style, which would hardly have been lavished on such a subject, the arch would have come

down to the floor, instead of resting on an altar-like tomb, which renders the space too small and inconvenient for such a purpose. Two things we learn from the tradition, that it was considered as sepulchral, and that it was coeval with the Church, facts clearly evidenced by the architecture. As the form may be better understood by representation than description, I subjoin the following sketches :



The East window of the chancel contains several specimens of painted glass coeval with the building, but much mutilated. Three figures and part of another still exist, as do two emblazoned shields, which appear to be Vairé, Gules and Ermine, three bars Azure, and a quarterly bearing so jumbled together, from being misplaced from its original position, as to be quite unintelligible. In the windows right and left of the altar are the

arms of Mortimer, and in the last window of the North aisle is the figure of an Archbishop. On the South side of the chancel are three stone seats in the manner of steps for the two officiating Priests and the Sub-Deacon; one arch covers the two first, and another the last. A niche just beyond, but of the same character, incloses the piscina.

The chancel contains the following monuments. On the North side, one

to the late Rector, the Rev. Richard Evans; another to the relict of Thos. Ravenscroft, esq. the son of Mutton Davies, esq. "of an ancient and loyal family in Flintshire." She died Dec. 14, 1732, aged 63. On the South side of the altar is the mural monument to the memory of Mrs. Isabella Davies, "bed-chamber woman to one of the best of Queens," who died in 1760; and a black tablet to Peter Smith, esq. of Street. On the South side of the chancel is a handsome monument to Thos. Cutter of Street Court, esq.; and a more modern one to the memory of the Rev. Robt. Crowther, rector of Spratton, Northamptonshire. There is also a monument with a classical Latin inscription to John Davies, esq. which was removed about thirty years ago from Bridgnorth. The clerestory windows are all circular, the ornament being a trefoil intersecting a triangle.

In saying that this Church was built by Edward Lord Mortimer, it is true that I have no document on which to found that assertion; but as he made his younger son Walter rector of it in the reign of Edward I. and the architecture and painted glass is of that period, I think myself fully warranted in assigning the structure to him.

The following memoirs of the learned prelates whose names occur in the Pedigree (p. 395), you will, perhaps, Mr. Urban, consider as a suitable conclusion to what I have communicated.

Bishop Morgan was born in 1608 at Bronfraith, in the parish of Llandysel in the county of Montgomery, and was the third son of Richard Morgan of that place, who represented the county town in Parliament, and Mary, daughter of Thos. Lloyd. His early tuition was at the school of Mr. Lloyd, the father of the Archdeacon of Merioneth, and his academical honours he received at Cambridge, having become a member of Jesus College. He was appointed by Dr. Dolben, Bishop of Bangor, one of his chaplains, and was by him instituted to a vicarage in his native county in September 1632, and afterwards to the rectory of Llangynhauel in Dyfryn Clwyd. On the death of his patron, he returned to the University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and then became chaplain to Bishop Roberts, who gave him the

vicarage of Llanvair Dyfryn Clwyd. On resigning Llangynhauel, he was instituted to Trevedraeth in Anglesea, July 16, 1642. This probably introduced him to the family of the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, rector of Llanellian, whose daughter Ann became his wife. On the 19th November, in the same year, he resigned Llanvair for Llandyfnan, purchasing the remaining term of ninety-nine years, for which the tithes had been leased, being about sixteen, and which he held during the Usurpation by virtue of the assignment. He never impoverished the living by renewing the lease, which, previous to the Statute of Limitations, was perfectly legal, and it now remains the best in the diocese. Not only did he recover his preferments at the Restoration, but, having taken his degree of D. D. was made Archdeacon of Merioneth and compendioner of Llandinon, on the 23d July, 1660. Upon the death of Dr. Robert Price, he was elected to the Bishopric of Bangor, and was consecrated 1st July, 1666. Upon Archdeacon Mostyn's death, he took the Archdeaconry of Bangor into his commendam, and secured it to his successor. He died on the 1st Sept. 1673, and was buried on the 6th at Bangor, in the grave of Bishop Robinson, on the South side of the altar.

Bishop Morgan was a great benefactor to his cathedral. He found that there was not a sixpence appropriated to maintain its fabric; but by his own contributions, the benevolent feelings he excited in the neighbouring gentry, and a legacy left by Bishop Roberts, he laid the foundation of a fund for that purpose; and he new wainscotted the choir. He was a man of prudence as well as learning, which induced him to forbid the publication of his manuscripts, as they were in an unfinished state; and from his preaching both in Welsh and English, his efforts to disseminate religion were the more effectual.

His family consisted of four sons and as many daughters. Richard, his eldest, died young. Owen, his second, entered at Jesus College, Oxford, and then became a member of Gray's Inn. Sir Leoline Jenkins, whose great abilities and judgment are well known, selected him as a companion on his mission to ———, and Owen Morgan was consequently present at

the perfecting of the treaty of Nieuw-megen. He died 11th April, 1670. William, the third son, was also of Jesus College, took the degree of LL.B. and was made Chancellor of Bangor; and Robert became a student of Christ-church College, and then rector of Ross in Herefordshire. The eldest daughter was married to Edw. Wynne, esq. of Anglesea; the second to Thomas Lloyd of Cevn, registrar of St. Asaph; and the third to Humphrey Humphreys of Cyssailgyvarch, Caernarvonshire, D.D. then Dean of Bangor. The fourth died unmarried.

William Lloyd was the grandson of David Lloyd of Hênblas, and successively Rector of St. Mary's, Reading, Prebendary of Salisbury and Ripon, Archdeacon of Merioneth, Dean of Bangor, and Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, the duties of which parish were then considered more extensive than those of any other in England. On the 3d of Oct. 1680, he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, and was one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower in 1688. He had the honour of preaching the first sermon before King William III. at the Chapel Royal; and was translated to the bishopric of Lichfield on the 20th Oct. 1692. On the 22d Jan. 1699, he was again removed to the see of Worcester.

He married Anne, daughter of Walter Jones, D.D. Subdean of the Chapel Royal, by Philippa, daughter of Samuel Fell, D.D. the well-known Dean of Christ-church, Oxford, and had issue William, born 20 Oct. 1674, Chancellor to his father, rector of Fladbury and Ripple, and Ann, married to the Rev. Edward Offley, Dean of Chester. Bishop Burnet speaks highly of his classical attainments, his shrewd judgment and criticisms, his historical and chronological knowledge, his persevering industry, and his truly Christian humility.

He died at Hartlebury Aug. 30th, 1717, in the 91st year of his age, and was buried on the 10th of September following in the church of Fladbury near Evesham. A marble monument was erected to his memory by his son on the North side of the chancel, with a long Latin inscription, printed in Nash's Worcestershire; above which are the arms of the see, impaling, Argent, a chevron between three birds (the blazon indistinct).

The following memoir contained in a valuable MS. of Welsh pedigrees in the possession of Edward Evans, esq. I think best to leave as in the original, and with it conclude this long paper:

Humphrey Humphreys was born at Penrhyn Daudraeth, in the county of Merioneth, Nov. 24, 1648, and was christened on Sunday 26th following, in the parish church of Llauffrothan, being the eldest son and heir of Richard Humphreys of Penrhyn Daudraeth, gent. (an old cavalier and an officer in the army of King Charles the Martyr, from the beginning of the war to the end of it), and of Margaret, the daughter of Robert Wynn of Kessalgyfarch in the county of Carnarvon, esq.

He was brought up for some years at the Free-school of Oswestry in the county of Salop, under the care of his uncle and godfather Humphrey Wynn, M.A. of Trinity College in Cambridge, vicar and schoolmaster of that place. From thence, upon his uncle's death, which happened in Nov. 1664, he removed to the Free-school of Bangor, of which Roger Williams was Master, and from thence in February 1665-6, he was sent to Oxon, and admitted of Jesus College, where, after taking the degree of B.A. Oct. 1669, he was next summer admitted Scholar of that house. Nov. 1670 he was by a faculty ordained first Deacon, and then Priest, by Bishop Robert Morgan, in the cathedral church of Bangor, and the same day collated and instituted to the rectory of Llanvrothen. June 12, 1672, he proceeded M.A. and in August following was chosen Fellow of Jesus College in his absence. Nov. 24th following he was inducted to the rectory of Trawsfynydd, having resigned Llanvrothen before. Nov. 1673, Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, then Bishop of Bangor, took him to be his domestic chaplain. Dec. 16, 1680, being B.D. Fellow of Jesus College in Oxon, and Canon of Bangor, he was installed Dean of that church.

In 1681 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Morgan, Bishop of Bangor.

In 1682, Act Term, he took the degree of D.D. and on Act Sunday in the morning preached before the University at St. Mary's Church in Oxon (as did the Rev. Dr. John Mill in the afternoon, i. e. he who was afterwards principal of Edmund Hall in Oxon,

the learned editor of the Greek Testament), both by the appointment of Dr. Fell, then Bishop of Oxford, Dean of Christ-church, and Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxon, who had always a very great esteem for him, and afterwards caused him to preach the very same sermon, which was upon this text, 4 Eph. ver. 11, 12, at Lambeth Chapel, at the consecration of his friend and patron, and predecessor in the deanery of Bangor, Dr. William Lloyd, the learned Bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield, Coventry, and Worcester, before that worthy Prelate Dr. Saucroft, his Grace then Archbishop of Canterbury, who likewise had a very great affection for him.

A. D. 1689, he was advanced to the bishopric of Bangor, and from thence in 1701 translated to Hereford.

To make a short mention only of spirituals, I believe I may safely say that, after the long train of a very active life, with quick passions, until upwards of fifty, no man ever took the hint more effectually of taking leave of this world, than Bishop Humphreys did, when he presaged at a distance a decay of his faculties growing upon him. This, and his being transplanted not without some reluctance to a new scene happening together, entirely weaned his affections from the world; insomuch that the business of his remaining years was but one continued train of devotion, which, the further it went, still improved and grew greater.

In a word, from what has been said, it may be concluded that, whatever treasure he has left behind, he has undoubtedly made so good a use of his declining years as to send a very great one before him. He died on Thursday morning, Nov. 20, 1712, in the sixty-fourth year of his age; and on Sunday, the 23d, his corpse was honourably interred near the altar in the cathedral church of Hereford.

His funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Husbonds, M.A. on these words: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Numb. 23, ver. 10.

Upon his grave-stone is the following inscription:

"H. S. E.

Humphredus Humphreys, S. T. P. primò Decanus A.D. 1680, mox Episcopus A.D. 1689 Bangoriensis factus, inde Herefordiam translatus A.D. 1701. Tandem vitæ satur et cælo maturus, obiit 20 Novemb.

1712, ætat. a. 64. Cujus ad exemplum aivixeris, amice lector, mori non timebis."

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

I FIND that the "upper parts of the curious and beautiful stalls" in Tewkesbury Abbey are stated in the *Vetusta Monumenta* (vol. V. p. 10), to have been lost. In 1824 I visited Tewkesbury Abbey, for the purpose of making those notes, which I have published in my *Topographical Sketches of Cheltenham*, and found the top of one of the stalls (by which the pattern of the rest may be decided) placed as lumber on the roofing of the Countess of Warwick's Chapel, and called by the parish clerk a crown or coronet for the kneeling effigies which are said to represent Sir Edward Despencer, but which appertain, I presume, to the last Gilb. de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, killed at the battle of Bannockburn, the style of the armour not being of the æra of Sir Edward Despencer. In p. 3, I find the Cotton MS. Cleop. c. iii. quoted, and a derivation of the name of Tewkesbury from *Theocus*, a hermit, whereas *Teoke*, Anglo-Saxon for General, is in my judgment the manifest etymon. It would give me pain to be thought to convey the slightest imputation upon the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, or of their able Editor, on this subject, Mr. Amyot, (for their works are, in my estimation, highly valuable;) but knowing that I have passed no small period among manuscripts and records relative to the County of Gloucester (*which no one else ever did*), I feel hurt that the Cotton MS. which neither Sir R. Atkins nor Rudder ever saw, and which I first published in my *County History*, should be *obscurely* quoted as from *them*,—persons who never had any knowledge of Archæology beyond local communications, and of course were utterly incompetent to appreciate the singular beauties of this fine Church. To the perfect and rich drawings of Mr. Nash (if my presumption upon having an opinion upon an archæological subject connected with the County of Gloucester is pardonable), I bear the most willing testimony. A study of Archæology for thirty years must be my apology.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSSBROKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Dec. 26.*
WITH some portion of curiosity I perused in your Magazine for March 1826, p. 201, &c. an able article subscribed with the initial letters E. I. C. written on the architecture and embellishments of our new Church. To the general tenor of that article no intelligent inhabitant of Chelsea can reasonably object: but perhaps your courtesy will allow me to transcribe thence one paragraph, whereby much discussion has been excited amongst our Church Committee, and much delay has been occasioned. Your Correspondent E. I. C. observes, in p. 204:

"The screen is at present in an unfinished state, and not defaced by any inscription; I wish I could add it never would [be]; the utter inutilty of the custom of affixing the decalogue, &c. in such a situation ought to plead for its abrogation, especially since in so many instances the mere complying with the letter of the canon is deemed sufficient, as I could point out more churches than one, in which, from the mode of inscribing the subjects, many of the congregation must be ignorant that they exist in such buildings."

I beg to assure E. I. C. that, if he will but have the goodness to point out distinctly the several Churches in which the mode recommended in his letter is adopted, he will confer no slight obligation, and will relieve more than one mind from a state of perplexity, doubt, hesitation, and embarrassment; for, should he renew his visit, he would perceive that our beautiful screen remains still in an unfinished state. Now, Mr. Urban, the LXXXII canon, to which E. I. C. refers, directs that "The ten Commandments shall be set at the charge of the parish upon the East end of every Church and Chapel, where the people may best see and read the same. And other chosen sentences shall at the like charge be written upon the walls of the said Churches and Chapels in places convenient."

By this canon your readers will please to observe, not only *the commandments*, but *other chosen sentences*, are to be set in the Church. On both points is the canon decidedly imperative: therefore, if one part of the canon is to be obeyed, the other part of the same canon ought not to be disregarded. The decalogue and the sentences are to be set in the Church, not absolutely in the Chancel: at any

rate, Sir, common sense must contend, that one who esteems the decalogue indispensable in the latter, could not consistently abstain from painting the walls of the Church with chosen scriptural sentences.—Formerly, the laity were excluded the chancel; in old churches the lattice-work separated the clergy from their flock: the clergy were in no want of inscriptions to refresh their memory, but of the laity many might profit thereby; hence *the Commandments* were to be set, hence *the sentences* were to be written.

One FACT is apparent: since the diffusion of knowledge which has taken place within the last century, the LXXXII canon has become obsolete; if, however, it is to be revived with us, let it be revived strictly according to the letter and to the legal distinctions, which the canon itself makes. Let the ten Commandments be set to the East in the Church, but not in the Chancel: let them be "*set*" or *suspended from the walls*, but not *inscribed* on the walls; and let the latter clause of the canon be obeyed also; let other chosen sentences "*be written upon the walls*." The advantage arising from this distinction is not trivial, Mr. Urban. As the Decalogue will be moveable, it may happen that future leading Church trustees may *suspend* the same conspicuously, without causing any eyesore.

Rumour states that amidst our tasteful trustees are certain GOTHAMITE or GOTHIC gentlemen, who, religiously and punctiliously upholding the canon, the whole canon, and nothing but the canon, determine still to demonstrate to the wondering parish their own literary gusto and bibliomaniacal propensities and devotion to "black letters," by having the four compartments in the fine screen over the table filled with the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Decalogue, executed in gilt bronze German characters! The expence is computed at a trifle under one hundred pounds!! Owing to discords between flats and sharps (all men of exquisite discernment and profound judgment), the screen (to use the words of E. I. C.) is not yet "defaced by any inscription."

A LOOKER ON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 10.*
IN your Obituary for 1824, is recorded the death of Sir John Hill, Bart. of

Hawkstone, in whom were united all those distinguishing traits of character which, whilst they constituted him a bright example of the true English country gentleman, at the same time gained him universal esteem and respect. Although such individuals require not the aid of sculptured marble to impress upon their contemporaries a recollection of their virtuous and endearing qualities, still is it gratifying to the reflecting mind to find, that so much worth is not permitted to descend to the silent tomb, without an appropriate memento to tell future generations what he was, and excite those who see it so to conduct themselves in the various relations of life, as at the close of it to be equally respected and regretted.

To the memory of this distinguished individual a mural marble monument was last week put up in Prees church, co. Salop, against the north-west wall of the chancel (in a vault underneath which his remains were deposited); and I am happy to say, that the memorial erected is alike worthy of the venerable character whose death it records, of the esteemed Baronet his grandson, at whose expense it has been executed; and of the ancient and honourable family whose name has by the gallant conduct of its various members during the late eventful war, been rendered illustrious.

Its general form is that of a portion of a Greek architrave with two faces; the lower one containing the inscription, and the upper one an alto-relievo, representing a funeral procession, preceded by the clergyman, the corpse borne underhand by four young men, and followed by eight mourners. The figures of the different individuals are admirably executed, as well with reference to the station they respectively occupy in the procession, as to their appropriate expression of countenance, and the drapery they are vested in; and I think every one who has particularly noticed this elegant memorial will admit, that never did sculpture tell its tale more forcibly, or with more congeniality to the hearts and feelings of Englishmen than this. The whole is crowned with an enriched ovolo and cavetto, charged with honeysuckles, and surrounded by a light fawn-coloured marble, which harmonizes most happily with the other parts of the monument. The

inscription, which is in Roman capitals, is as follows:—

“Sacred to the memory of Sir John HILL, of Hawkstone, Baronet, who departed this life May 21, 1824, aged 88. To future generations this marble will point out the spot where rest the remains of a good man. To the hearts of those relatives and friends who knew his worth, the powers of sculpture or of words may respond; but they cannot depict the full force of those feelings of affection which a recollection of his virtues inspire. By Mary his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Chambre, of Petton, Esq., he had issue sixteen children. Six of his sons were engaged in the arduous War with France. The honours conferred upon them by their King and country mark the estimation in which their services were held. Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Baronet, Member of Parliament for the County of Salop, (whose father, John Hill, Esq. died January 27, 1814,) erected this monument as a token of respect to his venerated grandfather.”

This beautiful memorial to departed worth was executed by Mr. T. Carline, second son of Mr. Carline,* Architect of Shrewsbury, from an original design of his own; a model of which was in the exhibition at Somerset House last year, and attracted much admiration, as did a most interesting and expressive group of two orphan children, which was fortunate enough to obtain one of the best situations in the sculpture-room in the exhibition for the present year. Yours, G. M.

♦♦ We are happy in having the opportunity of laying before our readers the following very important paper.

Outline of a Plan for Consolidating the Criminal Jurisprudence of this Country, drawn up by A. HAMMOND, Esq., under the directions of the Home Secretary, and now privately circulating in the different Circuits.

EVER since January 1826, there has been printing, at the Government press, by Mr. Peel's directions, a Series of Documents styled the Criminal Code. This Code contains—1. A Digest of the Judicial Decisions; 2. A

* Some of the chaste and elegant specimens of monumental skill executed by this gentleman and his eldest son, in the florid gothic, or perhaps more correctly speaking, perpendicular style of architecture, may be seen in Salisbury Cathedral; and in the churches of Acton Scott, Battlefield, (noticed in your Miscellany for 1820,) Kinlet, Ludlow, Wrockwardine, and Rhyddlan.

Consolidation and Condensation of the Enactments; 3. The Opinions of the Text Writers; 4. The Law of Scotland and of France; 5. Suggestions for the Amendment of each particular Title of the Criminal Law; 6. A Paper, ascertaining those General Principles that should govern in the formation of a Code of Criminal Jurisprudence, and ascertaining, by comparison, in what particulars the English system, first in the Abstract, and then in relation to Existing Institutions, is perfect or imperfect; 7. The Code itself, *properly so called*, reducing the Common or unwritten Law to writing, and bringing the criminal jurisprudence of this country, Common and Statute, into a single Law. The first five documents were prepared previously to the meeting of the Criminal Law Committee, and were designed as the basis of the intended reform; that department which it was proposed Mr. Hammond should fill, and which has been continued to him under the new arrangement.

The principles upon which the Digest has been framed, are these:—*First*, an abstract is given consisting of two branches; 1. The General Rule, or Exception, which the case warrants; 2. The reasons of the Rule or Exception.—*Secondly*, the case is subjoined at length, to afford a medium for verifying the fidelity of the abstract; to afford, too, an illustration of the rule, and to render unnecessary any reference to the reports.

The distribution of the contents of each article has been thus:—

1. A Table of Contents.

2. A Table of the Names of the Cases cited or referred to. Each case is followed by p. with a number, denoting the page of this code in which it will be found. It is followed, likewise, either by pl. or n.; of which the first denotes the placitum, the second the note in that page in which it is placed.

3. A Table of the Books and Opinions cited. The figures within the brackets denote the chapter, section, page, and so forth, of the book quoted; the figures not within brackets denote the page of this code, and the placitum or note of that page, in which the quotation will be found.

4. A Table of the Statutes consolidated or referred to.

5. The Code itself, consisting of so many sections. The first section is

intituled the Introduction, and is chiefly historical. The remaining sections, excepting the last, contain the digest of judicial decisions, and the consolidation of the enactments. The consolidated enactments are first expressed in the language of the statutes themselves, and are then condensed.

In these sections it will be noticed, that the quotations from the text writers are placed sometimes in the body of the code, sometimes in the note below. Those in the note below are either historical, or from writers now living, and who, consequently, cannot be quoted as authority.

The last section gives a summary of the law, as contained in the preceding sections, excepting the first, and suggests certain alterations in that law.

6. Then comes the verbal index of reference.

7. And lastly, the Appendix, containing the process by which the enactments have been consolidated. A general explanation of this process will be found in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Criminal Law of England, dated the 2d of April, 1824.

Besides this code, there is a series of papers, bound in a blue cover, intituled, "The Consolidation of the Criminal Law: Offences against Property." The Preface to these papers will explain their nature and extent: particular attention is requested to that Preface.

The distribution of these documents has been much the same as of those printed under the Record Commission, with, however, this difference, that a certain number of copies have been allotted for the use of the profession, in the hope that, as the work endeavours to trace doctrines to their first principles, and to bring every thing relating to the subject under a single point of view, it may occasion suggestions for the improvement of the law, which otherwise might not have occurred; and that it may be useful in other respects.

The copies alluded to have been placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, to whom each title, as it is printed off, will be transmitted:—Mr. Edward Goulburn of the Midland Circuit, Mr. M'Mahon of the Oxford Circuit, Mr. Henry Jeremy of the Western Circuit, Mr. Joy of the Northern Circuit, Mr. Abraham of the Home Circuit, and Mr. Storks of the

Norfolk Circuit: in all, thirty-six copies of each title.

The printing of that division of the Code which relates to offences against property, is nearly finished, and contains the following titles:—1. Burglary; 2. Housebreaking; 3. Church-robbing; 4. Simple Larceny; 5. Robbery; 6. Receipt of stolen goods; 7. Advertising for stolen goods; 8. Taking reward to help to stolen goods; 9. Fraud; 10. Coining. 11. Forgery; 12. Mischief;* 13. Restitution; 14. Compensation; 15. The Game Laws.

Another division will be sent to the press, namely, *Procedure*, understanding that term, not in the sense in which the French use it, but taking it as generical, and therefore applying it to the criminal mode of proceeding. The law of procedure is the most important, the most extensive, the most intricate, and, as it now stands, the most defective, of the whole criminal law. Accordingly the greatest pains have been taken with this division of the Code, and the most sweeping alterations suggested. It embraces as well the *civil* as the *criminal* mode of proceeding; the two being so intimately allied, that it is impossible, in a satisfactory manner, to treat of, or to reform either by itself.

"A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole."† In this spirit, I hope mine will be judged. At the same time, I may be allowed to add, that I have spared no pains to render *fidelity* and *trustworthiness* its characteristics.

Another characteristic of this work is *originality*. My object throughout has been to *think for myself*, and on the one or two occasions upon which I have adopted the language of another writer, I have *pointedly* acknowledged the obligation.‡

This characteristic applies also to the measure itself. That consolidation bills,

so styled, have passed from time to time, is evidenced by the statute-book; but, in truth, these bills have been *the substituting of one system for another*. So much of the ancient system as was deemed compatible with existing relations has been retained, the residue rejected; and such additions as those relations demanded have been made. This, however, has been achieved either by the Government of the country, or by those individuals in whom the Government have placed their confidence, or whom, from their eminence, they deemed worthy of discretionary power. But suppose that, after the conference between the two Houses in 1816, and the result to which it led, (the abandoning of the present measure as impracticable,) an individual had submitted to the legislature a reform of any given department of the law, for example, the Criminal Law. They would naturally have said, "Show us the precise state of the existing law, with all its crudities and imperfections, that we may be enabled to judge to what extent you retain the existing system, and in what particulars you repudiate it. We have only your own conviction of the nature, extent, and propriety of the change which you advocate; and we must be furnished with proper means for deciding upon the value of your judgment." This was exactly my own situation, and it therefore became incumbent on me to do this. The difficulty lies in ascertaining the precise influence which a series of enactments, relating to the same subject, have had upon each other. And it may with confidence, and, it is hoped, without vanity be affirmed, that the plan contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Criminal Law of England, dated the 2d of April, 1824, is the only one that has ever been proposed by which that difficulty may be overcome. When I first conversed with the late Lord Gifford, then Attorney-general, upon the subject, he showed immediately that he was aware in what the difficulty consisted, by asking me, how I could pos-

* Including Arson.

† Dr. Johnson, in the Preface to his Dictionary.

‡ I observe that some of the placita of title forgery (a part of the Appendix to the Report of the Criminal Law Committee) have been adopted into the last edition of Burn's Justice; a course perfectly justifiable, and which, had that title been a publication, and therefore accessible to the profession, would have been passed by me unnoticed. But having continued these placita in the reprint as they stood in the original title, to avoid a misconception I have made this remark.

sibly unite the old with the new enactments. I answered, that, in most cases, it was impossible, but that I could get rid of the old enactments by proving, that the influence of the subsequent enactments had so reduced their operation as to leave nothing worth retaining. That he agreed would do equally well; and upon explaining to him the system that was to accomplish this, he assented to the experiment of the Slave Trade Consolidation Bill, and which afterwards passed into a law.

Besides the two divisions—"Offences against Property" and "Procedure," there are two others, namely, "Offences against the Person," and "Offences against the State." From the exertions which the King's printers have made, and from the state of the copy, it will not be long before the whole is in print. After this, I hope to be permitted, with certain assistances, to proceed with the Civil Law in the same way.

As to the arrangement: a primary object has been, not only to bring under view every thing that has been enacted by the Legislature, decided by the Courts, and said by authoritative Writers, but so to arrange the matter as to suggest more readily and more distinctly the question, whether the law shall remain in its present state, or undergo a change.

To this end, instead of the ordinary practical arrangement, I have adopted an analytical one, by which the subject is separated into its component parts. It is familiar, that in considering whether a given head of criminal law stands in need of revision, eight several questions arise:—

1. What are those objects (persons or things) which ought to be protected from the perpetration of the crime in question? and is the present list too comprehensive or too limited?

2. Is it proper to denounce an act (or omission) as criminal, only when it proceeds from a particular motive; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

3. What acts (or omissions) is it proper to denounce as criminal; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

4. It being agreed, that it is proper to denounce an act (or omission) as

criminal, only when it proceeds from a particular intention, is it proper to require that the intention be accomplished; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

5. It being agreed, that it is proper to denounce an act (or omission) as criminal, shall it be classed as treason, felony, or misdemeanor; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

6. Shall the act be criminal in all mankind, or in certain individuals only; and shall principals only, or accessaries also, be denounced; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

7. What punishment shall be annexed to the offence; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

8. What are the best means of bringing the offender to justice; and is the existing law in unison with the principle which the answer to this question affords?

In order to suggest more readily and more distinctly to the mind these several questions, the arrangement has been ordered.

The utility of analysis, and the tracing of doctrines to their first principles, may be illustrated by a single instance. Upon the question, "How far the validity in law of the thing forged, supposing it were genuine, is essential to forgery," the utmost obscurity has hitherto prevailed; and this, from not distinguishing between forgery by the common law and forgery by the statute law, and between invalidity arising from *intrinsic circumstances* and invalidity arising from *extrinsic circumstances*. By keeping these distinctions constantly in view (as in sections eight and nine of title Forgery of this Code), though the authorities throughout may not be in unison with each other, yet the causes of their difference will be detected, and a principle afforded to determine on which side the truth lies.

To furnish a ready mode of ascertaining the doctrine upon any particular point, a *verbal index* has been subjoined, referring as well to the body or text of the work, as to the notes below.

A peroration or summary has been given, in a few pages of the

whole of what previously had been detailed at length.

Another object has been to render it useful to those engaged in the administration of justice, by giving a view of the whole doctrine of law, and by rendering any reference to the statutes, reports, or authoritative writers, unnecessary, since they will all be found in this Code.

And another—to furnish a document in which the whole body of the law, upon any given subject, may be found, whether the information be sought by the historian, the antiquary, or the lawyer.

Finally,—the time must ultimately arrive when, at least, the Criminal Common Law will be reduced to writing; and, to this end, a Code of this description is a necessary preliminary. This, no doubt, will be a great *innovation*; but, with respect to innovation, the *principle* is submitted to be this:—There is no state of things to which objections may not be raised, and in which deficiencies may not be clearly and distinctly pointed out; but it does not therefore follow that we must set ourselves to reform it: because, though it be plain that, in one point of view, a benefit will result, yet, in another, the reform may produce a great inconvenience. If it be too much to assert, that it is only when the effects which a given innovation will produce can be distinctly predicated, or the worst evil that can happen can be known, that the innovation is justifiable; it is not too much to say that, where the most fatal consequences may ensue, against which we can receive no reasonable assurance, it should never be attempted. The great political blessing which the Chancellor has been of to this country, has been his undeviating adherence to this principle. But with respect to the Criminal Common Law, it is presumed that it can easily be proved, that nothing can follow its reduction to writing, but what can be accurately foretold.

But of this public work will ultimately grow two private ones:—1. A Digest of the Laws of England. 2. New Commentaries on the Laws of England. The Digest of the Criminal Law, and book the fourth of the Commentaries, will appear when the printing of this Criminal Code shall have been completed.

A notion has prevailed, that the
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system under the new arrangement, and that under the Criminal Law Committee are totally different; a notion which it may be as well to correct. The system under the Criminal Law Committee, was this:—

1. The law in the first instance was, for the sake of convenience, separated into distinct bills, that one subject only might be presented to the mind at a time.

2. As the responsibility of the measure rested upon me alone, it was not to be supposed that the Legislature would take any thing upon trust which they were not obliged to take. It was therefore necessary, before any amendments either of substance or of language were introduced, to exhibit the law in the precise state in which it stood. There were two ways of doing this:—1. So to frame the Bill in the first instance as to exhibit the law exactly in its present state. 2. So to frame the Bill in the first instance as to exhibit, not merely the law in its present state, but that improved state likewise to which it was proposed to bring it. The second mode was preferred, limiting, however, the improvement to the condensation of the language, and leaving other improvements to future stages. Accordingly, each Bill first recited the present state of the law, in order to furnish the Legislature with a correct map of the field upon which they were about to enter, and then condensed and reformed the language of that recital, marking by notes the section or sections of the recital which was or were condensed. The recital was to have been struck out on the commitment of the bill.*

3. Another set of Bills were to have been introduced at the same time, in amendment of the law; in amendment, namely, not of its language, but of its substance; for example, making documents which confer, or are evidences of right or authority, the subject of larceny; defining what in burglary shall be deemed parcel of the house, and so forth.

4. These last-mentioned Bills were to have been passed, one by one, as they completed their several stages and were agreed to. But with respect to

* I did this with a Bill introduced into the House of Lords in 1825; but the Chancellor would not allow it to be read, being a deviation from the form that had hitherto prevailed.

the other set, containing the consolidation and condensation of the law, they were to have stopped short, after the third reading, until all of them had reached that stage. They were then to have been united in a single law, and the amending Bills which had passed were to have been repealed, and incorporated with the single Bill consolidating and amending the Criminal Law.

5. Whilst this was going forward, a series of Bills, consolidating and amending the law of Ireland, was to have been introduced and prosecuted exactly like the others, and ultimately to have been incorporated with the single Bill.

6. The principle of arrangement applicable to each Bill in its first stage, and to the single Bill in its respective departments, was to bring every thing relating to a given subject into one

place. What a person employed in the administration, (whether as adviser or as magistrate,) or interested in the provisions of a law, wants to know is, what is the whole law upon this or that subject? what is the whole law devised for the protection of *deer*? what is the whole law devised for the protection of the *productions of the earth*? and so forth. And an arrangement, therefore, which gives him this at one glance, seemed to me to be preferable to one that sends him to search for it in several different Acts, or in several different departments of the same Act.

7. The last item of the system was to have reduced the criminal common law to writing, as noticed before, and, as a necessary preliminary thereto, to have printed the documents which are the subject of this letter.

Mr. URBAN,
YOUR correspondent E. W—e,
in your Nov. Number, p. 409,
makes inquiry respecting the Kemps of
Robert Kemp, of Gissing;—Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Delpey, of Merton, esq., 2d wife.

Thwey-hall in Norfolk; in answer to which, I send you, from some MS. collections in my possession, a portion of the pedigree of that branch of the family:

Thomas Kemp, of Beccles and Briset in Suf- folk; died 20 Jan.	— Anne, da. and coh. of John Moore, Port- man of Ips- wich.	Robert K. and coh. of Wm. Stanton, esq. da. and coh. of Wm. K. Stanton, esq.	Wil- liam K. Waldegrave, es q	— Thomazine, da. of Wm. Waldegrave, es q	Elizabeth, mar. John Buxton.
John Kemp, of Beccles, esq.	— Jane or Anne, df. of Thomas Hobart, of Anne, Thwait, in Norfolk.	Thomas K. Martha.	Elizabeth K.	— Josias Faywether, of Tal- mache Hall, in Briset, Suffolk; 2d wife.		

In the chapel of St. Mary Ely, on a black marble, is an inscription, in memory of Frances Kemp, late widow of Thomas Kemp, of Thwait Hall, in the county of Norfolk, gent. who died January 12, 1691, aged 67.

I cannot trace the remaining descendants of this branch of the family, but the grandfather of Anne Kemp, married Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, of Shelley, co. Suffolk, knt., and thereby probably came the arms of that family in the window; the quarterings of Tilney, are, Thorpe, Rosse, Baynard, Rochford, Beresford? Aspull, and Barrett, as appear in the church of Shelley.

I cannot help thinking that the conjecture of H. S. p. 420., as to the Lady Mary Shelton, enquired after by H. L. T. in part I, p. 386, is erroneous; for, if her maiden name was Shelton, and the inquiry after her was previous to her marriage, she would not have been designated as *Lady Mary*; and if it

was after her marriage, her proper title would have been *Lady Mary Scudamore*, and not *Shelton*. The Lady Mary Scudamore mentioned by H. G. was the sister of Sir Ralph Shelton, who married Mary, daughter of Sir William Wodehouse, of Waxham, knt. whom I suppose to have been the lady inquired after by H. L. T.

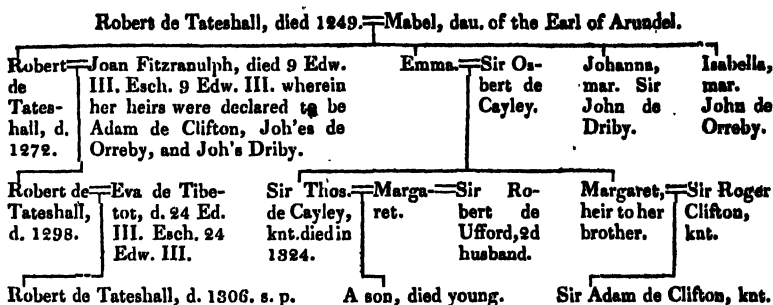
With respect to the pedigree of Tatleshall, p. 408, the following extract from the Escheat rolls will perhaps throw some light upon it:—

Esch. an. 34. E. I. Tateshall, Rob'tus fil. & heres Rob'ti de.—Consang. & heredes sunt: Tho. de Cayley, fil. Emme de Cayley, æt. 22; Joh'a de Driby, æt. 60; Isabella uxor Jo'. de Orreby, æt. 40.

Suprad'c'æ Emma, Joh'a, & Isabella sunt sorores Rob'ti de Tateshall, avi p'd'ci Rob'ti de T.

1. E. II. Partitio terrar' in Com. Norff. et Leic.

I therefore venture to suggest the following as the correct pedigree:—



Your readers will probably be amused by the following inscription which I lately copied from a monument in the church of Semer, Suffolk. It is very quaint and pedantic, and has puzzled many; perhaps some of your correspondents may be disposed to try their skill in the explanation of it.

"D. O. M.

Piis posteris saxum. Canitiei venerabilis seni, annorum ac famæ saturo, Do. Johanni Bru'ning, S. Theol. mystæ, hujus loci ecclesiastæ fidelissimo, quadragenario semper cha-

rissimo, ævi lociq' dum vixit juxta lumini et columini: viro locupletioris literaturæ, fidei intemeratæ, ac morum sanctitatis exemplo spectabili; amico summè cordato, pacis amantissimo, et quovis impendio proxinetæ; cœonomo, prudenti, benevolo, apprime philoxeno, post suos verè parenti, et pauperum quos sibi habuit ut suos. Denique omnium virtutum sensu claro, interim modestia et summo sui contemptu clarissimo. Vixit ann. LXVI. M.D. obiit ad cœleste bra-beum III. cal. Apr. A. Dom. MDCLXIII."

Yours,

D. A. Y.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

West Riding.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Adams, Thomas, learned divine, Leeds 1701.
 Albert, Abp. of York in 767, York (ob. 780).
 ARAM, EUGENE, self-taught scholar, Ramsgill, 1704*.
 Atkinson, Richard, Provost of Eton College in 1558, Ripley.
 Balguy, John, learned and excellent divine, Sheffield, 1686.
 Beaumont, George, merchant and benefactor to his native place, Darton (17th century).
 BENTLEY, RICHARD, celebrated critic and divine, Oulton, 1662.
 Berkenhout, John, physician and miscellaneous writer, Leeds, 1730.
 Bingham, Joseph, divine and antiquary, author of the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," Wakefield, 1668.
 Bingley, Rev. William, author of "Animal Biography," Doncaster, 1774.
 Bramhall, John, learned and loyal Abp. of Armagh, Pontefract, about 1593.
 Briggs, Henry, eminent mathematician, Halifax, 1556.
 Brooke, John-Charles, Somerset Herald, Highfield, 1748.
 Brotherton, Thomas de, son of Edward I., Brotherton, 1300.
 Burton, John, physician and learned antiquary, Ripon, 1697.
 — William, eminent physician, Wakefield (18th century).
 Calvert, James, learned nonconformist divine, York (ob. 1698).
 Cappe, Newcome, dissenting Socinian divine, Leeds, 1732.
 Carr, John, architect, Horbury (ob. 1807).
 Castleford, Thomas de, Historian of Pontefract.
 Cavendish, William first Duke of Newcastle, Hansworth.
 Cawthorne, James, agreeable poet, Sheffield, 1719†.
 Clarkson, David, controversialist and nonconformist divine, Bradford, 1622.
 Clifford, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Skipton castle, 1589.
 Congreve, William, celebrated dramatic writer, Bardsey, 1670‡.
 CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, Emperor of Rome, York, 272.

* See our vol. for 1759.

† Or 1721, according to Nightingale.

‡ Some say native of Ireland; others of Staffordshire.

- COOK, JAMES, celebrated circumnavigator, Marton, 1728.
Cooke, Alexander, celebrated divine, Kirk Beeston, 1564.
—— Robert, disputant and divine, brother of Alexander, Kirk Beeston, 1550.
Craven, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London 1610, father of the first Earl Craven, Apple-
trewick.
—— Dr. William, divine and professor of Arabic, Gouthwaite Hall, 1731.
Cressey, Hugh Paulin, popish writer, Wakefield, 1605.
Darnley, Lord, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, Temple Newsham.
Deane, Edmund, physician and brother to the Bp. of Ossory, Saltonstall, 1572.
Dodsworth, Roger, industrious antiquary, Newton Grange, 1585.
Earle, John, Bishop of Salisbury, York, 1601.
Eusden, Laurence, poet-laureat and divine, Spofforth (ob. 1730).
Fairfax, Edward, demonologist and poet, Denton (ob. 1632).
—— Thomas, Lord, celebrated Parliamentary, Denton, 1611.
Farrer, Robert, Bp. of St. David's, and Martyr, Esholt * (ob. 1555).
Ferne, Henry, Bishop of Chester, York, 1602.
Fitzwilliam, William, eminent naval commander, and Earl of Southampton (ob. 1542).
Fleming, Richard, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, Crofton (ob. 1430-1).
Flour, Sir Robert, Lord Mayor of York in 1190, York.
Fothergill, Anthony, learned physician and author, Sedbergh, 1732-3.
—— Marmaduke, pious and learned, but eccentric divine, York, 1652.
Fountain, Richard, benefactor to his native place, Linton (ob. 1721).
Frobisher, Sir Martin, enterprising navigator, Doncaster (ob. 1594).
Gent, Thomas, antiquary, and eccentric author and printer, York, 1691.
Gheast, Edmund, Bishop of Salisbury, Allerton (ob. 1576).
Gibson, William, eccentric physician, Sand Hall, Halifax (ob.).
Green, John, Bishop of Lincoln, Beverley, 1706.
Halfpenny, Joseph, superior artist, Bishopthorpe, 1748.
Harrison, John, inventor of a time-keeper to ascertain the longitude at sea, &c. Foulby, 1693.
Hartley, David, eminent physician and metaphysician, Ilkington, 1705.
Hatfield, William de, second son of Edward III. Hatfield.
HENRY I. King of England, Selby, 1070.
Herbert, Sir Thomas, celebrated traveller, York (ob. 1681).
Hill, Dr. Joseph, divine and lexicographer, Bramley, 1625.
Holgate, Robert, Abp. of York, Hemsworth.
Hollis, Thomas, benefactor to his native town, Sheffield.
Holmes, George, learned antiquary, Skipton, 1662.
—— Vice-admiral, gallant officer, York (ob. 1558).
Hoole, Charles, schoolmaster of considerable note, Wakefield, 1610.
Hopton, John, Bishop of Norwich in 1554, Blake Hall.
Hoveden, Roger de, faithful historian (living 1204).
Hulme, Joseph, eminent physician, Little Horton, 1714.
Hunter, Alexander, eminent physician, York, 1733.
Jackson, John, learned philosopher and divine, Sensey, 1686.
Johnson, Thomas, botanist, who published the first Catalogue of Plants in England, Selby,
(ob. 1644).
Killingbeck, John, learned and benevolent divine, Hedingley, 1649.
Lacy, John, dramatic writer, Doncaster (ob. 1681).
Lake, John, loyal Bishop of Chichester, Halifax, 1624.
Lister, Sir Matthew, eminent physician, Thornton (ob. 1657).
Lodge, William, engraver, Leeds, 1649.
Lowther, Sir William, Justice of the Peace, Leeds.
Margeson, James, Abp. of Armagh, Drighlington (ob. 1678).
Marre, John de, Carmelite and opponent of Wickliffe, Marr (ob. 1407).
Metcalf, John, called *Blind Jack of Knaresborough*, a self-taught surveyor of roads,
Knaresborough, 1717.
Middleton, Dr. Conyers, learned divine, York, 1683.
Monckton, Sir Philip, general, loyalist, and High Sheriff of co. York in 1669, Heck.
Montague, Elizabeth, learned and ingenious lady, York, 1720.
Montaigne, George, Abp. of York, son of a farmer, York (ob. 1628).
Morton, Thomas, learned Bishop of Durham, York, 1564.
Nayler, James, remarkable quaker, Ardsley near Wakefield, 1616.
Oglethorpe, Owen, Bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, Newton Kyme.
Oley, Barnabas, President of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Thorpe (ob. 1686).

- Pettyt, Wm. keeper of the Records in the Tower, Storithes, 1636.
 Petyt, Silvester, great benefactor, Storithes in Hazlewood.
 Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cumberland, Conisborough.
 Poole, Matthew, learned annotator on the Scriptures, York, 1624.
 PORTEUS, BRILBY, eminent Bishop of London, York, 1731.
 POTTER, JOHN, Abp. of Canterbury, and celebrated antiquary, critic, &c. Wakefield, 1674.
 PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH, eminent philosopher, Fieldhead near Birstall, 1733.
 PROCTOR, THOMAS, first sculptor of the English school, Settle.
 Radcliffe, John, eccentric and popular physician, Wakefield, 1650.
 Ramsden, Jesse, excellent optician and mechanist, Halifax, 1735.
 Richardson, Richard, physician, botanist, and antiquary, Bierley Hall.
 Robertson, Thomas, eminent grammarian, Wakefield (ob. 1560).
 Robinson, Matthew, Lord Rokeby, York, 1713.
 ——— Thomas, eminent divine, Wakefield, 1749.
 Roebuck, John, eminent physician and great benefactor to Scotland, Sheffield, 1719*.
 Romane, John, Abp. of York in 1285, York.
 Sanderson, Robert, learned Bishop of Lincoln, Rotherham, 1587.
 Saville, Sir Henry, learned traveller, Bradley, 1549.
 Saunderson, Nicolas, blind professor of mathematics, Thurlstone, 1682.
 Saxton, Christopher, chorographer, Leeds.
 ——— Peter, uncouth puritanical divine, Bramley, about 1586.
 Scott, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Rotherham (ob. 1500).
 Sharp, John, Archbishop of York, Bradford, 1644.
 SHILTON, MOTHER, famous Yorkshire sybil, Knaresborough, 1487.
 Sineaton, John, builder of Eddystone light house, Austerhorpe, 1724.
 Stapylton, Sir Robert, poet and dramatist, Carleton (ob. 1669).
 Stock, Richard, eminent puritan divine, York (ob. 1626).
 Swinburne, Henry, law-writer, York (ob. 1620).
 Thompson, Sir Henry, Lord Mayor of York, York (ob. 1692).
 THORESBY, RALPH, eminent and learned antiquary, Leeds, 1658.
 TILLOTSON, JOHN, Archbishop of Canterbury, Haughend, 1630.
 Tilson, Henry, unfortunate Bishop of Elphin, Halifax, 1576.
 Tonge, Ezrael, D.D. first discoverer of the popish plot, temp. Charles II. (ob. 1680).
 Waldby, Robert, Abp. of York in 1396, York.
 Walker, Obadiah, learned divine, Worsbrough, 1616.
 Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, York, 1055.
 Watkinson, Henry, excellent civilian, Leeds.
 Wilkinson, Henry, nonconformist, Adwick, 1616.
 Wilson, Benjamin, eminent painter and imitator of Rembrandt, Leeds (flor. 1760).
 ——— Richard, Bishop of Meath (living 1512).
 Winttingham, Sir Clifton, celebrated physician and author, York, 1710.
 Woodhead, Abraham, most ingenious writer of the Roman Catholic party, Meltham, 1608.
 Wray, Thomas, D.D. divine, Low Bentham (ob. 1778).
 Zouch, Thomas, learned and amiable divine, Sandal Magna, 1737.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

“ ——— A various sylvan scene
 Appear'd around, and groves of living green,
 Where blooming meads with vivid green were crown'd,
 And growing violets threw their odours round,
 A scene, where if a god should cast his sight,
 A god might gaze and wonder with delight.”

- At **ABBERFORD** is a farm-house, said to have been formerly the occasional retreat of the notorious Nevison, who here baited his favourite mare on his rapid journey from London to York.
- At **ALDBURGH**, the antient Isurium, innumerable Roman remains have been discovered of almost every description.—On the outside of the wall of the vestry of the church is a figure of Mercury; and in the church-yard a grave-stone, with a half-length figure of a woman in a Saxon habit, cut in relief.
- At **ALWOODBY** resided Sir Gervase Clifton, the noted baronet who outdid Henry VIII. in the number of his wives; for, whereas that King had wedded three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane, this Baronet had three honourables, three right worshippful, and one well-beloved wife. He died 1666.
- At **ASTON** died in 1797 the Rev. W. Mason, the poet, who was presented to the living by his patron the Earl of Holderness.

* Others say 1729.

At **ATTERCLIFFE** were educated under Mr. Jollie a disaenting minister, Saunderson the blind professor, Bowes the Irish Chancellor, and Abp. Secker.

At **BARDSEY GRANGE** occasionally resided, and at last died Francis Thorpe, the tyrannical Baron of the Exchequer.

In **BARNBROUGH Church** a rude painting commemorates "a serious conflict that once took place between a man and a wild cat," which proved fatal to both.

BARWICK-IN ELMET was a seat of the Kings of Northumberland, founded by the great Edwin.

At **Howley Hall, BATLEY**, as tradition reports, Rubens visited Lord Saville, and painted for him a view of Pontefract; and here Abp. Usher condescended to assume the disguise of a Jesuit, in order to try the controversial talents of Robert Cooke, the learned Vicar of Leeds.

At **BIERLEY** was erected the second hot-house in the north of England.—Here is also one of the first cedars of Libanus planted in England, and a modern Druidical circle, the fallacy of which, if posterity were uninformed of its real history, might be unperceived.

At **BOLTON**, where Sir Ralph Pudsey sheltered his persecuted sovereign Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham, are still preserved a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon which the unfortunate monarch left behind.

At **BRACEWELL**, in the remains of an old house still existing, is an apartment called *The King's Parlour*, undoubtedly one of the retreats of Henry VI.

At **BRADFORD** Free Grammar-school was educated Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

BROOK HOUSE Farm pays yearly a *snow-ball* at Midsummer, and a *red rose* at Christmas.

CALVERLEY is memorable for affording the plot of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," ascribed to Shakspeare.

In the library of **CANNON HALL** is the bow of Little John, the famous outlaw. Two farms in **CARLCOTES** pay, the one a right hand and the other a left hand glove yearly.

The summit of **CASTLEBERG rock** once formed the gnomon of a rude but magnificent sun-dial, the shadow of which, passing over some grey-stones upon its side, marked the time to the inhabitants of Settle; an instrument more ancient than the dial of Ahaz.

At **CAWOOD** the celebrated Wolsey was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland.—Here died Archbishops Greenfield 1315, Melton 1340, Bowes 1423, Rotherham 1500, Mathews, and Monteigne; the last in 1628.

At **CLARE HILL** in Saxon times was held the Gemote, or assembly of the people of this Wapentake.

At **COWTHORPE** is an enormous oak-tree, the branches of which previous to 1718 extended its shade over half an acre. It measures in circumference 60 feet near the ground.

At **DENTON Castle** died the celebrated Lord Fairfax, Nov. 12, 1671.

In **DEWSBURY Chapel** lies interred the unfortunate Henry Tilson, Bp. of Elphin.

At **DONCASTER** resided Mr. Edward Miller, organist and historian of his native town. This gentleman has the credit of having drawn from obscurity the extraordinary genius **HERSCHEL**.

At **FERRY FRYSTON**, in 1822, was dug up a massive stone coffin, containing the bones of a strong athletic man, who had evidently been beheaded. These remains supposed to be those of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, beheaded 1321.

The remains of **FOUNTAINS Abbey**, when entire, must have covered near twelve acres of ground.

GISBURN Park is remarkable for a herd of wild cattle, descendants of that indigenous race which once existed in the great forest of Lancashire.—In the house is a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely, with the expressive word *Now* on the canvass, alluding to his peremptory order for the immediate execution of the King.

At **GREENHEAD** Benjamin Haigh Allen, esq. erected a handsome Gothic Church at his sole expense, which was consecrated in 1819; thus reviving the spirit of devotion and liberality which pervaded our ancestors previous to the reign of the church-destroying Henry.

At HALIFAX, the "Gibbet Law" has been long discontinued. From this machine the guillotine in France seems to have been copied. The Earl of Morton introduced it into Scotland, and suffered by it himself in 1581. In the gaol belonging to the Lord of the Manor, is preserved the gibbet axe.—The celebrated Daniel De Foe here wrote his "Robinson Crusoe," "De Jure Divino," &c.

Of HALTON GILL was curate that singular character, Mr. Wilson, author of the scarce tract, entitled, "The Man in the Moon."

At HAMPOLE resided Richard Role, a hermit who made one of the first attempts to translate the Bible after the Conquest, and died 1349.

HAREWOOD Church contains the relics of the virtuous judge Sir Wm. Gascoigne.

At HOOTON ROBERTS HALL the great Earl of Strafford resided.

At Billinge near HORSFORTH was found, about 1780, a beautiful British torques of pure gold.

At LITTLE HORTON resided Abraham Sharpe, the indefatigable mathematician.

KETTLEWELL was nearly destroyed by a flood in 1686.

In KIRKHEATON Church-yard is a gigantic yew-tree six centuries old.

At KIRKLEES was buried the renowned Robin Hood.

Of KIRK SANDAL was rector John Rokeby, Abp. of Dublin.

At KNARESBOROUGH died John Metcalf, aged 93. Although he lost his sight in his infancy, he was a tolerable proficient in music; a well-known guide over the forest; a common carrier; a builder of bridges; a contractor for making roads; and a player at whist!

At LEDSHAM was interred the charitable Lady Elizabeth Hastings, where is a handsome monument to her memory.

In LEEDS Church is a beautiful cenotaph by Flaxman, to the memory of Captains Walker and Beckett, who fell at Talavera, July 28, 1809, erected at an expense of 600*l*. The plumage in the half-expanded wings of the mourning Victory is singularly fine.—At the Grammar-school were educated Sir Thomas Kerrison, Judge of King's Bench; Bp. Wilson of Bristol; Ralph Thoresby the Antiquary; John Berkenhout the Naturalist; Dean Milner, and many other learned divines, &c. Samuel Pullen, Abp. of Tuam, was first Master; Samuel Brooke the epigrammatist, was also Master.—The Red-house was the first built of brick, temp. Charles I.

At LEVERSEDGE the Rev. Hammond Robertson, M.A. has lately built and endowed a Church.

At NEWBY Hall is the best private collection of ancient marbles in the kingdom. Here is the esteemed Barberini Venns.

NEWHALL was the favourite seat of Edward Fairfax, the celebrated poet; here he led a retired life, and here he died about 1632.

At SNYDALL in NORMANTON died, in 1699, the celebrated James Torre, esq. whose MS. collections of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of this county stand unrivalled.

At OSWINTHORPE resided Oswin the Northumbrian King.

In OWTON is Robin Hood's well.

At PONTEFRACHT that indefatigable antiquary, Dr. Johnson, resided during the greatest part of his life.

RIBSTONE is remarkable for being the place, where that delicious apple called the *Ribstone pippin* was first cultivated in this kingdom.

Of RIPPENDEN was minister the industrious and faithful antiquary Mr. Watson.

At RIPON are many sepulchral memorials to the principal families in the neighbourhood; among which is a beautiful one to W. Weddell, esq. of Newly, taken from the Lanthorn of Demosthenes at Athens. In the Chapter-house are several paintings on wooden pannels well executed, representing sixteen persons connected with the throne of England, and some antique curiosities found in different parts of the fabric.

At SANDAL Castle Richard III. resided some time after his accession.

At SANDBECK is a portrait of the incorruptible patriot Sir George Saville, in a sitting posture, with a map of the Calder before him.

In SAXTON Church and Church-yard were interred the Earl of Westmoreland, Lords Clifford and Dacre, and many of the unfortunate victims at the memorable battle of Towton, 1461.

At SEDBERGH Free Grammar-school was educated Dr. Williams.

SCROOBY was a favourite hunting-seat of Abp. Savage, temp. Henry VII., and the occasional residence of Cardinal Wolsey.

At SHEFFIELD occasionally resided Dr. Buchan, author of "*Domestic Medicine*."—At the manor-house Wolsey staid some days in his journey from Cawood, and there was seized with his last sickness.—In St. Peter's Church was interred, in 1700, William Walker, the supposed executioner of Charles. (see vol. xxxvii. p. 548); and here is a monument to the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Vicar, and the *first attempt of Chantry to chisel marble*! In the Shrewsbury Chapel are interred many members of that illustrious family.

In SOWERBY Chapel is a statue of Abp. Tillotson, erected in compliance with the will of his grand-niece.

At STUDLEY ROYAL the tapestry is so excellent that its figures almost rival the finest efforts of the pencil.—The pleasure-grounds rank amongst the first in the kingdom.

At SWINTON are two farms, which annually change their parish from Mexborough to Wath-upon-Dearn, alternately.

Of THORNE was Rector Abraham de la Prynne, F.R.S. and here he died.

To WAKEFIELD Free Grammar-school the world is indebted for the scholastic erudition of Dr. Bentley; Archbishop Potter; Doctors Ratcliffe and Zouch; and the Rev. Joseph Bingham, author of "*Origines Ecclesiasticæ*."

At WARMSWORTH the celebrated George Fox and his friends held their meetings at the first rise of the Quakers.

WENTWORTH House has many splendid apartments, adorned with an excellent collection of pictures from the pencils of Guido, Caracci, Titian, Vandyck, Luca Giordano, Poussin, West, &c. From out of the bosom of the majestic woods rises a graceful Ionic column, erected by the late Marquis of Rockingham, to commemorate the acquittal of his gallant friend Admiral Keppel. The beautiful mausoleum erected in honour of the Marquis of Rockingham, is 90 feet high. It contains a full-length of the noble patriot, surrounded by busts of eight of his great political friends, Fox, Burke, Sir George Savile, W. Fred. Montague, &c.

WHARNCLIFFE is famous for being the scene of the old ballad of "*The Dragon of Wantley*," and a cleft in the rock is now called the "*Dragon's Den*."

In WHITKIRK Church is an inscription to John Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone Light-house.

In WOODKIRK Church was interred Christopher Saxton, the first English Chorographer.

At YORK the vile Caracalla murdered his brother Geta with his own hands, caused 20,000 soldiers to be put to death, then married his mother-in-law, &c.—Here Constantius was apotheosised, and his son Constantine the Great invested with the purple robe.—Here have been found numerous Roman antiquities, urns, statues, penates, sepulchres, coins, historic sepulchres, &c. all proving the great importance of this city in the time of the Romans.—Amongst the Archbishops we find the names of St. John of Beverley; St. William; Wolsey; Herring, &c.—The screen dividing the choir of the Cathedral from the nave, is adorned with a series of statues from William I. to Henry VI. inclusive.—From a discovery made by Dean Finch, it appears, on pulling down an opposite screen at the east end, that tapestry was sometimes used to adorn screens. The east window "surpasses all that pen can describe or pencil pourtray;" presenting in 117 compartments an illustration of nearly the whole of Scripture-history.—The inner vestry contains many objects of curiosity, amongst which are Ulphus's horn, an antique chair, and a superb pastoral staff.—In the wall of All Saints Church is a curious piece of Roman sculpture, undoubtedly a monument of conjugal affection. The steeple has some Roman bricks mixed with the grit and pebbles.—In St. George's Church-yard were interred the remains of Richard Turpin, the notorious highwayman, executed in 1739.—In Petergate resided the eccentric printer and author Thomas Gent, who here died May 19, 1709, aged 87.—The Theatre for many years was under the management of the eccentric Tate Wilkinson.—From the St. Nicholas Priory Church, the curious old porch now at St. Margaret's was removed.—In the Church-yard of St. Olave lie the remains of Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, who published several works on the Antiquities of York.

MR. URBAN,

I NOW forward you the final portion of the Compendia of County Histories; in inserting which you will permit me to thank those Correspondents, who, in the course of the undertaking, so obligingly furnished me either with additional information or important corrections. As their kind favours will be attended to in the separate publication of these papers, it would be useless for me here to enumerate them. The re-writing of the Compendia will be proceeded with as speedily as possible; and the work when published will exhibit many new features, and be very considerably amended. S. T.

COUNTY OF YORK.—SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, East, German Ocean: South, river Humber (separating it from Lincolnshire) and Nottingham and Derbyshire: West, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland: North, Westmoreland and Durham.

Greatest length, 130; *greatest breadth*, 90; *circumference*, 460 miles.

Province, York; *Diocese*, York (and part of the North Riding in Chester diocese); *Circuit*, Northern.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Aire rises among the Craven hills; Calder rises in Lancashire; Cock; Dearn; Dent; Derwent, rising in the Eastern moorlands, North Riding; Don rises on the borders of Cheshire; Foss rises near Craike Castle; Hobden; Hull rises near the foot of the Wolds; Humber, formed by the confluence of the Tees and the Ouse; Hyde; Idle; Kebeck; Nidd from the Craven-hills; Ouse a continuation of Ure; Revel; Ribble among the Craven-hills; Riburn; Rother; Rye; Skell; Swale rises in the North Riding; Tees rises in mountains of Westmoreland; Ure rises on the borders of Westmoreland; Washbrooke; Went; Wharfe rises among the Craven-hills; Wiske rises near Osmotherly.

Inland Navigation. Aire and Calder from the river Ouse at Selby to Leeds; Barnsley Canal from the Calder at Wakefield to Dove and Dearn Canal, 14 miles; Calder river from Castleford to Manchester; Derwent river to Walton and Yedingham; Dove and Dearn Canal from between Swinton and Mexborough, to near Barnsley, where it joins the Barnsley Canal, 9 miles; Don to Sheffield; Foss for about thirteen miles; Huddersfield Canal joins Sir John Ramsden's Canal, and runs to Ashton 19 miles, where it joins the Ashton and Oldham Canal; Hull river, by Beverley to Duffield; Humber, by its branches in every direction is highly important; Leeds and Liverpool Canal, from the Mersey to Leeds, 127 miles; Ramsden's Canal, from Huddersfield to the Calder; Stainsforth and Keadley Canal, from the river Don near Fish-lake to the river Trent, 14 miles; Ure, from the junction with the Swale to Ripon; York, to Stillington Canal.

Members of Parliament for the County 4; North Riding 10; East Riding 6; West Riding 12; total 32.

POPULATION.

Ridings 3. *Wapentakes* 28. *Market Towns* 59. *Liberties* 4. *Whole Parishes* 543.

Inhabitants, Males 569,909; Females 581,491; total, 1,151,400.

Families employed in agriculture 63,542; in trade 133,715; in neither 39,027; total 236,284.—*Baptisms*. Males 162,529; Females 153,592; total 316,121.

—*Marriages*, 87,813.—*Burials*. Males 91,611; Females 89,960; total 181,571.

EMINENT NATIVES.—(The native Riding unknown.)

Alcuinus, Albinius Flaccus, learned divine and pupil of Bede (ob. 804).

Arden, R. Pepper, Lord Alvanley (ob. 1804).

Barton, Robert, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford (ob. 1810).

Fawkes, Francis, poet and miscellaneous writer, 1721.

Fisher, John, Jesuitical writer and controversialist (living 1641).

Garth, Sir Samuel, celebrated poet and physician (ob. 1719).

Gere, John, puritanical divine, 1600.

Grey, Dr. Zachary, divine and miscellaneous writer, about 1687.

Hall, John, humorous writer, and the "Eugenius" of Sterne, 1718.

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Kent, William, distinguished painter and architect (ob. 1748).

Mason, William, ingenious poet and divine (ob. 1797).

Parsons, John, learned physician, 1742.

Sharp, Dr. Thomas, learned divine, son of the Archbishop (ob. 1758).

Sharpe, Dr. Gregory, learned divine, 1713.

Stubbe, Henry, divine (flor. 1680).

Wasse, Joseph, learned scholar, 1672.

WENTWORTH, THOMAS, great Lord Strafford (beheaded 1641).

Wingate, Edmund, Arithmetician, 1598.

IMPOSTURE AND VILLAINY OF THE PORTUGUESE PRIESTHOOD.*

(Continued from p. 488).

"It is the duty of every man to unmask imposture and villainy, wherever he meets with it. I shall therefore take the opportunity, whilst speaking of monks, to relate a circumstance which happened a few years previous to the war, in the episcopal city of Evora, and which two-thirds of the present inhabitants must still remember perfectly, *for they witnessed it*: however incredible it may appear to those who have not resided in Catholic countries. A nun of St. Clara, whose conduct made every one regard her as a saint, (for, instead of one confessor from the adjoining monastery, she had three or four) died to all appearances; or rather it was given out she had died. She was laid out, as is the custom, in the middle of the church; and the people were more than ever convinced of her sanctity, as her body shewed no symptoms of seeing corruption. No marks of decomposition manifested themselves; and thousands of course crowded from all parts of the country to witness the miracle. Hundreds of cripples and invalids came to touch her garments and fancied themselves cured; while others, paid by the priests, pretended to be stone blind and to recover their sight on merely touching her habit. In short, the concourse of pilgrims was so great, that the infantry in garrison at Evora were obliged to furnish a guard to the church door to preserve order. But for this precaution it is probable that the new saint would soon have been stripped of her clothes, owing to the anxiety of every one to get a scrap of something belonging to her, by way of a relic to guard against witchcraft, agues, fevers, &c.

On the night of the third day, the sentry on hearing some whispering in the church, the door of which was locked and bolted, had the curiosity to look through the key-hole, and to his utter surprise saw the saint sitting up supported by a friar, whilst two or three others were bringing and administering to her both eatables and drink. On recovering from the surprise occasioned by the unusual spectacle of a dead saint cramming with all the avidity of a living one, the soldier whispered the discovery to his

ensign, who also convinced himself by ocular demonstration of that which he otherwise would have disbelieved. These two men moreover heard her exclaim in a doleful whisper, "Do for pity's sake terminate this farce, or I shall die of fatigue, for I feel I can no longer stand it." The fact of the matter was, that the unhappy nun had been confessing too much to the purpose with these holy miscreants, who in order to avoid the inconvenience and danger which were attendant on their rendezvous with her when in different establishments, had agreed to make a dead saint of her and bury her to all appearances in their vaults; whereas in reality she would have lived in some remote corner or hidden part of their monastery to satiate their lust. By this arrangement two great objects would be gained: the gratification (without restraint) of their appetites, and the great honour which would accrue to both the monastery and convent by the production of a saint.

"The scheme was well laid; and, thanks to the stupid ignorance and superstition of the rabble, had so far been attended with success. But a young officer was an unsafe person to get into the secret; and the natural propensity of soldiers to disbelieve miracles led those who were on guard to talk loudly of what they had seen. The publication of the story was near being fatal to the young officer; and a less determined character would have been tempted to repent of interfering in the fabrication of a saint: for he was immediately placed in confinement for daring to calumniate such godly persons.—The sentry was so terrified with menaces of *Autos da fé*, *sanbenitos* covered with devils and flames, slow fires of brimstone preceded by racks, tortures, boiling pitch and lead, and all the matériel in the inquisitorial arsenal, that he absolutely recanted, and moreover swore that the devil, having taken umbrage at the great piety of those holy men, had tempted him to tell such blasphemous falsehoods.

"Their attempt to carry the same point with the young ensign was not so successful. He agreed to appear in public, and seemed ready to subscribe to all their wishes; but how great was their astonishment and dismay, when instead of an apology, he insisted with vehemence on exposing to the public how much they had been gulled. Instead of tearing to pieces this obstinate blasphemer, the public pitied

* From "Sketches of Portuguese Life, Manners, Costume, and Character."

what they considered his hallucination : besides people in Portugal are apt to look twice before they proceed to commit violence on the younger son of a fidalgo ; so that it only remained with the friars to repent heartily of their want of policy, in not having wrested from him by violence in private the recantation which it was so necessary that he should make for their justification. But it was now too late ; and one of the monks, perceiving an appearance of momentary indecision upon the countenances of the spectators, and feeling that it was a desperate concern, was observed to slink away towards the door, and disappear. This created an universal murmur, upon which the intrepid youth, whom neither the menaced artillery of the Holy Office, nor the teeth and nails of a congregation of fanatics, had been able to intimidate, roared out more lustily than ever for a red-hot brick-bat, which being brought, he applied it to the poor girl's feet, and reascituated her, thus unmasking the whole villainy of the plot.

"The guilty friars were sent to the Aljuba, a place of confinement for ecclesiastics ; but one of their objects having appeared to be the aggrandizement of the church, their imprisonment was little more than a nominal one. It was not so with the poor nun : she was immersed in a dungeon of the Inquisition, where, but for a personal inspection of those dens by the grand inquisitor, she might have passed the remainder of her life. She had on this occasion the good fortune to be thought pretty by this august personage, and was by his order immediately removed to one of the better species of cells on the first floor, most of which were occupied by those females who had the honour of composing his seraglio. Of the latter number, many were lovely and virtuous ladies, whose only crime was their beauty. But having provoked the appetite of an inquisitor who might have chanced to see them at their window, they were falsely accused of Judaism, torn from the arms of their husbands, and thrust into unwholesome dungeons, until disposed to submit to indignities, too revolting for mention.

"There was only one instance ever known, of one of these females having recovered her liberty. I shall from motives of delicacy abstain from mentioning her name. Suffice it to say that, although she adored her husband, she never could be prevailed upon to return under his roof, but took refuge under that of a female relation, and if ever questioned on the subject of the *Holy Office*, would burst into a flood of tears, and give no other answer."

The following is another instance of bare-faced deception supported by the priesthood, for the purpose of increasing their revenues at the expence of popular credulity and superstition :

"In the cathedral church of S. Antonio, called S. Antonio da Seé, you are shewn the same identical crow which, many hundred years ago, conducted a vessel into the port of Lisbon after the loss of its rudder in a storm. This wonderful crow was from that time added to the city arms ; or rather the arms were from that occasion formed of a vessel in full sail, with a crow on the end of the bowsprit, and another on the stern. These birds were deputed by S. Antonio, to the aid of the distressed mariners, who had invoked his name. The devil, it is well known, had a particular fancy for tempting this saint ; and used to set about it in all kinds of ways. Upon one occasion, having followed S. Antonio up into the belfry, the saint to rid himself of such company, began to descend the stone flight of steps ; but the devil still continuing to pursue him, he turned suddenly round, and describing with his thumb the sign of the cross upon the marble wall, his Satanic Majesty evaporated in a trice. As if to commemorate the event, the saint's thumb made a deep impression in the marble, and the truth of the story cannot be doubted ; for the very texture of the thumb skin is still discernible."

Stanzas addressed to the British Troops when on their March for Embarkation to Portugal, Dec. 14.

BY MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

A BLESSING on your banners' sigh !

A blessing on your swords !—

As firm ye tread while marching by,

Ye look Creation's lords !

Ye look the men Spain ought to fear ;

True sons of Freedom all ;

Who, when their brother's cry they hear,

Start instant at the call.

Though some are from the peasant's cot,

And some from lordly dome,

From hardy life, or shelter'd lot,

Yet all have left a home :

And all of that free home will think,

As on they rush to save,

In brave belief they cannot shrink

Before a Bigot's slave.

On then ! with banner and with band !

In pomp of gallant show,

Ye warriors of my own dear land !

I bless ye as ye go.

Your music bids my soul rejoice,

Like glory's breath of flame ;

For glory past has prophet-voice,

And tells of future fame.

Go ! pour that music's rousing air

The hills of Spain among,

And every echo waken'd there,

Shall be proud memory's song !—

Go, triumph o'er her mountain holds,

There lift your banner's crests ;

The lion on their war-sunn'd folds,

The cross within your breasts !

SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY IN 1688.*

MONDAY, the 7th of Dec. 1826 (old style) being the 138th anniversary of the shutting of the gates of Londonderry, this day was appointed by the Mayor and Corporation of that city, for laying the foundation stone of a testimonial column, in celebration of that important event. The ceremony was attended with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm; the most important feature, however, of this memorable day, was the eloquent speech of Mr. James Gregg, a respectable and worthy citizen of Londonderry, at the Corporation Hall dinner. The whole is so replete with valuable historical matter connected with the glorious Revolution in 1688, and the sentiments so congenial to the feelings of every true Protestant, that we consider it deserving of a more permanent record than the perishable pages of a newspaper can afford it. We therefore copy the following address, with some slight omissions, from the *Londonderry Journal*.

"We have met this day, my fellow-citizens, under the auspices of that Providence which has ever vouchsafed its protection, in the hour of need, to the great cause which we are one and all endeavouring to support, namely, that of the Protestant Religion, and our invaluable Constitution. Times may have changed, and men with times, since the eventful era occurred which we now meet to celebrate—kingdoms and states have also yielded in their turn; but the principles which we avow, and which we have inherited from our forefathers, have, amidst all the changes we have witnessed, withstood the general shock, and the citizens and apprentice boys of Derry stand forth, like their progenitors, the firm and uncompromising supporters of the Protestant faith, and the pillars of the British Constitution.

"Those who have met this day may be justly proud of their conduct; they have thrown around them the mantle of the illustrious dead, and are conveying to their children's children that imperishable glory which their forefathers so nobly earned. I pity the man who, having the means, has lost the opportunity of paying his tribute of respect to one of the most renowned exploits that has ever graced the page of British history—an achievement that stands unrivalled in the military annals of his country. Cold must be the heart that would not pay a tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. Thank God, there is an

energy yet remaining within these sacred walls, sufficient to rescue their memory from oblivion; the grass that waves over the graves of the matchless, the unconquerable defenders of Derry, is as green as ever; it has been this day moistened and refreshed by the hallowed tears of their children's children, and I trust will flourish in perpetual verdure till time shall be no more. Yes, my fellow-citizens, you have this day paid a grateful tribute to the memory of your illustrious forefathers, and were it permitted to those noble souls, who were carried off in the hour of victory and of triumph, to join their martyred bones, and revisit the scenes of their sufferings and their former glory, how delightful would be to them the scene of this day.

"In recalling to your recollection, my fellow-citizens, the eventful period, the anniversary of which has summoned us together, and with which it may happen some present are not intimately acquainted, I trust I shall not be considered to be travelling wide of my subject, if I take a short review of the situation in which this part of Ireland was placed at that memorable era.

"In the year 1688, James having been declared by both Houses of Parliament to have abdicated the British throne, by his adhesion to the Roman Catholic faith, and his endeavours to subvert the Constitution of the kingdom, William and Mary were declared King and Queen of England. James, having sailed for France, had no difficulty in securing the aid of Louis the XIVth, who was a determined enemy of England, and afforded the abdicated Monarch every assistance, particularly in aiding the rebels in Ireland. At this period, Ireland was a scene of great distraction; the infamous Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, was their chief Governor, and no stone was left unturned by him, to encourage the Roman Catholics, and extirpate all who professed the reformed faith. The North of Ireland, particularly the Northern part of Ulster, was the place to which the unhappy and persecuted Protestants turned their eyes and fled for shelter; to this spot James the First had directed his unceasing and minute attention; and having entered into treaty with the wealthy Corporation of London, he conveyed to them the escheated lands in this county, and formed a colony of Protestants, under the solemn sanction of his Royal Charter, which, thank God, is still in full force, and may it long continue, in spite of the incendiaries of the present day, who view in these Protestant Charters an insurmountable barrier to their ambitions and traitorous plans. Hither, therefore, the persecuted Protestants fled from Tyrconnell's cruelties. The threats of massacre, which were then not merely whispered, but openly talked of, increased their despair. The Roman Catholic Priests,

* See our *General Department*, p. 260.

as at the present day, were not idle spectators of passing events; calculating upon the overthrow of the Reformed Church, they gloated upon the mighty ruin that seemed to await it, and were prepared for that rapine and plunder which was to enrich their own. Derry then possessed a convent of Dominicans. One of the friars had the boldness to preach a sermon in the public market-place in October, 1688, foretelling as those incendiaries O'Connell and Shiel are daily doing now in the heart of the metropolis of Ireland, what the unfortunate Protestants had to expect. His text was from the part of Samuel that relates to Saul destroying the Amalekites, shewing the danger of sparing those whom God had devoted to destruction; that as the Almighty had deserted Saul, taken his kingdom, and ruined himself and his family for disobedience, so he would not fail to punish those who did the like. He told them they were always, as they have been lately told at the Elections, to take their directions from their Clergy as from God, and that they must punctually obey the same at the peril of their souls. But what most alarmed the Protestants was a written indication, which had been found in the county of Down, within a few days of the shutting of the gates, addressed to the Earl of Mount Alexander, whereby the destruction of the Protestants was hinted at in no measured terms; thus warned, many of them took refuge in Derry and Enniskillen.

"If such were the feelings of the Protestants of 1688, on receiving the account of this anonymous publication, what would their feelings have been, and what should be our feelings now, when, instead of such a hint as this, a seditious and traitorous body, daily assembling in the metropolis of Ireland, not only threatens the Protestants with destruction, if their demands shall be longer resisted, but openly denounces the Heir Presumptive to the throne as an enemy to Ireland, and one in whose death every Roman Catholic has an interest. This letter, dated the 3d of December, was followed up by circumstances that left it no longer in doubt; for, on the 6th, Lord Antrim's regiment, consisting of 1000 men, appeared at Newton-Limavady, on their way to Derry—and so alive was every Protestant in the North of Ireland to the perils with which they were threatened, that one Mr. Canning, of Garvagh, the ancestor of the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, receiving a copy of it, transmitted it directly to Londonderry; and I firmly hope, that the great grandson of that same Mr. Canning, will have as good a look out in these perilous times for the Protestant cause as his brave ancestor. The messenger who brought the intelligence found the citizens in the streets in desolation—their situation was most urgent. Lord Antrim's Redshanks,

as they were called from the colour of their stockings, were a few miles from the water-side. The Bishop was consulted: he agreed with some of the old citizens that they should be admitted within the walls, but the Rev. Mr. Gordon, the Presbyterian Minister, and I am happy to say, that there are many such still to be found in the province of Ulster, not only urged the shutting of the gates, but cautioned the inhabitants at all times to be on their guard against those whom they suspected of having an intention to overturn their liberties and religion.

"This, my fellow-citizens, was the critical hour; here commenced the period of Derry's danger—Derry's sufferings—Derry's glory. Derry was then as it is now. The Apprentice Boys of 1688 are bodied forth to view in the Apprentice Boys of 1836.

"From Sires like these a similar race has sprung."

Their interests then and now are the same—the Protestant cause was then, and is now, their landmark, and they resolved, at once; to stand or fall with the laws, liberties, and religion of the country. The Apprentice Boys!—sacred name! What heart is so cold as to look back upon them without exultation and gratitude? What spirits so tame and so lifeless as not to glory in the appearance of their juvenile representatives, who have this day graced our solemn procession, and given the earnest of their growing honour, their promising loyalty, and their future fame? Noble was your appearance, my young fellow-citizens—may you yet reap the fruits of your rising spirit, and inherit the glory which your predecessors have earned, and which forms one of the brightest pages in the annals of your country. The enemy had now crossed the river, and arrived within a few paces of Ferryquay-gate: while the Sheriffs and others were consulting, youthful hearts scorned debate, parleying was not their province, and tricks they did not understand: thirteen of them armed themselves, flew to the main guard, seized the keys of the garrison, and locked the city gates, at the moment their enemies were ready to enter. Never was youthful ardour so nobly repaid. The spirit of the citizens was roused—they caught the generous flame—the most of them declared for the defence of the city, and the glorious cry of "No Surrender" echoed round its walls. Roaring Meg was pointed at Lord Antrim's men, and they instantly retired across the water. Thus, by the youthful ardour of a few young men, who hated canting and hypocrisy, was the city saved, and, I may truly add, the Protestant religion secured—but for that heroic act we should not be sitting here this day in the midst of a Protestant city—we should not have been worshipping in our sacred Cathedral—but

have been the slaves and vassals of priestcraft, tyranny, and superstition.

"The gallant conduct of the Apprentice Boys, and the consequent determination of the citizens, enraged Tyrconnell; he immediately formed plans for the reduction of this then important Protestant fortress, which had thus become the palladium of the Protestant religion, and almbet the only impediment to the total reduction of Ireland to James's sway. The brave Enniskilleners adopted a similar course, although pressed by dangers on every side; they manfully declared for William and Mary, and opened a communication with the loyal brethren in Derry. Of such consequence did Tyrconnell consider the maiden fortress, then possessing within its walls the flower of the Protestant community, who repaired to it with all the forces they could muster, that an army of 20,000 men, supplied with all the munitions of war, was marched to reduce it. This formidable force was composed of the most determining and bigoted opponents of the Protestant religion. Longford, Westmeath, Kilkenny, Galway, and many other Catholic counties, poured forth their Nobility and Gentry with their numerous clans. The priests were in active motion, as they are at the present day, and mixed in their canonicals with the defenders of the Papal Crown. These, joined by a French army, commanded by experienced Generals, encamped around these sacred walls: their right rested on Ballongery Hill—their front, well supplied with artillery, occupied the Bishop's demesne, within a quarter of a mile of the garrison—and their left extended even to Culmore Fort, thus covering a space of about five miles, while the opposite side of the water presented a formidable park of artillery that completely commanded the eastern side of the city. What an awful spectacle was now exhibited to the youthful, but ardent defenders of Derry! Protected by their God, inspired by their holy faith, and knowing the stake for which they had to contend, no less than their laws, liberties, and religion, they viewed from their hallowed walls the formidable army, without alarm, and without dread, and they resolved, nobly resolved, to conquer or perish, amidst the ruins.

"James himself, at length enraged at the resistance made by the garrison, came down to the north, and from St. Johnstown opened a correspondence with the infamous Lundy, its treacherous governor, whose effigy you suspended, as he himself should have been, from a gallows you saw this day burned by the Apprentice Boys. Lundy, like some of the conciliators of the present day, endeavoured to terrify the garrison—he pointed out to them their defenceless state—their want of discipline, of provisions, and ammunition, and recommended them to submit to King James; he held a council of the conciliators, and sent a communication to the

Monarch accordingly, who came down attended by a numerous retinue, to the brook in this side of Foyle Hill, within 800 yards of Bishops' gate. He thought his royal presence would awe the garrison, surrounded by Monks and Jesuits; he thought he had nothing to do but hold up the beads and the ropes, and that Derry's Gates would fly open at their touch; but the Apprentice Boys did not understand the beads—they now thought they were betrayed indeed, and after giving an astounding shout of "No Surrender," the beads were answered with a shower of 18-pounders. Roaring Meg, a valuable present which had some time before been made by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of the city, in judgment of the treason that was going forward, nobly performed her duty that day as she has done this. Just as his Popish Majesty appeared within gun-shot, an Apprentice Boy applied the match and gave thundering note to King James, that the sooner he departed the better; the shot killed one of his aide-de-camps at his side. James thought in his turn that he was betrayed, and not wishing to fall by an heretic bullet, he turned about his horse and scampered off as fast as he could to St. Johnstown, leaving the chief. At the very moment King James appeared outside Bishops'-gate, the gallant Colonel Murray had advanced within a mile of the town, with a body of horse and foot, amounting to 1,500 men, for the assistance of the garrison; the treacherous Lundy sent him word to hide himself behind the hill, at Cloghglass; but the brave Murray heard of his treachery, and instantly marched to Derry, through the enemies' dragoons, who opposed him, and James Morrison, an apprentice boy, without orders, instantly opened the gate to him and his troops. Murray soon put things in a different light; he told Lundy he was a coward and a traitor. The citizens gathered round him in the streets, testifying their respect, and in return he called upon them to remember their God and their religion. The conciliators now took the alarm, they fled from the city to Greencastle, and sailed for England with the troops that had been sent for its relief, and who had been dissuaded by Lundy from landing; and Lundy, after hiding himself as some did to-day, for sometime, bribed a sentinel, and escaped from the walls in disguise with a bundle of faggots on his back, and fled to England. Colonels Cunningham and Richards, who carried off the troops, were instantly dismissed the service, by King William, who felt an intense anxiety for the relief of this loyal city.

"After James had set off to St. Johnstown, he called a council, in which he expressed the utmost anger and mortification at the reception given to him by the brave Apprentice Boys of Derry, and in a few days after-

wards he set out for Dáblin ; and amply did he repay the gallant citizens and their relatives for their loyalty to the Protestant cause.

"The command of the besieging army was shortly after given to Conrad de Rosen, a French marshal, one of the most sanguinary ruffians that ever disgraced the name of a soldier. Finding all attempts to seduce the citizens fruitless, he had recourse to cruelties unparalleled in the annals of war, he swore by the BELLV OF GOD, that if they did not surrender, he would demolish the town and put all in it to the sword, without consideration of age or sex ; not even the mothers with infants at their breasts, should be spared. He accordingly issued a proclamation, stating that, "according to the instructions that had formerly been received from King James, he would forthwith issue his orders from the barony of Ennishowen, and the sea coasts round about, as far as Charlemont, for gathering together those of their faction, whether protected or not." (Just such orders as we might again expect from the traitorous leaders of the Association in Dublin, to the hereditary bondsmen of the present day.) "That he would cause them immediately to be brought to the walls of Londonderry, where they might open their gates to their friends or nearest relations, or see them starve for want of food, having resolved not to leave one of them at home, or any thing to maintain them ; that he would forthwith cause all the country to be immediately destroyed, and if any succour of troops came from England, they might perish with them for want of food ; that he would not only burn the houses and mills of those in rebellion, but of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of escape might be left any man ; that his orders had spread that very day to Colerain, Antrim, Carrickfergus, Belfast, Dungannon, Charlemont, Belturbet, Sligo, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, and Finnwater, to cause all the men, women, and children related to those in Londonderry, to be forthwith brought to this place, and in case they did not surrender before the night of Monday, the first day of July, they should be admitted to no treaty whatever ; that his army would, with the assistance of God, soon reduce them, and that they should have orders to give no quarter, nor to spare age or sex."

"One would suppose, for the sake of humanity and the character of man, that this was intended as a mere idle threat, to terrify rather than be acted on. Not so ; the blood-thirsty Rosen spoke the real intentions of his heart. At the time this threat was made, the garrison was reduced to the last extremity ; they were living upon dead horses, dogs, rats, and mice ; yet such a reverence had they for their religion, and such a horror of Popery and Priestcraft, that they braved all these complicated miseries ; and though their enfeebled limbs

would scarcely carry them to the ramparts, they replied to this infamous manifesto, with a cry of 'No Surrender !' True to this sanguinary purpose, thousands were driven under the walls ; the hoary head was not thought beneath his cruelty ; the sucking infant at its mother's breast was not too insignificant for his barbarity ; all, all were driven by his ruthless and ruffianly Popish army, in sight of their very Priests, in one mass of misery. On the morning of the 2d July, the wretched group was seen moving towards the walls, asking for mercy at the bayonets of their unrelenting foes. The garrison, mistaking them for the enemy, fired on their friends, but fortunately none but their enemies suffered. As the multitude moved nearer, they at length discovered their weeping relatives and friends. What was the heroic conduct of the wretched sufferers ? although goaded behind by the bayonet, and seeing before them nothing but famine, instead of asking for protection within the walls, they implored the garrison, with uplifted hands, not to consider their distress, but keep close the gates, and defend the City to the last ; thus within and without, shouted the patriotic cry of "No Surrender !" During two nights and days, the unhappy victims remained under the walls, destitute of meat, drink, fire, or shelter, where many hundreds of them perished ; nor were the remainder permitted to retire, until the exasperated garrison erected a gallows on the highest bastion of the walls, and threatened, unless they were allowed to depart, they would hang up every prisoner taken from the enemy. This threat had the desired effect, and the miserable remnant were suffered to return home, when they found their habitations in flames, and their provisions and cattle carried away.

"From hence until the glorious 1st of August, did the dauntless garrison maintain their post, amidst all the horrors of war, pestilence, and famine. Day after day, night after night, did the exhausted and famished heroes force through their gates, sometimes in search of water, every drop of which was purchased with their blood. In one of these rencontres, the gallant Murray entered into personal combat with General Mammon, whom he slew, although clothed in steel. It was in this action those colours were taken from the enemy, whose standards were this day borne by two of the oldest Apprentice Boys at our solemn procession. (Cheers.) At this time the garrison was reduced to one-half. The price of food was as follows :—Horse flesh, 1s. 8d. per pound,—a quarter of a dog, 5s. 6d.—a dog's head, 2s. 6d.—a cat, 4s. 6d.—a rat, 1s.—a mouse, 6d.—a quart of horse blood, 1s.—a horse pudding, 6d. On the 28th of June, the last supply in the store was given out, and nine lean horses were only left for the supply of the garrison for two days.

"When all hope thus seemed at an end, and succour was looked for in vain, the suffering garrison, of whom very few were fit for further exertions, turned their eyes to that place, and to that Being from whom alone relief could flow; they repaired to the Cathedral, to the temple of the Almighty, with the devout and heroic Walker at their head, and there, on bended knees, offered their supplications to Heaven, to the God of battles. Their prayers were not made in vain, the hand of the Lord was not shortened, the Almighty heard and relieved them; the wind which had been so long adverse to the transports that were sent for their relief, changed in their favour; the season of their greatest extremity was that in which Providence chose to manifest its power; and the congregation, on returning from church, saw three ships in the river in full sail for Culmore; the Dartmouth frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Leake, headed the convoy, consisting of the Mountjoy, Phoenix, and Jerusalem cutter. The gallant Leake hauled to at Culmore, and battered the Fort, while the other vessels passed; the boom which the enemy had thrown across the water was yet to be encountered; the Mountjoy first struck, broke the boom, and was driven ashore; but the brave Browning, while waving his hat to encourage his men, lost his valuable life; his country was deprived of his services, by a cannon shot, which carried off his head, after he had conferred the most signal benefits on his King and the cause of the Protestant religion. The vessels now majestically approached the suffering city, the voices of whose brave defenders were scarcely strong enough to greet with acclamation the providential arrival of their deliverers.

"The next evening the enemy commenced their retreat, after setting fire to several parts of the country, and marched to Lifford and Strabane, having lost, during the siege, 9000 of their men before the walls. During the memorable achievement, 10,000 Protestants fell, 3361 men at arms, and 7,000 of the people perished by famine, sickness, and the sword. By this gallant exploit the City was preserved for King William and Queen Mary, the Protestant cause encouraged, time given to William to mature his plans, and the means afforded of afterwards striking that blow at the Boyne, which blasted King James's hopes, and drove him and oppression, I trust, for ever from the country.

"If we are asked, 'Why this Testimonial?'—'Why this Jubilee?' have I not given a satisfactory reply, an unanswerable reason: our brave forefathers fought and conquered, for our laws, liberties, and religion,—their bones are yet unhonoured and undrained; your streets are improved, houses have arisen where huts stood, your Cath-

edral has been almost rebuilt, and your spire with its apex almost touches the clouds, while no monument was ever raised to commemorate the unparalleled glory of your forefathers; here and there an unchiseled stone, raising its rude head amidst the grass of yonder churchyard, denotes that, underneath lies buried a brave defender of Derry's walls. Thank God! a grateful posterity have this day commenced the work of justice to their memory. Brave and heroic spirits! Deeds like yours are no longer suffered to remain unhonoured; the value of your conquests appears to be daily increasing, and a proud pillar shall arise on the very spot where you fought and fell, to transmit to our children's children your imperishable fame. Valour like yours seldom occurs. I will venture to say, that History affords none to be compared with it. Waterloo, great as was the stake, and momentous the consequence, must yield to it in fame; not that any man would attempt to tear a leaf from the victorious brow of the immortal Wellington, of Ireland's Hero, of England's Chieftain, and Europe's Conqueror; but all things considered, the defence of Derry was more glorious. In the one, the colossal power of Europe furnished the embattled legions,—in the other, a handful of citizens, almost without arms and ammunition, undertook the defence of the city, against a regular army of 20,000 men, furnished with every article of war. In the one, there was dense phalanx, the thick column, and the extended line; steel was supplied by steel, and a soldier stepped in where a soldier fell. In the other every man that was carried off was a loss irreparable; there was no succour near, nor to fill up the melancholy chasm; each day was a battle, and each morning's Sun rose to open to the view of the besieged a scene of more accumulated misery! The hero, who in the morning took leave of his family, found them on his return sunk in the arms of death; famine and disease had consigned them to a premature grave; the infant was seen sucking the breast of its departed parent; and the citizens were seen moving through the streets more like spectres than like men. "Yet here they stood, midat fire and blood," famine, and pestilence, and nobly conquered. For this, we shall raise a monument to their fame; and shall we be asked, after such a noble struggle and so glorious a result, to surrender our land, liberties, and religion, to those, who, like King James, are under Popish controul, subject to an allegiance hostile to a Protestant Government, waging war against the Word of God, enemies to civil and religious liberty, and, therefore, totally unfit to legislate for a free people? No! to such a proposal, let our reply be the same as our gallant ancestors—

"NO SURRENDER—NO SURRENDER!"

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

100. *Protestant Union. A Treatise of true Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, and what best means may be used against the growth of Popery.* By John Milton. To which is prefixed a Preface on Milton's religious principles and unimpeachable sincerity. By Thomas Burgess, D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. P.R.S. L. Bishop of Salisbury. 8vo. pp. lviii. 51.

MILTON is the Farnesian Hercules of English poetry, and his prose works may be deemed conversations of the Hero in repose. As the perfection of Classical taste formed the glorious statue, as we have in it the *beau idéal* of corporeal strength, every muscle seeming ready to burst with innate vigour, so in the Epic and Drama of Milton, when the same sublime Classical taste moulds, like a sculptor, scriptural ideas and materials into the grandest forms, we have the true *beau idéal* of religious poetry. In both instances, in the statue and the poet, we have a god-like man. We are, however, sensible that, having announced MILTON, our readers will not thank us for detaining them from knowing what HE says, whether, in poetry, like Behemoth, "he upheaves his vastness," or in prose, lion-like,

"He springs, as broke from bonds,
And rampant shakes his brinded mane."

But we must first introduce Milton through the Preface. The Bishop of Salisbury has distinguished himself by his defence of the Trinity and the Protestant ascendancy. He finds that Milton took the same ground before him, and he makes to the world at large this valuable communication. There is a prejudice against the prose works of Milton. At one period he certainly was a devil in politics, but then it was his own devil, not a devil who publishes seditious, blasphemous, or obscene tracts and prints, a contemptible devil, but a cold-blooded, fanatically-philosophical devil, who, regardless of civil war, rapine, and murder, was not unwilling "in the heart of Hell to work in fire." We may be thought to have given too ultra an opinion, but (*inter alia*) we perfectly recollect the wo- handed instrument in Lycidas, and we do not like Politicians who

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express a wish to cut off heads. The Bishop, however, shows, that ultimately Milton found, as others have done after him, that such abstract reformers are only made tools and stepping-stones for rogues, who consult their own private views. (p. xl.) What Milton found the Republican Parliament to be, shall appear in paragraphs of his own writing, which the Bishop informs us have been strangely suppressed and misapplied :

"For a Parliament being called to redress many things, as it was thought,—when once the superficial zeal and popular fumes that actuated their new magistracy were cooled and spent in them, strait every one betook himself (setting the Commonwealth behind, his private ends before,) to do as his own profit or ambition led him. Thus was justice delayed, and soon denied ; spight and favour determined all, &c.

"And if the State were in this plight, Religion was not in much better : to reform which, a certain number of Divines was called, rather chosen by any rule or custom ecclesiastical, &c. These conscientious men (ere any part of the work done for which they came together, and that on the public salary,) wanted not the boldness, to the ignominy and scandal of their pastorlike profession, and especially of their boasted Reformation, to seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept (besides one, sometimes two, or more of the best livings,) collegiate Masterships of the Universities, rich lectures in the city, setting sail to all winds that might blow gain into their covetous bosoms, by which means these great rebukers of non-residence, among so many distant cures, were not ashamed to be seen so quickly pluralists and non-residents themselves, to a fearful condemnation, doubtless by their own mouths."

"And well did their disciples manifest themselves to be no better principled than their teachers : trusted with committeeships and other gainful offices, upon their commendation for zealous and (as they stuck not to term them) godly ones ; but executing their places like children of the devil, unfaithfully, unjustly, unmercifully, and where not corruptly stupidly. So that between them the teachers, and these the disciples, there has not been a more ignominious and mortal wound to faith, to piety, to the work of reformation, nor more cause of blaspheming given to the enemies of God and truth, since the first preaching of reformation." P. xli.

His Lordship observes, justly, (xliii.) that "without public virtue *liberty* and *country* were, in Milton's mind, empty names." We believe it; but this does not exonerate Milton from great political error. The ancient Barons and Reformers never sought to correct misrule by overturning the Constitution, which subversion they well knew would only place rogues at the head of things. They only displaced the Sovereign or Ministers, and provided against the abuses.

We shall now proceed to his Lordship's account of the object of the Tract. We will not say that it was prophetic of what soon afterwards ensued in the reign of James; but we think that it must have been an admirable prophylactic against the measures of that rash King:

"The object of Milton in this Tract was to form a general PROTESTANT UNION, by uniting Protestants of all denominations against the Church of Rome (which he styles 'the common adversary' of the Protestant religion), not by any compromise of their peculiar tenets, but by a comprehensive toleration grounded on the general Protestant principle of making the Bible *only* the rule of their faith. And as all Protestants profess to acknowledge that common rule, he recommends to them to overlook all matters 'not essential to belief,' and all opinions 'not destructive to faith.' And therefore, though he does not advise communion with opinions *destructive to faith*, yet, for the sake of his proposed union against the Church of Rome, he recommends an equal toleration of all sects, who profess to ground their opinions, though erroneous, on the Bible only. 'Error,' he says, 'is not heresy,' and he determines nothing to be heresy, *but a wilful alienation from or addition to the Scriptures; and consequently Popery to be the only or the greatest heresy.*" P. xv.

His Lordship then proceeds to show, that Milton was not an Arian or Unitarian; that he calls the disputes against the Trinity *sophistic subtleties*, because the doctrine itself is a *plain doctrine in Scripture* (xvii); and lastly, "quotes the Articles of the Church of England, appeals to her authority, and again identifies himself with the members of that Church, and calls it *our Church*." (xxv.)

The Bishop lastly, with the most amiable intention, vindicates Milton from some censures of Bishop Horsley and others, founded on misconception. But, with the fullest respect for

the learned Prelate, we remember (with terror) the "two-handed instrument," and a "work against marriage," which writing, connected with his own biography, satisfy us that Milton, great as he undoubtedly was, had no objection to make public and most reasonable institutions subservient to his private views. The truth is, that it is impossible for the professions of a Republican to be honest, because a true Republican should not be selfish, and no man can avoid being selfish. Pride or morbid feeling must have been at the bottom of Cato's philosophical heroism; and had Milton possessed talents for business, and been in office, we fear, that to use his own words,

—"God and his Son except,
Created thing nought valued he, nor
shunned."

The obligation which the world owes to Milton, is the service which his mighty poem has rendered to Christianity; but, sublime as it is, it is not without philosophical faults. The Almighty is degraded into a mere placid man of business, giving orders to servants, and the Devil has all the greatness and high qualities which belong only to Jehovah. The Devil in Scripture, as he appears in Genesis and Job, and the interference with Christ, and Judas, is nothing more than a villain, whose sole delight and employment is in cheating and imposition. A high-minded being, and such a one is Milton's devil, must have honour, and various other feelings, the possession of which is utterly inconsistent with the character of a devil. In our ideas of a correct devil, there should not be a sign or particle of good of any kind—no alleviation of misery, and no cessation from vice. But he is not a devil, nor resides in hell, who is susceptible of feeling a pleasurable sensation.

We now come to the Tract itself. It is genuine Miltonism. He pours down rain upon the Catholics, as God did upon the antediluvians. But we shall give extracts, only premising, that the whole is founded upon one postulate, *viz.* that *Popery has no other basis than human additions to the Word of God*, and, in our consciences, we believe it to be a just and accurate definition, so far as concerns its appropriate and distinctive character as Popery. Now to the extracts.

"Heresy is a religion, taken up and believed from the traditions of men, and ad-

ditions to the word of God. Whence also it follows clearly that, of all known sects or pretended religions at this day in Christendom, Popery is the only or the greatest heresy, and he who is so forward to brand all others for heretics, the obstinate papist, the only heretic." P. 5.

Religious differences of opinion only grow out (he says, p. 12,) of the fallibility of man, but

"Heresy is in the will and choice professedly against Scripture; error is against the will, in misunderstanding the Scripture after all sincere endeavours to understand it rightly: hence it was well said by one of the ancients, 'Err I may, but a heretic I will not be.'" P. 8.

He then proceeds to state, that the error of Lutherans is the doctrine of Consubstantiation (p. 9); of Calvinism, in making God the author of sin (*ib.*); of Anabaptists, in denying baptism to infants (*ib.*); of Arians and Socinians in disputes against the Trinity and satisfaction of Christ (9—11.); of Arminians in setting up free will against free grace (11.); that Popery claims a double power, ecclesiastical and political, and that, ecclesiastical authority being the pretence, and political power the object, and the Pope pretending right to kingdoms and states—throning, and dethroning Kings—absolving the people from their obedience to them—interdicting to whole nations the public worship of God (16), men so principled are not to be tolerated (17).

The next passage shows upon what principle the Iconoclasts destroyed the images and painted glass in our ancient Churches. He says that

"The Papists have never ceased perpetually to seduce, corrupt, and pervert, as many as they can of the people. Whether, therefore, it be fit or reasonable to tolerate men thus principled in religion towards the State, I submit it to the consideration of all magistrates, who are best able to provide for their own and the public safety. As for tolerating the exercise of their Religion, supposing their State activities not to be dangerous, I answer, that toleration is either public or private; and the exercise of their religion, as far as it is idolatrous, can be tolerated neither way; not publicly without grievous and unsufferable scandal, given to all conscientious beholders; not privately, without great offence to God, declared against all kind of idolatry, though secret." (Ezek. viii. 7, 8.)

He then proceeds to vindicate Iconoclasm:

"We must remove their idolatry, and all

the furniture thereof, whether idols or the mass, wherein they adore their God, under bread and wine, for the commandment forbids to adore, not only any graven image, or the likeness thereof; &c.... If they say, that, by removing their idols, we violate their consciences, we have no warrant to regard conscience, which is not founded on Scripture: and they themselves confess, that they hold not their images necessary to salvation, but only as they are enjoined them by tradition." Pp. 19, 20.

He objects to any dispute with them:

"Shall we condescend to dispute with them? The Scripture is our only principle in religion; and by that only they will not be judged, but will add other principles of their own, which, forbidden by the word of God, we cannot assent to. And [as in several places of the Gospel] the common maxim also in logic is, 'Against them who deny principles, we are not to dispute.'" P. 20.

The *first* method to hinder the growth of Popery is, he says, to remove the objects of their idolatry, of which we have before spoken. The *second* is to study and circulate the Scripture, because Popery is chiefly upheld by ignorance of the Scriptures. P. 22—25.

Here we shall pause a moment, to express, upon the authority of Milton, our great astonishment, that the Bible Society of a Protestant country could ever sanction the circulation of adulterated versions by Papists; because it is, *first* doing evil, that good may come; *secondly*, sanctioning corruption of the standard of faith.

The next means to hinder the growth of Popery is, he says, union amongst Protestants; and as to Polemical books he observes:

"There is no learned man, but will confess, he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, his judgment sharpened, and the truth which he holds more firmly established. If then it be profitable for him to read, why should it not at least be tolerable and free for his adversary to write? In logic, they teach, that contraries laid together more evidently appear: it follows then, that all controversy being permitted, falsehood will appear more false, and truth more true: which must needs conduce much, not only to the confounding of Popery, but to the general confirmation of unimplicated truth." P. 29.

Lastly, he recommends amendment of life,

"Lest through impenitency we run into that stupidity, which we now seek all means so warily to avoid, the worst of superstitions, and the heaviest of all judgments, Popery." P. 32.

Some artful fanatics have thrown out that learning is not essential in the Clerical profession; and we have seen with sorrow in one Episcopal Charge*, opinions discountenancing profane literature in the studies of Clergymen. It may be proper, and indeed reasonable, to expect from Bishops no other than works as solemn as sermons, oratorios, and dead marches in Saul, but to take from the Clergy the means of being Masters and Tutors of Colleges, Professors of Sciences, Governors of Public and Private Seminaries, in short, the agents of all the Liberal Education in the Country, would be an enormous Ecclesiastical and Civil injury. Because Sectarian teachers are generally uneducated, the people are to be made Goths and Vandals, *i. e.* taught to undervalue learning and learned men. Can this possibly be a public good? Ought it to be taught from the pulpit? If a man can have two eyes in his face, we do not see why he should have only one; nor can we comprehend why a perfect leg of sacred learning, and a wooden one of profane literature, should be thought better than two sound legs of both. It is unnecessary to say more; and we are happy to see, that the Bishop of Salisbury, himself a profound classic, has discountenanced this mischievous absurdity, by adding an Appendix, consisting of two articles: one is an extract from Lord Monboddo on the style of Milton, showing that his imitation of the ancient classics greatly contributed to the grandeur of his poetry; the other is an exquisite analysis of the poetry of Milton from the *Edinburgh Review*. These two articles are the best which were ever written concerning Milton's works.

We offer our sincere thanks to the learned Prelate for this logical and masterly work; and in the words of the late Bishop of Durham, earnestly wish, "that, for the interests of Christianity and the Church of England, he may prove victorious."

101. NICHOLS's *Progresses of James the First.*
Volume II.

(Continued from p. 443.)

BEN JONSON'S MASQUE OF
QUEENS is not only a very curious

One only;—no such notion emanated from the Bench, composed as it is, not

and striking poem, but an admirable illustration of the *Dæmonology* of the day, the poet explaining, at the desire of Prince Henry, all the machinery of his plot, with illustrations from various learned tomes, and that of his Royal Master in particular. *Strange* things were in such productions the objects of request, but, by interweaving them with matters of deep tragical interest in themselves, Shakspeare doubled the dramatic effect. In *Macbeth*, for instance, the superstition is in harmony with the murders and villainies of the Usurper. By Ben Jonson the witches are connected with felicitous and lively subjects, and the taste is bad, though the poetry and the invention are of the first character.

In a Lion and Bear fight (as proposed), the lion cut the concern, and would not fight at all. Some mastiff dogs were turned in, "and boldly seized upon the lion," but left him for a stone-horse, which had also been put in. The latter would soon have been killed by the dogs, if the bear-wards had not taken them off. More lions were turned in, but they all showed the white feather. They did not want to fight, and therefore would not fight. They were well fed, and not actuated by exciting passions. P. 259.

James used to call his ministers his "littell fools," "beagles," &c. (see our last notice of the work, p. 443), and the Earl of Worcester says in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury, one of the ministers, "youe take exceptions to be cawled fooles," but consoles him with observing, that he was also called "a parrot-monger, a monkee-monger, and twentie other names" (p. 262). The fact is, that James had no ideas of dignity, except by ceremony. His only argument for respect was, that he was the Almighty's substitute (see pp. 251, 286), and therefore he was privileged to say and do whatever his inclination or habits prompted.

"Strange attire" was, it seems, the fashion of the day, in persons delivering challenges for tournaments (p. 266), which fashion confirms the presumed origin of supporters to arms.

A dinner was served to the King, by the East India Company in 1609-10, "in fine *China* dishes, which were freely permitted to be carried away by all persons." P. 268.

According to the old custom, the King assembled the Commons merely

to obtain supplies; "and the better to incline and encourage the House to the granting this high and extraordinary demand," the Minister "willed every one of them to bring and proffer *freely any such griefs as they had*," and he promised in the King's name that his Majesty would redress the same (p. 285). The consequence of this absurd and impracticable engagement was, "that an infinite number of Bills of complaints were put up to the House, and some of them very extravagant and strange." P. 286.

Sir Dudley Carleton says: "My wife is gone to the Queen at Bissam for her *Benedicite*, which is grown into such a custom, that the ceremony is expected for our *women* travellers." P. 365. [Of the *Benedicite* see Fosbroke's *British Monachism*, p. 329.]

Marlborough could not write English, but he is outdone by another "famous General, but wretched scholar," Sir Robert Shirley, who confesses in a letter (p. 431), "I have not the pen of Sissero" [Cicero]!

The old association of the titles of "Knight and Baronet," is well known. They were always distinct honours; but, at the first institution of the Order of Baronets, it appears to have been thought essential that every person enrolled in that Order should either previously be a Knight, or should receive knighthood at the first opportunity. Instances of the latter arrangement occur in pp. 442, 444, and elsewhere. The custom was, however, soon neglected; but, from the son being knighted during his father's lifetime before succeeding to the Baronetcy, the titles are frequently met with together throughout the seventeenth century, and until the honour of knighthood began to be confined to professional men and the presenters of Addresses. Cases in which rising men have successively received the titles in question, have always occurred, and are still occurring. About twenty of the present Baronets are also Knights Bachelors; and the old rule is still maintained, that "no Baronet can act as proxy for a Knight of the Garter or Bath, unless he has been previously knighted."

In p. 446, it appears that a journey from London to Bath by an invalid, in 1610 occupied six days; at least so many did the Lord Treasurer Salisbury take, who was then sick unto death.

His five sleeping-houses were: "Diton, my Lord Chandois's; Causam, my Lord Knowles's; Newbury, Mr. Doleman's; Marlborough, Mr. Daniel's; and Laycock, my Lady Stapylton's."

On the death of Salisbury, James chose for some time to be his own Secretary of State! "The King," says Mr. Chamberlain (p. 449), "is much troubled with the multitude of competitors for the Secretaryship; but in this distraction makes no haste to nominate any, but says he is skilled in the craft himself, and, till he be thoroughly weary, will execute it in person!" And again, in his next letter: "The King himself supplies the Secretary's place; and all packets are delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, and so to the King."

The low state of medical knowledge at this period, is sadly depicted in several interesting pages which describe the daily progress of Prince Henry's fatal illness. It appears that the letting of blood was considered a very dangerous expedient; and indeed in one instance which occurred in 1614-15 it proved so; for in one of Mr. Chamberlain's letters (vol. III. p. 39), we read that

"The Lady Cheke (Mr. Osborne's sister of the Exchequer) would needs be let blood the last week for a little heat or itching in her arm; but by mishap the Queen's surgeon pricked her too deep, and cut an artery, which fell to rattle, and in a few days grew to a gangrene, whereof she died."

But, in the Prince's case, the King's physician, the celebrated Dr. Theodore Mayerne, "did say that, in his judgment, the surest way for his Highnesses safety was bleeding;—but his opinion was not allowed of the rest" of the medical attendants. Four days after,

"Nature, as the day before, did, as was said, shew the necessity of bleeding; for which cause it was with more instance againe propounded and urged than ever, as the only means, under God, to save his Highnesse. At length, after much *adue pro* and *contra*, Doctor Mayerne urging, and Master Butler [the Cambridge physician, so celebrated for his obetinacy and other eccentricities,] chiefly withstanding the same, *mistaking* the first beginning of his Highnesses sickness; in the end the three Doctors, Mayerne, Hamond, and Butler, did agree that on the morrow, being Sunday, the eighth broken and the seventh whole day of his sickness, a veine should be opened!"

Accordingly, on the next day the important operation was performed,

"After much adoe, Master Butler resisting to consent that he should be let blood, *because*, as he said, *it was the eighth day*, preferring to have left them, untill he was forced to stay and give his consent; Dr. Hamond and others proving unto him that it was not the eighth day, his Highnesse being ill of a long time before, howsoever he strangely, with a wonderful courage and patience, concealed the same. His Highnesse being still, after one, in the presence of the foresaid Doctors and divers others of very good worth, was drawne out of the median of his right arme, seven or eight ounces of blood; during which time he fainted not, bleeding well and abundantly, desiring and calling to them to take more, as they were about to stop the same, finding some ease as it were upon the instant. This day after his bleeding he found great ease; and in the afternoone he was visited by his Royal Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, the Palsgrave, with others of the Court; all which, conceiving good hopes, departed from thence reasonably cheerful. Yet that night, though better than others, he passed unquietly."

Two days after, the fever having greatly increased,

"Bleeding was againe proposed by Dr. Mayerne and the favourers thereof, who still affirmed that he did mislike the too sparing proceeding with his Highnesse: alledging that, in this case of extremity, they must, if they meane to save his life, proceed in the cure, as though it were to some meane person, forgetting him to be a Prince whom they had now in hand, otherwise he said, for ought he saw, *because he was a Prince he must die, but if he were a meane person he might be saved.*"

But no, instead of this, "the hair was shaven away, and pigeons and cupping-glasses applied, to lessen and draw away the humour and superfluous blood from the head," and the next day "a cocke was cloven by the backe, and applied unto the soles of his feet, but in vaine!"

Vain indeed were such remedies, yet this was the perfection of the medical science in the reign of James. Of a similar character is the superstitious regard paid to a lunar rainbow. On the evening of the fifth day of the Prince's illness,

"There appeared a fatal signe, about two hours or more within the night, bearing the colours and shew of a rainbow, which being directly crosse and over Saint James's House. It was first perceived about seven a clocke at night, which I my selfe

[Sir Charles Cornwallis, Treasurer of the Prince's Household,] did see, with divers others looking thereupon with admiration, continuing untill past bed-time, being no more seen. This night was unquiet, and he rested ill." P. 477.

We could willingly extract more of this interesting detail, but must conclude with some passages respecting Sir Walter Raleigh, who, with the exception of Prince Charles, may, Mr. Nichols remarks, "be said to have been that person, whose future destiny Prince Henry's death affected more than that of any other individual."

"All the world," says Sir Charles Cornwallis (p. 484), "were ready in this despair to bring cordiall waters, diaphoretick and quintessentiall spirits, to be given unto him; amongst which one in the afternoone was ministred which set that little nature remaining on worke, forcing a small sweat, which (too late) was the first he had. Sir Walter Raleigh also did send another from the Tower, which whether or no to give him they did a while deliberate. After the operation of the first, his Highnesse rested quietly a little while, presently after falling into his former extremities; whereupon, as the last desperate remedy, with the leave and advice of the Lords of the Counsell there present, the cordial sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, after it had been tasted and proved, was given unto him, but in vaine, save that, forcing that sparke of life that remained, it brought him againe into a sweate; after which, as before, he had some rest for a little while. But, no remedy, death would needs be conquerour!"

Dr. Welwood, in his notes on Wilson's Life of James, mentions Raleigh's nostrum, and

"says it was sent at the desire of the Queen, who had received relief from it in a fever some time before. Raleigh sent with it a Letter, expressing the most tender concern for the Prince (the sincerity of which none will doubt), 'and, boasting of his medicine, stumbled unluckily upon an expression to this purpose, that it would certainly cure him, or any other, of a fever, except in case of poison.' The Prince dying though he took it, the Queen, in the agony of her grief, shewed Raleigh's Letter, and laid so much weight on the expression about poison, that, to her dying day, she could never be dissuaded from the opinion that her beloved Son had foul play.' Raleigh's expressions probably flowed from an overweening conceit in the powers of his own medicine, but are perhaps to be numbered among the circumstances which ensured his destruction." P. 484.

In page 487 we find the same cir-

cumstances alluded to in one of those original letters of Mr. Chamberlain; which so much enhance the value of Mr. Nichols's work :

"In the Prince's extreme they tried all manner of conclusions upon him, as letting him blood at the nose, and whatsoever else they could imagine; and at the last gave him a quintessence sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, (which he says they should have applied sooner,) that brought him to some shew of sense and opening of his eyes, and some will needs say speech; but all faded again presently. Among the rest he hath lost his greatest hope, and was grown into special confidence with him, insomuch that he had moved the King divers times for him, and had lastly a grant, that he should be delivered out of the Tower before Christmas."

On this Mr. Nichols remarks :

"The mutual friendship of these heroic spirits is generally known. The high-spirited Henry is reported to have once enthusiastically exclaimed: 'None surely but my Father would keep such a bird in a cage!'—That eminent Writer, Soldier, and Statesman, says Dr. Birch, had designed to address to the Prince a discourse Of the Art of War by Sea, which his Highness's death prevented the author from finishing. He had written likewise to the Prince another Discourse of a Maritimal Voyage, with the passages and incidents therein; but this is only mentioned by him in his Observations concerning the Royal Navy. He had also intended, and, as he expresses it, *hewn out* a second and third volume of his History of the World*, which were to have been directed to his Highness; 'but it has pleased God,' says he in the conclusion of his first volume, 'to take that glorious Prince out of this world, to whom they were directed; whose unspeakable and never-enough lamented loss hath taught me to say with Job, *Persa est in luctum cithera mea, et organum meum in vocem flentium!*'" P. 488.

"Raleigh's cordial was afterwards celebrated, as is shown by the following extract from Evelyn's Diary, Sept. 20, 1662: "I accompanied his Majesty to Mons. Febure, his chymist, (and who had formerly been my master in Paris,) to see his accurate preparation for the composing Sir Walter Raleigh's rare cordial; he made a learned discourse before his Majesty in French on each ingredient." P. 484.

102. *Our Village, Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery.* By Mary Russell Mitford. Vol. II. Whittaker.

WE sadly apprehend that we are idolaters of female talent, find it where we will,—rather, perhaps, we should say, where we *can*. Our conscience too has frequently smitten us as we penned a line in praise of mediocrity, because, forsooth, we were unwilling to wound the sensibility of a female writer. Happy is our lot when the loftiest praise that gallantry can furnish is more than merited by her who is the subject of it. We have perused this volume of Miss Mitford (the first not having met our eye) with feelings of admiration for her talents, and with an ill-concealed surprise at the richness and variety of graphic powers.

The Horatian dictum of "*Difficile est propriè communia dicere*," has also lost its truth; for Miss Mitford speaks of the every-day affairs of her village with an ease, a grace, and a propriety rarely equalled, and never excelled. Avoiding the depths and the darkness of human passions, a path in which her great precursor Crabbe has trodden with so much power, she in her prose narratives has successfully competed with those simple and beautiful narrations of village manners, which we have read with so much delight in the "*Parish Register*" of the Poet. We accompany Miss Mitford in her walks, we gaze with admiration on the scenery she points out, and hang with silent delight on the narratives of our Village Chronicler. We accompany her home, and listen with genuine sympathy to the stories of her youthful days, her school friendships, and her school disasters. With her dog "*May*" we have a perfect acquaintance, we respect his instinct, and we honour his fidelity.

We recommend this little volume with a hearty feeling of good will to the perusal of our young and fair readers, to whom it cannot fail to prove a rich treat.

* On the subject of the non-completion of Raleigh's "*History of the World*," we perceive that Mr. Nichols has, in his Third Volume, p. 27, a valuable note, in which he combats the prevailing opinion that Raleigh was discouraged from proceeding in his grand work, *merely* because of Prince Henry's death. That position is, he says, evidently disproved by the circumstances of Sir Walter continuing his labours on the first volume, and producing it two years after that occurrence. It could not, therefore, be his Highness's decease that induced Sir Walter to abandon the intended continuation; but it seems more probably to have been the want of encouragement mentioned by his biographers.

108. MILES's DEVEREL BARROW.

(Concluded from p. 533.)

THE first account of our country is, that the Phenicians began the commerce with the British Isles, and (it is to be remembered) *they alone*; for Strabo, who communicates this information, adds, (in confutation of some modern authors, who give the Greeks a share in this intercourse,) that the Phenicians kept their knowledge of the island a *secret* from the Greeks. This is further proved by Pliny, who says, that *lead* was *first* brought into Greece from the Scilly Isles (*Cassiterides*); and by Herodotus, who confesses his ignorance of the islands (*Cassiterides*) whence came tin. Moreover, the learned Bochart and others note, that Strabo calls our Island *Βερτανικη* and *Βερτανικη* [*υποτος* being understood]; and, according to the same persons, *Bratanac*, in Phenician, signifies the same thing as *Cassiteris*, a country or field of tin. (See Sammes's *Britannia*, p. 41.)

To this account of Strabo we give credit, and without entering into various hackneyed particulars, to be found in Bochart, Camden, Sammes, &c. we shall enter only into three points; the *first*, the skill of the Phenicians in the Arts and Sciences, and the great Antiquity of their knowledge; the *second*, the palpable derivation of a leading feature of Druidical superstition from that nation; the *third*, the existence at this day of their costume, viz. the *tartan* of Scotland. First then, as to their very ancient skill in the Arts. Pliny (v. 13.) in proof of the antiquity of their cities says, that Joppa *Phenicum* was reported by tradition to have been older than the flood. Cicero, in a fragment of his work "de Republica," says: "Phœnices primi mercaturis et mercibus suis avaritiam et magnificentiam, et inexplebiles cupiditates omnium rerum supportaverunt in Greciam." (Opera, ii. 585. ed. Lond. fol. 1681). Thus they were the authors of foreign trade. Pliny further says, (v. 12.) "Ipsa gens Phœnicum in gloria magna literarum inventionis [of which in Lucan] et siderum, navalliumque ac bellicarum artium." It appears from the Bible, that they built the Temple and Palace of Solomon. Homer (Il. xxiii. 743) says, that they were great artists; and Scaliger (in Varr. Re Rust. pp. 261—2) notes that the best furniture of wood among the

Romans was made by the Carthaginians, descendants of the Phenicians.

The *second* point is the palpable derivation of a leading feature of Druidical superstition from the Phenicians. That excellent Oriental scholar, Sir William Drummond, says, "The name of *Beli* was familiar to the ancient Britons; and the descendants of the Celts of Scotland often speak of *Bel* without suspecting its Chaldean origin; and perhaps some of my countrymen will not believe me, when I tell them, what is nevertheless perfectly true, that their *Beltain* is nothing else than the ancient god of the Chaldeans. *Beltain* is a manifest corruption for בל-מיתון (*Belitan*), *Bel fortis*, the name which, according to Ctesias, the Babylonians gave to *Bel*, and which he writes *Βελτάνης*." Origines, p. 113.—From this passage, we are inclined to think, that the Druidical superstitions, which are conformable to the Asiatic, are of Phenician introduction, because we know of no other nation through whom they could have an early knowledge of Oriental Customs. We do not, however, say that there were not pre-existing superstitions. We only mean that Druidism first derived a scientific form from the Phenicians.

The *third* point is the costume of the *Tartan* pattern. In the Vatican Terence a Phenician merchant wears a striped tunic, and such was the costume of the Gauls in Virgil, of Boadicea, and a Romanized Briton on an Arundelian marble, engraved by Dr. Meyrick (Encyclop. of Antiquities). It is certain that the clothing arts both in wool and flax, were long known to the Irish, and that the names of the materials, machinery, &c. are similar in the Irish, the Chaldee, the Hebrew, and the Arabic languages, whence Dr. Meyrick presumes that the art was derived from the Phenicians. (Costumes of the Britons, p. 8.) He also shows, from Strabo, the existence of the Tartan pattern, and the description of it, as the *παμποικίλος*, the *χρῆμα παντοδαπὸν* of Diodorus. (Id. 10, 11.) In a British barrow Sir R. C. Hoare found some small bits of cloth, so well preserved, that he could clearly distinguish the size of the spinning, and that it was, in technical language, kerseywoven. In linen cloth also have bones been found. (Anc. Wilts. i. 79.)

From the preceding statements, only

a part of many which are better known, we think, that the earliest account of our island to which we can attach credit is that of the Phenician intercourse; and we further think, from the Geographical site of the very curious and very ancient remains under discussion (*viz.* on or near the sea-coast), and from the knowledge of the arts which these remains show, that they appertain, in a certain portion, to the Phenicians, or at least have a better title to that *origin*, by impartition, than any other known.* We are (if we may so say), beckoned to this point, by the mathematical figures on a piece of Kimeridge coal or slate (engraved p. 37), the evident use of the compass and lathe, and other tokens of civilization, which lead us of course into æras *within* the date of history. It is absurd to suppose that the British aborigines invented mathematics, or acquired a science by instinct.

The first attempt made by Mr. Miles to discover the *Coal-money* (a species of black mineral †, denominated *money*, because of such flat rotundity, evidently a work of art) was at the Bay of *Worthbarrow*. On the North side of this Bay is a Hill-camp, which is called *Flower's*, or *Florus Barrow*. On the South, or opposite side, is an ascending promontory, which terminates in a cliff about two hundred feet high.

"At the commencement of the ascent, an earthwork runs nearly across the narrow neck of this promontory, leaving a space for entrance on the southern side about eight feet wide, the mould on one side, and a precipice on the other. About half-way up the ascent, another earth-work appears for a further protection, and on the summit is a flattened space enclosed by a slight earth-work. At the base of the cliff lies an immense circular block of stone, two feet in thickness and seven in diameter, whose sides have been worked into mouldings, and may be described as an enormous specimen of *Coal-money*, being shaped similarly to some of the pieces in my possession. This relic is worthy of a closer investigation, and if I may venture a conjecture, I should deem it an altar-stone used in all probability by that race, to whom the *Coal-money* may be attributed; especially as we are informed that a stone of similar features was used for sacrificial purposes, and is now preserved in the Cathedral of Mexico." P. 86.

* So also Mr. Miles, hereafter quoted.

† Of the same stratum of coal as the cliffs produce.

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There could be but two apparent purposes to which this relic could be applied, *viz.* a joint of a massy column, or an altar. The latter generally have concave surfaces, or an indentation. The trunks of the massy Egyptian columns are worked with mouldings; and from the connection between Phenician and Egyptian art, we have doubts whether this block was ever an altar.

Mr. Miles proceeds:

"My guide conducted me to the edge of the cliff; and centrally situated between the promontory and the camp was the spot where the *Coal-money* had been discovered; for having descended a few cautious steps down the side of the cliff, I found the soil for about two feet deep to be composed of a rich black mould, intermixed with some animal remains, a few marine shells, and several fragments of pottery, together with large rounded stones, as if worn by the action of the sea. The pottery I found at first was of a peculiar but no decisive character. Its texture was different from other specimens of ancient pottery, which I had ever observed, being harder, blacker, and finer. On a further search I dug up a piece of red pottery, highly glazed, extremely compact, and finer than the generality of Roman specimens, and equal to any ware of the present age." P. 37.

Mr. Miles adds, this species of fine red glazed pottery has been distinguished by the name of Samian, and fragments are found in all the Romanized settlements of the Britons.

Here we beg to observe, that down to the time of Pliny, the Sæmæan ware was especially used for dishes, which were applied to articles of food. "Major quoque pars hominum terrenis utitur vasis. *Samia etiamnum in esculentis laudantur* (L. xxxv. c. 12. p. 700.) We do not, however, think that all the red ware found was made at Samos. In truth, no man can tell by the mere manufacture where the particular species was made; for Pliny further shows, that there were numerous potteries, and that the articles of all of them were great matters of exportation. After the passage about the Samian ware just quoted, he says "Retinet hanc nobilitatem [of being used for the tables] et Aretium [Eretum 18 m. from Tibur, i. e. Tivoli] in Italiâ: et calcium tantum Surrentum, Asta, Pollentia: in Hispaniâ Saguntum, in Asiâ Pergamum. Habent et Tralleis opera sua, et Mutina in Italiâ: quoniam et sic

gentes nobilitantur. *Hæc quoque per maria terrasque ultro citroque portantur, insignibus rotæ officinis Erythus.*"

Ibid. We are inclined, however, to think, that rude frail funeral vases were made in this island. Strabo says, that the Phenicians did import pottery.

Mr. Miles next observes, that the *Coal-money* had evidently been turned in a lathe, and that the mouldings and ornaments had been formed with great neatness and precision; and that among this curious assemblage of substances, he found a piece of Kimmeridge coal or slate, on which were traced, with mathematical exactness, circles and various angles. The centres of the circles are evident, as if the points of the compass had indented the material. In several instances he observed the bones of birds to be intermixed with these curious relics." P. 37.

From these circumstances, Mr. Miles infers that there was a manufactory on the spot. As to the mathematical figures, we know the Oriental cylindrical gems, and are informed by Juvenal that the Chaldæans made horoscopes, "*tabellas*," in which, says Lubinus, "*thema et constitutio cœli erecta est, addito de illis iudicio et raticinio.*" Juven. p. 291. Ed. Lubin.—We make no doubt, that the Phenicians were acquainted with a like knowledge of the heavenly bodies; for Pliny, before quoted (L. v. c. 12.) positively says that they were. As to the bones of the birds, we find it difficult to offer an explanation, unless they were the bones of birds which inhabited the cliffs, or were remains of the *cœna feralis*.

We have not room to copy Mr. Miles at length. We shall, therefore, in the main abstract his further discoveries. (1.) A human skeleton stuck in the cliff, with the skull resting on an urn, containing *Coal-money*, p. 38. (2.) The same *Coal-money* found in the cliffs of Kimmeridge Bay, amidst blacker and richer soil, containing more animal bones and other remains, especially pottery, of which there were fragments of shallow vases, wider at top than at bottom. (3.) Specimens of *Coal-money*, various in ornament, circumference, thickness, and the number of holes, in which some instrument appears to have been inserted, to hold it when in the process, an operation said (p. 44) to have been effected by the sharp sides of flints, because no steel, however tempered, could retain

its edge, when opposed to the rapidity of the coal in the lathe.

"The large pieces have never more than three holes, or if one only, it is a large square in the centre; the smaller ones having in rare instances four and even five holes, although two and three appear to be the usual number. On some pieces, when three holes have been used, I observed an isosceles triangle to be marked, and at each angle is a hole. Several fragments of the Kimmeridge material were discovered, and in one instance a piece, on which a circle was marked, and a centre point was visible. These fragments are more inclined to fall into pieces than the well-turned *Coal-money*, which it appears was preserved through some animal or vegetable substance being used on them in former times. In a few instances parts of rings, made of the shell, are to be found, and they appear to have been not only exquisitely turned, but even highly polished." P. 40.

Mr. Miles then mentions some fine red pottery, exquisitely glazed, ornamented, and of a richness of colour, uninjured by time, and not surpassed by any vase of the present day. P. 41.

In p. 51 Mr. Miles mentions the discovery of the skeleton of a young person, amidst *snail shells*, ashes, pottery, a deer horn, an *iron implement*, and near the skull, a piece of *Coal-money* with one square hole right through it. P. 52.

Pickaxes of deer's horn have been found in the Cornish mines, and other British remains; for the *snail shells*, we only know medical uses mentioned by Pliny xxix. 6. xxx. 15; but in the *Coal-money*, found near the skull, we are reminded, though incredulous, of the *Naulon* or Charon's fare. At a great depth in this mound, Mr. Miles found "many teeth of animals, scoria, and an ornament with an oblique perforation through it, of a species of pottery, *light* to a degree. This *lightness* it was a great pleasure of the ancient potters to effect. Pliny says, '*Ostenduntur amphoræ duæ propter tenuitatem consecratæ, discipuli magistrique certamine, uter tenuiorem humum duceret.*'" xxxv. 12. p. 700.

Mr. Miles ascribes these remains to a Phenician colony, who established large settlements upon this coast, and with this opinion we coincide.

One question more remains to be settled. What was the use of this *Coal-money*? Hutchins and Gough make them amulets. Whoever consults Pliny L. xxxvi. c. 19, 20, &c.

&c. will see that the ancients did annex various medical properties to different sorts of stone, and it is certain, that black and bituminous stone, "*qualis Thracius Lapis*," is part of the *Materia Medica* in Galen (Pintianus in Pliny, p. 704). Montfaucon, speaking of a *Kistvaen* discovered at Cacherell in Normandy, says that under one of the skulls was a "Stone of fine Oriental Jade, greenish, and spotted with silver, shaped like an axe, perforated at one of its extremities, and is three inches long, and two broad. This stone is good against the *epilepsy* and the *nephritis*, it having been experimented, as is affirmed." (*Humphrey's Edition*, V. p. 132.) The medicinal properties of the *Ælites*, or Eagle-stone, especially in promoting the easy parturition of pregnant women, are mentioned in Pliny, and even in modern works (Rawdon's Papers, 192), as then believed to have the utility just mentioned. Several eagle-stones have been found in a barrow, cut or broken in two, so as to form a rude kind of cup of stone, and are engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, Tumuli, Pl. V. vol. i. p. 76.—This medical use is one explanation which we give, because it is supported by analogy.

Another opinion may be formed, that they were negotiable as coins; but to this Mr. Miles states, as objections, their being only of local occurrence, and their destructibility. From being *invariably* found in union with animal remains, he thinks that "they were representatives of coin, and of some mystical use in sacrificial or sepulchral rites," p. 49. We see many objections to this opinion, and we find no analogical circumstances.

A third opinion may be formed, that they were counters of arithmetic, such methods of calculation being of the most remote antiquity; but the occurrence of single pieces only in a barrow militates with this supposition.

The specimen sent to us assimilates in form, not in colour, a common cake of Prussian blue, and from *appearance* might be deemed the bottom or stand of a small vase, broken off from the belly of it; but had such been its purpose, an urn full of them would have hardly been found under the head of a skeleton, *unless* such a thing had been intended, as a symbol of the profession of the deceased, *viz.* that of a maker of such articles, for

such tokens of profession were certainly usual in ancient interments, especially in those of Greece. This, therefore, according to the plan all along pursued in this Review, of judging of the phenomena by analogy, and contemporary ideas, is *another* explanation, which we are able to give, *viz.* that they might indicate the profession of the deceased. The piece of a column might denote an architect; the resemblance of an orrery or zodiac, a mariner, who steered by the stars; and so *de cæteris*.

We cannot sufficiently praise the ingenuity and perseverance which Mr. Miles has exhibited in these researches, and his happy appropriation of these remains to the Phenicians.

Sir R. C. Hoare patronized the researches of Mr. Miles, and in a letter to the Editor of the *Dorset Chronicle*, dated October, 1825, says, "The discovery of the sacrifice of a young bullock is unique." Mr. Miles thus describes it. "At the depth of a foot and a half from the surface, on the edge of the cliff, a pentagonal chamber 4 feet by 3, and 1½ high, was formed by large flat slates of the Kimmeridge material, perpendicularly placed, and supporting larger ones for a roof. Within this chamber was a coarse patera of friable materials, holding a bullock's head. Within this chamber, neither *Coal-money* nor bones were deposited, but around it on the outside, were fragments of pottery, *Coal-money*, and animal bones (pp. 41, 42). The bull, called by Virgil the favourite victim of Pluto, the *Taurilia*, in honour of the infernal gods, the *Taurobolia* (see Fontenelle, *Hist. des Oracles*, P. ii. ch. 5), and Belzoni's description of the sacred apes in an Egyptian sarcophagus, have occurred to us; but the Honourable Baronet thinks "that it denoted a sacrifice made on the departure of vessels to procure a safe and happy voyage." Sir Richard calls his hypothesis by the humble name of a conjecture. We are gratified that we can give it the term of a great probability. The *Tauriæ* were festivals in honour of Neptune, and in them it was customary to sacrifice black bulls. The sacrificers (priestesses) were called *Maïtims*, because they were consecrated to the Marine deities, principally to Neptune. As to the shell-fish, Sir Richard thinks that they

were merely food of the inhabitants, because he found oyster shells in the Wiltshire inland barrows. As to the *broken* pottery, found in barrows, it is presumed that it was customary, after the *cana feralis*, to break the vessels, and throw them into the tomb, an hypothesis which is well supported by authorities, cited by Mr. Dodwell, and is a very excellent illustration of mortality.

104. *Observations on some of the Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire. With a Glossary of Words now in use there; and Poems and other Pieces exemplifying the Dialect.* By James Jennings.

WE have read, and with much pleasure, the above ingenious work, and are persuaded that the curious etymologist and philological inquirer will regard it as a literary gem. It is, however, to the native of Somersetshire, or to those who are well acquainted with the county, that it will afford the greatest delight; of the first, the understanding will be appealed to; of the latter, the heart. The avowed intention of the work, is, to assist in elucidating our old authors, and to afford occasional aid to the etymology of the Anglo-Saxon portion of our language. In the execution of this design, the author has by no means failed, and his assiduity in the compilation of a Glossary entitles him to the best thanks of the republic of letters. To trace words to their roots, is not only an amusing, but an instructive pursuit, provided that the bounds of probability are not overstepped; and although conjecture is unavoidably employed in researches of this nature, Mr. J. is generally happy enough to couple conviction with an etymon. The exemplifications of the dialect in verse and prose are copious and judicious. Several of the poems will be admired for their pathetic simplicity; but a native only, or a sojourner of some standing, will relish the whole of their beauty: for no combination of letters would enable a stranger to pronounce the words like a "dweller of the West." If there be a man in the Metropolis who may have resigned the cottage for the warehouse, the grove for the mart, and can read "Good bwyte ta thee Cot!" without a sigh of regret, we sincerely congratulate him—London agrees with him.

"Fanny Fear" is a well-written ballad. It describes the death of a huntsman who imprudently visited the kennel in the dark, and in a state of semi-nudity, and not being recognized by the hounds, was actually devoured by them. The melancholy circumstance is said to have taken place at Shapwick, and no doubt correctly; but the tale is so popular, that nearly every kennel in the county is saddled with the atrocity. The introduction of Fanny Fear, to whom the huntsman was soon to have been married, is a great improvement to its poetical dress. "The Churchwarden," is a comic piece; containing an admirable description of a country parish meeting. But as in a portrait of real life, the friends of the person represented can alone judge of its truth, although a stranger may admire its execution, so it is necessary that the reader have attended a vestry in the West, to discover the correctness of this picture. As we have some knowledge of the county East of the Parret, and Mr. J. is solicitous to receive communications, a few words are subjoined, with which he is doubtless acquainted, although he may have overlooked them.

Anclé. Anclé.

Beagle. Beadle.

Bully-bagger. A term of terror to frighten children.

Caddle, v. n.

To caddle about. To be busy about nothing.

A caddling job. A bungling job.

Cruds. Curds.

Charm. A confused noise like the humming of bees, or a village school.

Hand-wristes. The wrists.

Kingcup. The common butter-flower.

Pith. Crumb of bread.

Ply. To bend.

Scran. Broken victuals.

Sprack. Lively, spruce.

Truckey. Bandy.

Waps. Wasp.

May not pisanquint, which Miss Ham observes was equivalent to pretty well, be traced to pirty sanguine, instead of piteous and quaint?

105. *The Wye Tour, or Gilpin on the Wye, with picturesque additions from Whateley, Price, &c. and Archaeological Illustrations.* By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A. F.A.S. &c. &c. The third edition. 12mo. pp. 184. Nichols and Son.

THIS Edition has several interesting passages on the Picturesque, added to the former matter. Mr. F. retracts the opinions concerning the date of the amour between Henry II. and Fair Rosamond, which he had been led to form from Drayton, and has substituted for the matter expunged the following statement:

"Considerable difficulties have attached to the period of this amour, but Bishop Littleton, who wrote the History of Henry the Second, under the name of his brother Lord Littleton, is apparently the nearest to correctness. He supposes the amour to have commenced when Henry was about sixteen years old. A short account of the dates will show this to be consistent with evidence. Henry was born in 1132, and succeeded to the Crown of England in 1155, at the age of twenty-two, or about the year when Geoffrey youngest son of Henry and Fair Rosamond was born." P. 178.

This settles the question.

106. *A Pronouncing Vocabulary, with Lessons in Prose and Verse, and a few Grammatical Exercises.* By George Fulton, Compiler of a Pronouncing Spelling-book, Dictionary, &c. 12mo. pp. 212.

IT is remarkable, that the authors of pronouncing *English* Dictionaries were severally *Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welchmen*; who all attempted an impossibility, viz. teaching correct pronunciation, without a preliminary notation like that of music; but this has been declared impossible with regard to the human voice in speaking. Correct pronunciation can only be learned by intercourse with those who talk correctly; and we affirm, without the slightest disrespect to Mr. Fulton, that pronouncing dictionaries are not only useless, but mischievous works. For instance, if *charm*, be made by *tsharm*, it will be pronounced *sharm*, and *Use just rules*, by *Uze dzhust ro'ls* (see p. 8.) that no sound of *g* soft will be given by *dzhust*, and that *rules* will be turned into *rolls*. *Ex-hibit* is converted into *eggnibbit*. Thus people learning to speak from these dictionaries, talk like children in mamma's lap, or those learning the catechism, who say, "as it is written in the book of *Ex-odus*." This book is, however, useful in the "Sentences exemplifying words alike in sound, but different in spelling and signification," p. 63, and contains excellent reading lessons.

107. *Statements and Observations concerning the Hulks.* By George Holford, Esq. M.P. 8vo. pp. 124.

THE plan of confining offenders on board Hulks was adopted in 1776, when the American Revolution prevented transportation to the Colonies, as practiced since the year 1707. (p. 71.)

"I look upon the hulks (says Mr. Holford, pref. x.) as regions unexplored, as forming a *terra incognita*, in which few, besides those who inhabit it, have ever set foot; and I believe I may venture to assert that those who are best acquainted with other prisons and places of confinement in this kingdom; know little or nothing about the hulks."

They do not: for in p. 17 we are told that the convicts purchase beer, the means of making which purchase is in general derived from plunder of the dock-yard. Before the late silver coinage, they employed themselves at night in hammering out crowns and half-crowns into sixpences (p. 24). They who have money from their friends, purchase tea, coffee, sugar, &c. at their pleasure, and some of them are appointed by the captains of the vessels, as shopkeepers to sell to the rest. The discipline is so bad, that they cut up the sheets into trowsers, and destroy bolts and bars with impunity (16, 31). In short, prison discipline is scandalously omitted.

To us it would appear *best*, if the hulk system was totally abolished; but if it must be continued, that such men as Mr. Holford be supported in the proper reforms. The public is much obliged to that gentleman; for when Members of the House of Commons communicate matters of internal police, confidence may be placed in them, because we reasonably think, that such matters are not inventions or exaggerations, got up by faction to annoy Government.

108. *Sir John Chiverton, a Romance, past* 8vo. pp. 317.

OUR opinion of Romances is, that, generally speaking, they are fables concerning persons who act very extravagantly and very absurdly; but in a poetical view, they may inculcate heroic sentiments fit for military men. In the one before us we have an excellent lesson, concerning the regard due to that sex, who willingly give us their hearts, but whose tongues

are never imparted with them. In reply to Virgil's "Varium et mutabile," our Author says,

"Are women always the changeable beings you would represent them? What hand so tenderly administers the draught and binds the wound? In prosperity her hopes are unclouded, and her way wet with no tears, she is gay and lightsome; it may be capricious. But let sorrow and calamity draw forth the stronger points of her nature, and arouse those exertions, of which woman, and woman alone is capable; and in anxious watchfulness, in soothing tenderness, in persevering suffering for those, with whom her affections have linked her, and all these heightened and multiplied in value, by the extinguishment of every selfish thought; where shall we find her excelled, or where indeed equalled?" P. 115.

This Romance is a tragedy, and the effect is highly dramatic.

109. *The Progress of Colonial Reform, being a brief View of the real Advance made since May 18th, 1823, in carrying into Effect the Recommendations of his Majesty, the unanimous Resolutions of Parliament, and the universal Prayer of the Nation with respect to Negro Slavery. Drawn from the Papers printed for the House of Commons prior to the 10th of April, 8vo. pp. 49* — *Antislavery Monthly Reporter*, No. 11.

ALL good people have made up their minds upon this subject, and all energy in doing good is laudable; but we cannot continually devote our columns to one subject. The affair is before the Legislature, and we trust that ultimately the good desired will be effected, without the destruction of our West India property.

110. *A Word in favour of Female Schools; addressed to Parents, Guardians, and the Public at large. By a Lady. 18mo. pp. 78.*

IT is most certain, that females will learn more at school, than they ever will at home; but the presumed corruption of their minds is the evil dreaded, and against this, the authoress says, concerning the school where she was herself educated:

"The masters were first-rate. My female teachers, beside their own individual merit, were of respectable families; so that even during the short periods of my absence from the young ladies, they were always under the care of gentlewomen. No intercourse was ever permitted. When their

services were required, all necessary orders were given to them by myself and the teachers. P. 39."

This certainly is a most prudent measure, and it may with truth be said, that where this rule is established, girls are more likely to be corrupted at home than at school. One bad pupil (our authoress also remarks) injurious in a school, can always be dismissed, not so the mischievous individual of a private family (p. 42). In short, there can be no doubt, but that neglect alone can bring upon seminaries for females the scandal in question. The misfortune is that persons unqualified both in character and accomplishments, take up school-keeping for a maintenance, bring disgrace upon the profession, and cause the innocent to suffer for the guilty.

111. *The Political Primer; or Road to Public Honours. 12mo. pp. 194.*

THIS is a sort of cookery book for making Members of Parliament good canvassers, orators, committee men, &c. It is not written in broad farce, but partakes of the old proverb, that many a true word is spoken in jest. The manner shows the author to be well versed in attic salt, in that dry elegant satire for which Horace in his Epistles is particularly eminent. Much instruction may also be gained by all whom the subject may concern.

The following extract may show our readers the good sense to be found in this work. He premises that men in every stage of civilization may be made good subjects, by giving them institutions subject to their wants and wishes, and then adds:

"The British Government has always failed in Ireland, and continues to fail, by persevering in the vain attempt to force the man to fit the coat, instead of making the coat to fit the man. We cannot reason a rude people into the rejection of the habits that have been burnt in to them, like colours into porcelain, but we may work upon their senses and their natural feelings by adopting the system by which good parents teach their children,—restraining from those faults that must be punished, and placing before their eyes, instead of telling them, the results of industry and economy, contrasted with those of sloth and disorder." P. 97.

He adds in a note,

"That a proposition was made to the Irish Secretary in 1823, to commence a

system of practical education in Ireland, by establishing a set of Royal farms in the rudest districts, and presenting models before the eyes of the people. It was thought that a fashion thus introduced would soon be followed by the nobility and gentry; and 'the King's pattern' house and fence and implements (precisely adapted to the country) would become pretty general. By this means the sordid hut and small triangular field would gradually disappear, and the only effectual check to over-population be given to the improved and more expensive, and therefore more difficult, construction of the peasant's dwelling."

Some good anecdotes are scattered through the work.

112. *Tributes to the Dead, in a series of ancient Epitaphs translated from the Greek.* By Hugh Stuart Boyd, Esq. 12mo, pp. 118. Whittaker.

AT the end of his "Brief Refutation of Popery," Mr. Boyd intimated his intention of retiring from the Literary world; but he, however, has since favoured the publick with two more of his invaluable productions, and we are gratified to find that he did not sufficiently know his own mind, and has again appeared in the field, where we trust he will maintain his station, and wield his pen for the service of mankind.

In the Preface, Mr. Boyd enters into a very valuable and learned disquisition on the talents and compositions of St. Gregory Nazianzen, to whom we are indebted for the originals of these epitaphs; and very ably vindicates and explains many of the presumed defects in his compositions. He very interestingly accounts for the apparent neglect of St. Gregory, in not writing any epitaphs on his beloved friend St. Basil, proving that the elegy on St. Basil written in hexameters and pentameters, and consisting of fifty-two lines, printed in most of the editions of Nazianzen's works, is composed of *twelve epitaphs*, "afterwards jumbled together through the carelessness or stupidity of the transcribers."

"It is an established rule, in the composition of epitaphs, that the name of the deceased should be mentioned at least once. From this rule Gregory very seldom deviates; and he seldom mentions the name of the departed more than once. If, then, this long elegy or epitaph be really compounded of twelve distinct pieces; I shall most probably find, on examination, that

the name of Basil occurs at least twelve times. I ran over the poem, and was gratified on finding, that Basil's name occurs *exactly twelve times*."

At a time when the Roman Catholics in these kingdoms are straining every nerve to acquire their former power and dominion, it becomes the duty of every friend of the Church of England to expose its inconsistent doctrines, and numberless errors. It was therefore with considerable pleasure that we found Mr. Boyd again stepping forward as one of our defenders, and adducing another instance among thousands, of the *fallibility* of the *infallible* Church of Rome, and the backslidings of their priests from the doctrines of the primitive Christians.

"It is worthy of remark, that when the elder Gregory was ordained, he was a married man. The papists pretend, if my memory be correct, that when in ancient times a married man became a priest, he ceased to live with his wife. This is as false as their other pretences. In his Iambic Poem *De Vita Sua*, Gregory records a speech of his father, in which, addressing his son, he says,

Οὐκ ἔστιν ἄνθρωπος ἐκκλησιαστικὸς βίον,
ὅσος διηλθεῖ θυγατρὶ ἡμοῖ χροῖος.

This passage is invaluable, for it blows to atoms the Popish subterfuge. We here learn that the father was a priest *before* the son was born. St. Gregory was the *eldest* son. Gregory Nyssen, brother of Basil the Great, was not only married, but continued to have children even after he was a bishop. Yet is he acknowledged as a saint by that *infallible* and *immutable* church, which does not permit her priests to marry."

In p. 66 Mr. Boyd takes the opportunity of remarking on the doctrines of the primitive Church, when compared with those of the modern Romish Church.

"In St. Gregory's Poems, we meet with innumerable instances of his addressing himself to God. Sometimes he invokes the whole Trinity: sometimes he prays to Christ alone. In the preceding passage, Nazianzen invokes the Angels. If, however, he had constantly addressed himself to Angels and Saints, the Roman Catholics would have no cause for exultation.—Our Poet flourished towards the end of the fourth century, and we admit that one or two of the popish superstitions sprang up in that age. But what was the precise doctrine of the primitive Christians? A Roman Catholic divine will inform us, that they were Roman Catholics: a Unitarian will assure us, that they were Unitarians.

"How shall the unlearned reader decide? :

Let him take the word of an honest layman, who has given some attention to the subject, and is wholly uninfluenced by worldly motives. The primitive Christians were neither Papists nor Unitarians. The Church of Christ, during the first three centuries, was *exactly the same* as the Church of England and the Orthodox Dissenters, in its leading doctrines; and it was *nearly the same* as the Church of England in its discipline. It began to be materially corrupted in the fourth century; but even at the end of that century, it was much purer than the Church of Rome at the present day. I have stated the plain, the obvious truth; and he who denies my assertion, must be either uninformed, or something worse.

"They who prefer the authority of a Divine to that of a Layman, may be abundantly satisfied. Many are the valuable works which have been produced by illustrious Divines, on those doctrines which are truly Catholic and Apostolic. I would particularly recommend Horne on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity; but the flattering encomium which he has bestowed on me, renders silence more becoming. Besides, my recommendation would be superfluous; the praises of Mr. Horne are fully set forth in the Churches. His name is familiar to every Biblical Student: he has become a standard writer; and to say, that whatever he publishes should be read with serious attention, would be saying what every one already knows."

We have already occupied so much space with the preface and notes, that we have only room to transplant one of the beautiful exotics here offered to the publick.

ON HIS MOTHER, NONNA.

"The Sabbath made thy genial heart her throne:
[moan]
Each day of mourning woke thy plaintive
Each festival thy joy: the conscious fane
Beheld thy every pleasure, every pain.
Those tears that trickling wore the solid
stone,

Those tears were shed for Jesu's cross alone.
The awful rites no careless look disdained,
And no unhallowed word thy lips profaned.
No idle mirth perturbed thy placid cheek:
The hidden virtues God alone can speak.
Thus flowed thy life at that congenial shrine:
Wherefore he bade thee, in the fane resign
Thy mortal part, and soar to realms divine."

The Appendix is entitled "a day of pleasure at Malvern;" and is a very beautiful and affecting veneration of a melancholy accident from lightning, which occurred in the vicinity of Great Malvern on the 1st of July.

Laws, amended, consolidated, and suggested for the Consideration of Parliament, &c.
8vo, pp. 45.

THE plan of consolidating laws speaks for itself; but any particular scheme of the kind, requires discussion and debate, because experience and theory often suggest different modes.

We like, however, several improvements of our author, particularly that of having fees tabled, wherever practicable. We do not see why in many instances, those of Attornies could not be regulated as easily as those of Coroners, &c. according to time, distance, quantity of writing, and so forth. The great hardship of our Laws is, that they do not protect the poor in civil cases; and we think that such protection might as easily be afforded them, by a Court of Commissioners acting without fees, as in the case of Taxes and Turnpikes; and their decisions might be made final.

For the benefit of tradesmen, our author recommends an Equilant Society in towns, acting under Committees and Arbitrators, with stipended advising Barristers and Attornies. We do not like to say much upon the subject; but we are satisfied that great improvements are wanted in every department of legal business—but our author only professes his work to be *vice colis*; in our judgment it does him credit.

114. *Old English and Hebrew Proverbs, &c.* 82mo.

ALL proverbs are useful lessons of worldly wisdom, and these among others. But there are two things to which we object: one, that because the Bible is written in Hebrew, we are to incorporate Judaisms with our manners and habits; the second, that proverbs are to be rejected (see No. xxxvi.) which savour of Heathenism, as if it could possibly be wise or advantageous to reject classical and scientific information upon profane subjects.

115. *Lord Bexley's Speech to the Bible Society.—A single sheet.*

THERE can be no doubt of the propriety of Protestants circulating the Bible, nor of Lord Bexley's good intentions in patronizing the Society, but the schisms among the members

turn upon questions of management. As to the Apocrypha, Jerome says of it, "legit quidem ecclesia, ad exempla vitæ et formandos mores; illos tamen ad dogmata confirmanda non adhibet." (Welchman, p. 15). The annexation of it to the Canon of Scripture, is therefore retained upon the authority of the primitive Church.

With respect to the pecuniary transactions of the Society, we are sorry to see, that the development of them was extorted, not voluntarily published. There has been another report in circulation; viz. that the Society contributes an annual sum to the Rev. Mr. Simeon's fund for purchasing Church-livings; but this report has been contradicted by members, who state

the utter improbability of dissenters subscribing their money for such a purpose. We dare say, that the report will meet with an authoritative confutation.

On one point, the patronage of adulterated versions of Holy Writ, we think that it is not only injudicious, but sinful. The very preservation of the Scripture is owing to the jealousy of the different Sects, concerning retention of the Text in purity; and to authorize spurious versions, is virtually to countenance the abominable audacity of making God the author of lies. It is strange, that this error of judgment was not detected when proposed, and this serious evil crushed in the bud.

117. We are pleased with the author of *Gonzalo and other Poems*, particularly his erotic verses, in pp. 74—79.; but we must warn him against giving language such black eyes and bloody noses, as conversion of amours into amours, as in p. 85. "But whilst the tender flow'rets blow,
And youth's first amours sweetly glow."

118. Mr. WILLIAMS's *Academical Stenography* may render Short Hand a pleasing amusement, and thus facilitate the acquisition of that useful art.

119. Mr. REYNOLDS's *Introduction to Practical Arithmetic and Mensuration*, is a plain useful elementary book.

120. Good women in advanced life pray much, and we sincerely think, that young ones, and the other sex, might do the same with great advantage to their principles and happiness; for prayer reminds us of our duty, introduces hope, confers resignation, and improves temper. Sturm is the pattern author whom we like; but such books as Mr. HOLDERNESS's *Manual of Devotion* are not without meritorious claims.

121. The *Fasciculus Poeticus*, or *New Classic Guide to Latin Heroic Verse*, contains very useful rules, and expedites the acquisition of an attainment very important in Classical Education.

122. *The Key to the Syntactical Parsing Lessons*, is useful.

123. Thomas James Selby, Esq. of Wavendon, co. Bucks, left a very large estate to his Heir at Law, who has never been discovered. To assist this discovery, Mr. SAUL has published *Selbyana*, a short account of the family, and for this purpose
GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCVI. PART II.

is desirous of finding out the marriage of *Richard and Isabella Selby*, and the baptism of their son, the first *James*, somewhere between 1620 and 1630, probably at or near Carlisle. One hundred guineas reward is offered for the discovery.—Prof. p. iv.

124. *Walladmor* is a novel of strong dramatic character, and full of incident. Edward Nicholas has all the soul and conduct of a hero. The ingenuity and peculiarities of sailors and smugglers are well portrayed in i. 236 seq. and the struggles of the brothers after shipwreck, in ch. i. made us shudder.

125. Mrs. HOPLAND's *Decision*, shews the benefits under distress of resorting to independent modes of subsistence, in preference to the mortifying substitute of living upon relations. Gibbon says of his aunt, that she actually preferred keeping a boarding-house for the Westminster scholars, to the wretched state alluded to; and we judge of novels, as we do of fables, by the moral, which here is evidently unexceptionable. Besides it inculcates strength of character, and high self-support.

126. Mr. POPE's lecture on the *Origin, Progress, and Present State of Shipping, Navigation, and Commerce*, is ingenious and eloquent. It also contains a general outline of ancient shipping, navigation, and custom and excise duties.

127. *The Waterman of the river Cam*, by DONNA SMYTH, is intended to inculcate religion, where certainly there exists a lack of it, inconsistent with the best interests of civilized society.

128. Q. Q. by the late Mrs. TAYLOR, is well suited to produce or assist religious and moral habits of thinking, i. e. to create good principles.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

LITERARY SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

Among the learned societies at present existing in the United States of America, a publication of that country contains a list of the following.—1. The East Indian Maritime Society, at Salem, in Massachusetts, composed of individuals who have visited India, and who contribute their observations. 2. The American Academy of Sciences and Arts, founded in 1780, at Philadelphia, several volumes of whose Memoirs have been published. 3. The Linnæan Society of New England, established at Boston. 4. and 5. The Franklin Society, and the Philosophical Society, at Providence, Rhode Island, which are united, their object being the same. 6. The Academy of Sciences and Arts, at Connecticut, founded in 1799. 7. The Geological Society, organised at Newhaven, in 1819. 8. The Lyceum, founded in 1823, at Pittsfield, in Massachusetts. 9. The Society of Arts, of Albany, in New York, four volumes of the proceedings of which have been published. 10. The Lyceum of Natural History at Utica, in New York, founded in 1820. 11. The Society of Chemistry and Geology, at Delhi, in New York. 12. The Lyceum of Natural History at Tray, 1819. 13. The Lyceum of Natural History at Hudson, 1821. 14. The Lyceum of Natural History at Catskill, 1820. 15. The Lyceum of Natural History at Newburgh, 1819. 16. The Lyceum of Natural History at Westpoint, 1824. 17. The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, founded in 1815, one volume of whose Transactions has been published. 18. The Lyceum of Natural History at New York, which has published a catalogue of the plants that grow spontaneously thirty miles round the city. 19. A Branch of the Linnæan Society of Paris, established at New York. 20. The New Athenæum at New York, in which courses of lectures are delivered on scientific subjects. 21. Literary and Philosophical Society of New Jersey, 1825. 22. American Philosophical Society, founded at Philadelphia, in 1769. This is the oldest of all the learned societies in the United States: it has published seven volumes of its Transactions. 23. Linnæan Society of Philadelphia, 1807. 24. Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia, 1818. Four volumes of its Journal have already appeared, and the fifth is ready for publication. Its library of natural history is the most complete in the United States. 25. The Academy of Science and Literature, at Baltimore, founded in 1821. It is about to publish the first volume of its Transactions. 26. Columbian Institution at Washington. The Presi-

dent of the United States is of right its President. It has published a Colombian Flora, and is establishing a botanical garden. 27. Society of the Museum of the West, founded in 1818, the object of which is to form a complete collection of all the objects of natural history in the country. 28. Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston. 29. The Lyceum of Natural History of New Orleans, 1825. Other Societies are forming, of which the study of natural history seems to be the favourite object.

PRIZE CHRONOMETERS.

The inestimable value to navigation and geography which is to be found in accurate chronometers has (as is generally known) led the Admiralty to offer two annual premiums, one of 300*l.* and another of 200*l.*, for the best instruments that shall be produced of that kind. Their makers send them to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where they are kept and tried, their variations carefully noted, and the reward adjudged to the most perfect.

It appears that Mr. French obtained both prizes, and that in fact, his chronometers were the only two which came within the defined limit of the first premium.

To such a degree of curious nicety has Mr. French carried these chronometers, that the scientific and mechanical world, by comparing the same months of 1826 with those of 1825, will learn with surprise, that one has varied only one second and seven hundredths in fifteen months, while the other has varied only sixty-three hundredths of a second in seventeen months. Thus an expert navigator could have sailed to China and back again with the one, and not have been out of his longitude more than half a mile; while with the other, a voyage might have been performed round the world, and the greatest error need not have exceeded fifty or sixty perches. These facts speak for themselves, and require no further comment. We ought, however, to state, that the above two, and one for which Mr. F. had previously gained a prize, are eight-day chronometers.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The projected National Gallery on the site of the old mews, at Charing-cross, is a building 500 feet in length, composed of two orders of architecture in height, namely, the Doric and Ionic. The front consists of four pavilions, connected by colonnades; the pavilions surmounted by enriched polygonal domes, terminating in balls and spears, bearing resemblance to that pile in the Regent's Park, called Sussex-place. Over the centre division of the structure, which,

on the ground story, is a colonnade in front of five arched entrances, rises a large circular dome, which terminates in a temple something after the manner of the Choragic monument, but triangular on the plan, having a colossal statue on every side. This dome is supported by a tier of *Pæstum* Doric columns, rising from a square tower-like base, at each angle of which there is a lion couchant. Through the intercolumniations the centre of the building will derive its light. Above the two outward colonnades, the façade is embellished with one tier of windows, dressed with pediments, &c.; over which runs a long pannel filled with basso-relievos, not unlike the Hay-market front of the Opera House. There will also be a very considerable display of sculpture in statues and vases.

PARISIAN EXCHANGE.

A new Exchange has been built at Paris, which is incontestibly the finest building of this kind in the world. It is the size of the Parthenon of Athens. Like that famous temple, the Exchange of Paris has the form of an oblong quadrangle, surrounded with pillars almost of the same dimensions, but more numerous; for the temple of Minerva had only in the peristyle eight columns, while that of Plutus has fourteen. After having passed the steps which ascend to the peristyle, and traversed a vast porch, we enter the great hall, which is to serve for the rendezvous for the merchants. This hall is immense; it goes to the roof of the building, and a cover of glass crowns it. A double portico on the ground floor, and the first story, goes quite round. The ornaments are in the best taste, and the *tout ensemble* at once elegant and grand.

WEATHER-GAGE.

The "Dublin Philosophical Journal" contains a description of a weather-gage, for which a patent has lately been taken out, by a gentleman named Donovan. This ingenious instrument shews the number of cubical and perpendicular inches of rain that fall during a given period; the precise hour, minute, day of the week, and of the month, when they fall, and whether by day or night. It also points out the commencement and cessation of showers; while it is raining, a bell rings quickly or slowly, according to the force of the shower; and the gage also shows the day of the month, the day of the week, and the hour of the day. It registers the intensity of the rain for the whole year, so that, by reference, it may be ascertained whether it rained fast or slow at any particular period. It keeps a separate account of rain for every hour, day, week, month, or year; and spontaneously separates the weekly accounts from each other every Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, and at the same hour at the termination of every month, of whatever number

of days it may consist. Many other services are performed by this instrument, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most curious and useful of the kind ever invented.

STEAM GUN.

F. Besetzny, a native of Austrian Silesia, formerly inspector of buildings, and who now resides at Vienna, exhibited at Presburgh on the 29th Nov. a specimen of a steam gun, of his own invention. Although the model exhibited was but small, it was, nevertheless, sufficient to give the spectator a clear idea of the extraordinary and scarcely credible effects of aqueous vapour. The furnace of tin along with the boiler, of the form of an alembic, that supplies the steam, is fixed on a carriage with two wheels, which a single man can pull along any passable road with all the requisites for a piece of artillery, and a weight of about 2,000 balls. The machine, the construction of which is not seen, is on the left side of the boiler; on this was screwed the barrel of a musket, into which the balls are delivered by a tube. The steam produces its effect in fifteen minutes after the heat is applied, and by turning a crank the ball is discharged. Mr. Besetzny performed the experiment first swiftly, then slowly; in the first case the number of balls shot could hardly be counted. Each of these pierced, at the distance of 80 paces, a board of three quarters of an inch thick, and many of them pierced a second board of the same thickness at 150 paces distance. This experiment, which excited as much surprise as pleasure among the beholders, drew forth the approbation of all the Austrian Officers who were present, as well as of every intelligent friend of the arts; and there is reason to expect that the inventor, by continuing his labours, will still further perfect the machine, which, as we have already said, was merely a model.

MANUFACTURE PRODUCED BY CATERPILLARS.

M. Habenstreet, of Munich, an old officer, by patiently directing the labour of caterpillars within a limited space, has succeeded in producing an entirely new and very extraordinary kind of fabric. These caterpillars are the larva of a butterfly known by the name of *finea punctata*, or, according to other naturalists, *finea padilla*. Their instinct leads them to construct above themselves a covering (*tente*) of extreme fineness, but nevertheless firm enough to be impetrable by air; which covering can be easily detached from them. The inventor has made these insects work on a suspended paper model, to which he gives exactly the form and the size which he requires. He has thus obtained at pleasure, among other articles, square shawls of the dimensions of an ell; shawls two ells in length and one in width; an aerostatic balloon, four feet high, by two in horizontal diameter; a lady's entire dress, with sleeves, but without seam. When he wishes to give to the fabric any

prescribed shape, he touches the limits with oil. Two caterpillars, at most, are enough to produce an inch square of this fabric. The fabric, although perfectly consistent, surpasses the finest cambric in lightness. The balloon mentioned, weighs less than five grains. The warmth of the hand is sufficient instantly to inflate it; and the flame of a single match, held under it for a few seconds, is enough to raise it to a very considerable height, whence it will not descend for half an hour. When a shawl of the size of a square ell has been well stretched, it has been blown into the air by means of a small pair of bellows, and then resembles a light smoke, subject to the slightest agitation of the atmosphere. The dress with sleeves, and without a seam, M. Habenstreet presented to the Queen of Bavaria, who had it mounted on another dress, and has worn it on several great occasions. The threads of which the new manufacture is composed are placed one above the other, and glued together as they quit the caterpillar. To increase the thickness when desired, the caterpillars are made to pass repeatedly over the same plain. A shawl of a square ell in size costs only eight francs.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

In a letter from Mr. Douglas, the botanist, to Dr. Hooker, dated from the Great Falls on the Colombia River, 24th March, 1826, there is the following curious paragraph respecting the North-west Passage:—"There is here a Mr. Macleod, who

spent the last five years at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River. He informs me, that if the natives, with whom he is perfectly acquainted, are worthy of credit, there must be a North-west Passage. They describe a very large river that runs parallel with the Mackenzie, and falls into the sea near Icy Cape, at the mouth of which there is an establishment on an island, where ships come to trade. They assert, that the people there are very wicked, having hanged several of the natives to the rigging; they wear their beards long. Some reliance, I should think, may be laid on their statement, as Mr. Macleod showed us some Russian coins, combs, and several articles of hardware, very different from those furnished by the British Company. Mr. Macleod caused the natives to assemble last summer for the purpose of accompanying him in his departure for Hudson's Bay. The sea is said to be open after July. This Gentleman's conduct affords a striking example of the effect of perseverance. In the short space of eleven months, he visited the Polar Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, undergoing such hardships and dangers as, perhaps, were never experienced by any other individual."

The Russian American Company are at present preparing an expedition to explore the Western Coasts of North America, towards the Frozen Sea and Hudson's Bay, for the purpose of adding to the discoveries made by the English Government, through the expeditions commanded by Capt. Parry and Capt. Franklin.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

PERTH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society have in preparation (we observe from a circular addressed to the members,) a volume of Transactions, part of the contents of which are likely to excite general interest. Besides some matters relating to the Society, and its history, the following works are promised in the volume:—

1st. A Scottish Chronicle in MS. never printed; the present copy supposed to be in the author's hand-writing, entitled "The History of Scottish Affairs. Divided into several parts, and continued from the year of our Lord 1560 (at which time Mr. Buchanan began to write his chronicle,) and continued further to this current year. Albeit until the year 1625, it is but briefly only run over both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs; for that the history of that time is more largely set down by many several writers; but afterwards, during the reign of Charles the First, &c., it is more plentifully handled and explained. Wherein, by the way, several affairs, not only of all Britain and Ireland, but also of foreign nations and

countries, are not a little touched. By the continual and successive description of achievements always as they fell out; and now digested into one volume by y^e impartial labour and faithful study and diligence of Mr. Ja. Wilson, burger of Dumfries. Begun the calends of May, 1654."

2d. Scotland's Teares, a poem, by Wm. Lithgow, the celebrated traveller. From the MS. in the possession of the Society, in the author's own hand-writing, never published.

3d. Papers relative to a projected translation of the University of St. Andrew's to the town of Perth, in the years 1697-8. From a copy in the possession of the Society.

4th. "The buke of fourscoire-thre questions, tueching doctrine, ordour, and maneris, proponit to y^e precheouris of y^e Protestants in Scotland, be y^e Catholicks of y^e inferiour ordour of clergie and layt men yair, cruelie afflictit and disperit be perswasion of y^e sadis intrusit precheours. Set furth be Niniane Winzet, a Catholic priest, at y^e dysyre of his faythful afflictit brether, and deliverit to Johnne Knox y^e xx of Februar or

yearly, in the y^e zer of y^e blissit birth of our Saviour, 1563." This very curious book was printed at Antwerp, in 1563, and as no copy is known to be extant, excepting this in the possession of the Society; it will form an interesting addition to the volume. At the end of this book, Winzet (or Wingate) says, "To John Knox. It appears to me, brother, yat ze half sum grete impediment quhareby ze are stoppit, to keep promises tueching zour ansuring to yis our tractate, efter sa lang advisement. Gif ye persave your fall, *quid tardas converti ad Dominum* ? But gif my handwritt peradventuir has nochte been sa legible as ye wald, pleis resave fra yis boirar, ye samin rueter now mair legible. Gif ze throw curiositie of novationis hes forzet our auld plaine Scottis, quihilk zour mother lerit zou, in tymes coming I sall wryte to zou my mynd in Latin; for I am nochte acquytnit with zour Southereoun," &c.

In addition to these very curious and valuable accessions to the literature of Scotland, it is expected that, if the subscription for the volume be generally gone into by the Members of the Society, they will be enabled to ornament it with plans and views of the late Gowrie House.

With such claims on the attention of the literary world, we trust the Society will give the public generally an opportunity of purchasing a work, which will not be more creditable to the Society than acceptable to all who "take an interest in the preservation of the literary relics of Scotland."

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Professor Seyffarth, of Leipzig, who arrived at Naples on Oct. 3, had previously passed three months at Rome, where he found and deciphered a very considerable number of Egyptian antiquities, which are not so much in great museums, as dispersed in the Vatican, the Capitol, the Palace Conservatori, the Propaganda, the Villa Albani, and in the possession of many private persons, besides the thirteen obelisks. Free access to all these treasures was given him in the most liberal manner; and, what never before occurred, the copying of the obelisks was executed with the evident good will of the government, through the intervention of the resident foreign ambassadors, Professor S. himself superintending the work. He found, particularly, an extraordinary number of statues and utensils of the Egyptians, of admirable workmanship, and also many large statues and papyri. The latter are for the most part historical, relating to all the dynasties of the sovereigns of Egypt, from Menes to the times of the Romans; from which it appears, among other things, that Osiris was a real person. He found the picture of a Jew in bonds, as at Munich and Turin; also under a mummy, and with it a writing, from which it clearly appeared, that the state of slavery to which

the Jews were reduced was alluded to. Besides these monuments, he met with others of a rarer description and of greater utility. He found the Old and New Testaments in the Sefitic, and the Pentateuch in the Memphitic dialect, the Acts of the Councils of Nicea and Ephesus in the Coptic language; also Coptic glossaries and grammars in the Arabic language, from which, among other things, the Coptic numeral system is incontestably demonstrated. Another great curiosity is a Mexican manuscript in hieroglyphics, marked with the Mexican zodiac; from which it is very manifest that the Mexicans and the Egyptians had an intercourse with each other in the remotest antiquity, and that they had one and the same system of mythology.

RUINS OF POMPEII.

In the recent excavations of a house near the Frelionica, there were found five glass jars perfectly closed, and placed in a wooden box; these jars being carefully cleared of the earth which covered the outside, it was found that two of them contained a thick and liquid substance in good preservation, which, on examination, proved to be a conservat of olives, prepared for the table of some Pompeian gastronome, eighteen centuries ago; they are still entire. In another jar there was a thick buteraceous sauce made of the roe of fish. The King of the Two Sicilies, being informed of this discovery, desired to see it, and ordered an accurate analysis to be made of it. The following is an account given of the examination of the substance found in one of the jars:—This substance is much softer than the olives; it is of a greenish-yellow colour, it has a strong rancid smell, and in the mass are small globules resembling the roe of fish. This substance is on the whole entirely analogous to that found with the olives; it is composed of the same elements of oleaginous acid. It should seem that originally it was no other than olive containing some sauce (*salsa*;) rather vegetable than animal, since the distillation of it has not furnished any compounds of azote.

MANUSCRIPT OF PLINY.

One of the principal clerks of the Court of Justice in Florence, and a man of letters, gives the following account of the discovery of some books of Pliny:—A Missal in some Church in Tuscany, attracted the attention of a gentleman, from its antiquity; he thought he discovered writing upon the parchment in the direction from top to bottom; this further excited his attention, and he thought he could perceive it to be an almost effaced manuscript. Persons were employed to efface the Missal writing, and by some chemical process, they in some measure revived the ancient manuscript. It is supposed to have been a very early copy of Pliny, and had been ground out with pumice stone, many parts totally effaced.

SELECT POETRY.

THE SABBATH BELLS.

By the Author of "Field Flowers."

THOSE Sabbath Bells, oh! how I love to list the sacred peal,
As on the homeward wanderer's ear once more they faintly steal,
Recalling from the mist of years hopes now for ever fled,
And forms, to memory only known, from mansions of the dead.

For I have wander'd far and wide since last yon village spire
Receded from my youthful gaze, as parting from my sire,
"In whatsoever land," he said, "thou dwell'st, still hold, my boy,
The faith wherein thou wert baptiz'd, be that thy pride, thy joy!"

"Mid the vicissitudes of life that time and chance may bring,
Let thy Religion be thy shield, to her for safety cling;
Her, the Religion of thy sires, nor from her tenets part,
Others may haply claim the eye, 'tis hers to claim the heart.

"For not in outward pomp and pride her boasted beauties dwell,
Not in the proud Cathedral more than in the hermit's cell;
For whether near some hallow'd shrine, or 'mid the desert bare,
It matters not—to Heaven alike ascends her humblest prayer."

One fond and lingering gaze I took, while, as I mark'd his eye,
To Heaven uprais'd, the mighty truth seem'd charter'd in the sky.
That very moment on our ear the pealing music broke,
As if to sanction every word the sire and Christian spoke.

Years, years have fled by since then, and yet no mortal strain
So touch'd my soul as when I heard that Sabbath-peal again.
Home, sire, contentment, youth appear'd upon the swelling gale;
Hail, each and all, but chiefly thou, Religion, ever hail!

For who, 'mid Afric's burning sands spread palm-leaves o'er my brow,
Led me thro' every danger safe? Religion, it was thou!
The joys, the griefs of Earth forgot, on Heaven my thoughts I bent,
And, tho' by foes surrounded, still felt safe where'er I went.

Oh! would the infidel in thee his faith, his credence set,
And on the power of God rely for that of Mahomet!
Oh! would he but—yet not 'mid scenes of battle and of strife,—
For other and for brighter hopes as freely pledge his life!

As for the Atheist,—he who'd fain deny there is a God,
Ask him whose hand renews the flowers that grace the verdant sod?
Say, whence depends the self-pois'd globe? who is 't in thunder wakes
The deep-voic'd mountain echoes? 'Tis the Deity that speaks.

Yes, 'tis the Deity that speaks, and shall a mortal dare,—
Weak creature of his mighty will,—that mighty will forswear!
Shall he, who knows not whence he comes, nor whither he may go,
Defy the power that Israel sav'd, and Mizraim's pride laid low?

I've wander'd far, but never yet in sorrow's darkest hour
Has fair Religion fail'd to exert her grief-subduing power;
And madly tho' she bids us not Heaven's chastening trials brave,
Yet 'mid the tempest who but she pours oil upon the wave?

I've listen'd to the hymn and prayer 'neath Russia's dom'd kiosk,
I've listen'd to the tinkling bell from minaret and mosque;
But neither prayer of other lands nor hymn the bosom swells,
As when first break upon our ear our own sweet Sabbath Bells!

Temple, Nov. 10.

H. B.

FAITH.

"The substance of things hoped for; the
evidence of things not seen."—St. Paul.

THERE is a feeling, not of earth,
Which earth can ne'er impart;

Heaven is the region of its birth,
Its home the contrite heart;

'Tis Faith, whose uncreated beam
With life's dark shadows blend;

"The gift of God," its source supreme,
Its object, and its end.

Faith, reckless of the hopes of time,
Which sordid breasts inflame,
Upborne on seraphs' plumes sublime,
To heaven from whence she came,
There sips of life the crystal stream
Which issues from the throne,
And basks triumphant in the beam
Of Heaven's eternal sun.

Thence to the fainting soul again
Her rapid wings descend,
Like Marah's tree, to sweeten pain,
And Heaven with Earth to blend.
Thus round Affliction's iron rod
The smiles of Mercy play,
And e'en on earth the hand of God
Wipes all our tears away.

Magd. Hall, Oxon.

T. PAGE.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

PROLOGUS IN EUNUCHUM, 1826.

(See p. 540.)

Solenni quum fasto absit studiiisque suorum,
Quem colit ante alios nostra Thalia ducem,
Nulline auspiciis, pietatem præter et æquum,
Scena ideo cuiquam hæc nocte videtur agi?
Immo absens, nostrum præsens tutela labore,
Et noto solum spectat amore locum.
Esto ingens desiderium, at nil lugubre, nostra
Lævo aut contristans omine corda quatit,
Illo dum grates urbs læta superstitæ reddit,
Salvo atque uoluntati nos caruisse parum est.
Nostis enim ut trepidi nuper communia cives,
Tanquam in præcipiti tempore, vota darent,
Par nobis studium ac patris est unaque dolere,
Unâ quicquid erit dicimus usque pati.
Quia proprim id fidos tetigit magis, Illius un-

quam
Nos esse immemores mater Eliza sinat,
Quo pridem domus hæc consueto læta labore
Hospite—per quem nos publica cura sumus:
Quem facilem potuit toties repetita morari,
Hic nihil ornatus scena vel artis habens;
Omnibus ille adeo facilis prodesse benignam
Seria res, sive hæc ludicra poscat opem,
Quin instat jam nunc operi, et sibi parcere nescit
(Dum festinanti vix bene firma salus)
Quod felix faustumque! diu hoc custode feratur
Bello clara foris Anglia, clara domi,
Mæto esto! meliorque huc olim sape reducat,
Incolumem ad nostros, quæ vocat hora, Lares.

EPILOGUS IN EUNUCHUM, 1826.

(GNATHO from *Thais's house*, solus.)

Miram illud forsan, cœnam liquisse receptum
Me modo, amicorum et deseruisse gregem.
Haud ita consueram—sed fretus nomine vestro
Atque patrocini dicere pauca. (*Chæ. within*)
GNATHO,

Heus Gnatho! an evasit? certe non hinc procul,
atque

Hercle illum (*coming out with Phæ.*) inven-
niam mox ubicunque siet.

Hei bone vir! quænam hæc nova fabula? tene
sodales

Istos et lautas linquere posse dapes?

G. Desine: non sum qualis eram, Parasitus;
honesta

Conditio inventa est aucupiumque novum.

C. Credo, si ventri possis indicare bellum—
Sed qualis tandem vita futura tibi est?

P. Confidens linguæ sane ut consueverit. G.
Immo

Confidens linguæ; ars Polyglottica est,
Et Polyglottus ego ἀνθρωπίνης μαρτυροῦμαι Pro-
fessor.

C. Unus tot linguas tam variasque teneas?
Ventriloquum et certe credo—comprehendere tan-
tum

Isto pars alio in corpore nulla potest.

GN. Credo, viam inveni, quæ viginti prope linguas
Mensas intra bisquinque docere queam—

C. An non hic sapientum octavus? G. Gram-
maticæ omnes

Jam valeant—valeat Lexicon omne. P. Papæ!
G. Stultus eras, Busbei! testis tuæ Musæ laborans
Quo tandem evadat tardum hominum inge-
nium!

P. Tardum hominum ingenium! non si tu ru-
peris, illi

Par eris. C. At quæso quâ ratione potes
Tam mira? G. Argentum in prunis numeretur,
et inde

Quis prudens dubitet quin cito proficiat?

C. "Æs in presentî perfectum format"—an istæc
Regula grammaticæ, dic, tibi displiceat?

G. Ah rogare! mihi removere incommoda curæ
est

Nostro et Tyroni quicquid obesse solat!

C. Et prodesse. G. etenim studiosæ versio in
usum

Nostra juventutis. P. Versio! an illa palam?
Inque maus tradit, quam omnes odere magistri,

Et pro flagitio et crimine semper habent!
Ludis me. G. quidni? nam verbum reddere
verbo

Curavi, res huc denique tota redit,
Cujusque appareat vocis socialiter intra

Vis scripta, atque oculos indubitata ferit.
Vix tibi credibile est, quot momento unius horæ

Percurrat versus, atque etiam capita.
Fit d. ctus,—nil tale putans; cedo, dicere linguam

Qui tandem possis planis aut citius?
C. Aut levius. G. Quot sunt linguæ tot denique
claves.

C. Monstrum Grammaticum claviger inde do-
mas?

GN. Nec vocum latebras, graviolentia Lexica,
noster

Itæc, illæc, porro versa retroque, terit;
Quin digitis tandem et foliis simul otia feci,

Præsto sum gradus et Lexicon ipse meis!
CH. Quàm sane hic dignus scapulis qui perdat!
at, oro,

Grammaticam omnino sic abolere cupis?

GN. Primum verba tene, sese non abdita menti
Grammatices vix ac spiritus insinuant

Hoc melius—Vitam quid habent compendia in
usum?

Dic, verbi medii quid Paradigma juvat?

Litera vel callere characteristicâ quæ sit?

Syllabicum augmentum, Temporalisque sequi?

Miles siquis erit recto instruat ille cohortes
Ordine, Syntaxis convenit istæ magis;

Vectus equo agrorum hoc melius tu scandere
claustrum,

Sive sit Hexametrum Pentametrumve, potes?

Vocis et ipse sui rationem rite Senator
Reddiderit, cùm jam septimus annus est.

Hæc sunt sino grammaticæ; tandem ista relictæ
Barbaries clero sit criticisque meris;

Jam satis ars oculis subjecta fidelibus ipsa est.

PH. Pæce tuâ hæc contrâ dicere pauca velim—
Credo mihi hæc multæ est ratio hæc angusta do-
cendi,

Nec statuissæ mæx linguæ elementa satis;

Usque fugax partum minimo quodcumque labore,
Festinatum adeo mens vaga fallit opus.

Ne docto ætatem pigeat tribuisse Maroni,
Quòdque annum usque terat Mæonides deci-
mum.

Inter descendum fuerit modò quæque facultas
Ritè intentæ animi neu resoluta ruat,

Qui præceptoris summo vult munere fungi,
Indolis excipiat spes vigil ingenium,

Vos testor si quos unquam, vos testor Eliza
Quos famâ illustres nutrit alma sinu;

Floreat ergo antiquæ domus! pia corda votata
Floreat, et reddat atria læta sonum!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Every circumstance connected with the proceedings of the French Cabinet is indicative of a pacific disposition towards this country. Indeed, if we are to rely on the declarations of the leading members of the Administration, there appears a cordial co-operation in the measures which England has adopted with respect to the Peninsula. The speech delivered by the Duke de Damas, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Peers, on opening the discussion relative to the *projet* of an Address to the Throne, in reply to the Royal Message, may be regarded as the official declaration or manifesto of France upon the affairs of the Peninsula. The language is at once conciliatory and explicit. The right of England to act as she has acted is frankly and unequivocally recognized; the fidelity with which she has fulfilled all her engagements, arising out of the invasion of Spain by France, in 1823, is acknowledged; and the assurance is distinctly given that the French Government has already taken steps with regard to the Cabinet of Madrid, in concert with its allies, the most likely to attain the object of preventing a rupture between Spain and Portugal. "It was by defending the principles of order and legitimacy," observed the Duke de Damas, "that England came out victorious from the long and sanguinary contest which she sustained against the French Revolution. The same success will attend us, if ever we should, in our turn, be called upon to defend the same principles."

The most mortifying circumstance to the two Chambers, appears to be the chivalrous speech delivered by Mr. Canning, on moving the Address to his Majesty in reply to the Message relative to Portugal. The tone of conscious superiority which the British Minister assumed, was considered as an attack on the national honour of France, and has in some degree excited a spirit of indignation. Mr. Canning's animadversions on the French invasion of Spain, during M. Chateaubriand's administration, has particularly excited that nobleman's anger, and called forth his eloquence. The following is a brief abstract of his speech, which, as displaying the sentiments of the Chambers generally, is highly interesting.

"You may perhaps recollect, my Lords, to have seen me in this tribune repel, as Minister, the insults put upon the French name in the English Parliament. The glo-

rious victories of the Dauphin answered in a nobler and a louder strain, than by vain words, the declamations of our adversaries. Every thing at present is completely altered. In 1823 I had only to contend with the English Opposition; in 1826 I have to contend with the Prime Minister of his Britannic Majesty, who outstrips in his career the Members of that Opposition. My task is painful; that Minister was my honoured friend. I admire his talents; I respect his person; but he will pardon me, if I endeavour to do that for my country, which he has already done too ably for his.

"The Minister of his Britannic Majesty has commenced his speech by an examination of the treaties which unite England with Portugal. He might have quoted more of them than he has done. He might have spoken of the alliance between the House of Lancaster and the ancient House of Portugal. But in that case we might have told him that the House of Braganza derives its origin from the House of France. Why should he speak with so much violence respecting our connexions with Spain after he had made so pompous a display of the relations which had existed at all times between his nation and Portugal? Have we not treaties which bind us to Spain? Without going so far back as the time of Queen Brunehaut Charlemagne, and the mother of St. Louis, have we not the treaty between King John and Peter, King of Castile in 1351, for the marriage of Blanche Bourbon? The treaty between Charles V. and Henry II. King of Castile, in 1368? The renewal of the same alliance in 1380? The treaty between Charles VI. and John, King of Castile, made against England in 1387, and renewed in 1408? The treaty between Louis XI. and Henry, King of Castile and Leon, in 1469? Another treaty with Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile, in 1478? Louis XII. renewed that treaty in 1498. Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII. was promised in marriage to Ferdinand, King of Spain, in 1503, and hence another treaty of alliance.

"The treaty of the 18th of October, 1640, between Louis XIII. and the principality of Catalonia, and the convention of Barcelona, on the 19th of September, 1641, gave us rights over Catalonia; then came the famous treaty of the Pyrenees, of the 7th of March, 1659, the contract of marriage with Louis XIV. on the 7th of November in the same year, all the treaties which accompanied and followed the war of

the succession, from 1701 to 1718, and the family compact in 1761, which by its eighteenth article declares, that the respective States must be regarded and act as if they formed but one and the same power. That the family compact has been annulled by later treaties is true, to a certain degree, but it is not at all clear that these same treaties had maintained all the anterior conventions between England and Portugal.

"I now come, my Lords, to that part of the Speech which more particularly refers to us; I must quote the words of it:—'I can only fear war, when I think of the immense power of this country—when I think that the discontented, in all the nations of Europe, are ready to range themselves on the side of England.' [Here the eloquent speaker made a long extract from Mr. Canning's address.]

"These words cannot but fill us with profound regret. It is the first time that avowals so disdainful, that maledictions so open, have been pronounced from a public tribunal. Neither Chatham nor Fox, nor Pitt, have expressed against France feelings so harsh.

"Let England be a giant. I dispute not the stature which she assigns to herself. But this giant impresses, unless I mistake, no fear upon France. A colossus has sometimes feet of clay. Let England be *Æolus*; this too I am willing to grant. But has *Æolus* no storms within his own empire? There is no occasion to speak of the dissatisfied subjects who may be found in other countries, when you have at home 5,000,000 of oppressed Catholics, 5,000,000 of men whom you are obliged to keep down by a permanent encampment in Ireland; when you are under the severe necessity of shooting every year masses of the working population who are in want of bread; when your poor rates, perpetually increasing, announce perpetually increasing distress. Misery we know makes men discontented. What! my Lords, if the British standard is raised! We shall see all the dissatisfied spirits of the world ranging themselves around it. Is it France alone that ought to be uneasy at this simple discovery? Are there not dissatisfied spirits in Italy, in Hungary, in Poland, and in Russia?

"God forbid, my Lords, that the English nation, which is so great an honour to human nature, should ever perish by the disturbances which might be excited within her own bosom. The grateful world will never be persuaded to see any thing but talent, principles of liberty and civilization, in the country of Bacon, of Locke, and of Newton. The world will never believe that the British flag can possibly be the standard of those disorders which give rise to anarchy, and, with anarchy, to that despotism which follows, and which punishes it. I am not any more inclined to believe in the

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possibility of a war between France and England, of which we declare ourselves even at this very moment, the faithful allies. What should we have to lose in a maritime war? Two or three rocks in two oceans. Our 150 armed vessels, not united into a fleet, but dispersed over the seas of the globe, would do more harm to the immense commerce of England, than all the fleets of England could do the commerce, unfortunately too limited, of France. Upon the Continent, where is the point of attack?—The English, who would no longer have the population of Portugal on their side,—could they make a stand there against us? Since England justly vaunts itself of its power, it gives us a right to speak of our own. It should not be forgotten that there is in France a superabundant population, full of energy and courage, which sees what France has lost, and which it is more difficult to restrain than to stir up. It would be superlatively impolitic to wound, by contemptuous words, the pride of a million of young Frenchmen, who throw their impatient eyes upon the vast field of battle which is gloriously bathed in the blood of their elder brethren!"

SPAIN.

A letter dated Madrid, Dec. 15, states that the "greatest confusion prevails there in the dispatch of public business. Nothing is seen but contradictory orders. Our King is struggling between the dread he feels of the European nations, and the hopes the Apostolicals hold out to him, if he remains faithful to their interests. Ever since the night of the 13th inst. when a kind of general alarm showed itself, the Supreme Apostolic Junta remain assembled in the Convent of St. Francis the Great. The leaders have declared that their sittings shall be permanent and without any intermission, until the Peninsula, that is in their view of the subject, Spain and Portugal, shall be free from the scourge that threatens it. The most active communication exists between the Supreme Junta and the Provinces, in such manner that on the French Chargé d'Affairs having resolved to send off a courier with important dispatches for his Court, the packages were detained a number of hours at the post-office whence the post horses are supplied, when a complaint was made to the Minister of State in the most bitter terms. The Secretary informed the King, and in order to satisfy the French Chargé, orders were given to supply his courier with horses from the Royal guard. Our ministry is in a most divided state, and Ferdinand is always of the opinion of the last Minister who transacts business with him. This creature, who dreads Mr. Lamb and his Government, literally trembles at the Apostolicals, who are raving in every direction, and uttering blasphemies

against Charles X. as well as against the weakness of our own Monarch. The weakness of our Ministers and the terror of our King is such, that to-night a Committee from the Supreme Apostolic Junta is to enter the Palace, to have a conference with our rulers, on the means to be adopted in the present state of things."

A gentleman who left Madrid the 5th Dec. describes the country to be in a state of complete decay. Regular business is entirely suspended, and the trade of Spain at this moment, he says, is in the hands of the smugglers. Robberies and murders are nightly committed in the capital and the other principal towns, and the roads are infested with banditti.

PORTUGAL.

The Message of the King to Parliament, with Mr. Canning's speech, accompanied, as they were, by the prompt execution of the promises which they held out, were received at Lisbon on the 20th of Dec. with unbounded enthusiasm. Six thousand copies of the Message and Speech were printed and circulated upon the day of their arrival; and the presses of Lisbon were insufficient to supply the continued demand, even after that great number (great among a people so little accustomed to political reading) had been dispersed. Even before the receipt of these encouraging and inspiring pledges of aid had arrived, however, the Constitutionalists, comprehending all the intelligent part of the nation, had opposed the rebels with energy and success.

The speech delivered by the Count de Villa Real, in the Portuguese Chamber of Peers, on the 4th inst. was of considerable interest. He was sent to the Court of Madrid last August, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, when the Envoy already there, Severino Gomes, refused to take the oath to the Charter, and, by that act, necessarily suspended all diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments. The mission of Villa Real was one of equal delicacy and importance, and he executed it with much address. His exposition of the proceedings of Ferdinand's Ministers, of the conduct of the other foreign Ambassadors accredited to the same Court, and of the causes of those events which are now in operation in Portugal, placed in their true light the question at issue between the two countries. If evidence were before needed of the duplicity and shuffling of the Apostolical faction, here it is abundantly supplied.

ASIA.

The celebrated English traveller, Mr. Moncrieff, has fallen a victim to robbers on the frontiers of Buchara, where he was attacked, and with all his companions murdered. This intelligence has been conveyed

to Berlin from Orenburg, and from the former place to this country. The last accounts from Mr. Moncrieff left him at Cashmere. From that place he sent to ask permission of the Government of Kashgar to go to Buchara, to purchase horses. This was refused, and he was obliged to take another route and proceed through Cabul. The caravan of the English, when it reached Buchara, consisted of one hundred and fifty camels, with which there were 7 Englishmen. The remainder were hired Indians and Afghans. The Khan of Buchara was then at war with some of his rebellious nobility, and the English afforded him assistance in quelling them. The Khan wished them to enter into his service, but they refused, and left Buchara without permission. Soon after they had left the frontier, they were attacked and all murdered. The Indians and Afghans hired by the English were suffered to go free. This is a further proof how the people of central Asia distrust Europeans, and of the imminent danger which attends travelling in that part of the world.

From all accounts it appears that the Burmese dread the final withdrawing of the British troops exceedingly. A Calcutta paper states, that fines had been levied on all who had lived on friendly terms with our army during the war, more particularly on females, and if the unhappy individuals on whom the fine was imposed could not immediately pay it, they were mutilated in a most barbarous way, sometimes having their ears and noses cut off. At Prome, no sooner was the protection of the British flag withdrawn, than a fine of fifty rupees was levied upon every male, and of one hundred upon every female. It is further stated that the native inhabitants of Rangoon had emigrated, and continued to do so, to our settlements of Mergui, Tavai, Martaban, and Amherst-town, in great numbers. The Raywoon, who is only waiting for the total evacuation of Rangoon to re-assume his authority, requested Mr. Crawford to interfere, and put a stop to so draining an emigration. His request was not attended to.

In a discussion on the affairs of India, which took place at the East India House lately, Dr. Gilchrist mentioned a remarkable instance of superstition in the natives of Bhurtpoor. A tradition, it appears, prevailed there, that an alligator would one day destroy all the inhabitants; and that animal being called *compere* in the language of the country, when Lord Combermere proceeded to attack Bhurtpoor, the resemblance of his Lordship's name to that of their promised destroyer, caused the notion to prevail among the inhabitants that the prophecy would be fulfilled in his person; a panic consequently ensued, which facilitated the capture of the place.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Annual Revenue derived from Public Charities in the several Counties of England, distinguishing the Amount of Rents and Profits of Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments; and the amount of Dividends belonging to any Corporation or Society of Persons, or any Trust for Charitable Purposes.

(As returned to Parliament.)

COUNTIES.	Rents and Profits of Lands, &c.			Dividends of Funded Property.			Total Annual Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bedford	9,308	4	8	804	0	8	10,112	5	4
Berks	9,307	18	0	2,620	19	5	11,928	17	5
Buckingham	6,472	6	9	1,007	1	7	7,479	8	4½
Cambridge	4,405	18	8	1,012	0	10	5,417	19	6
Chester	3,012	9	8	1,275	16	9	4,288	6	5
Cornwall	346	0	6	400	18	0	746	18	6
Cumberland	1,211	7	10	582	7	1	1,793	14	11
Derby	5,657	11	9	718	1	4	6,375	13	1
Devon	7,096	21	4	4,577	10	6	11,674	1	10
Dorset	5,437	5	0	415	17	4	5,853	2	4
Durham	11,610	18	5	1,577	13	8	13,188	12	1
Essex	7,834	0	11	1,584	17	10	9,418	18	9
Gloucester	6,774	13	1	2,055	14	8	9,830	7	9
Hereford	3,372	12	8	3,409	19	1	6,782	11	4
Hertford	3,245	4	9	1,131	11	9	4,376	16	4
Huntingdon	1,204	18	3	209	4	4	1,414	2	7
Kent	78,031	12	10	130,408	5	11	208,439	18	0
Lancaster	19,053	4	5	2,998	15	5	22,051	19	10
Leicester	8,372	6	1	1,228	18	10	9,601	4	11
Lincoln	12,085	8	1	1,118	10	8	13,198	18	9
London (City of)	102,687	12	9	35,896	19	8	138,583	12	5
Middlesex	53,948	3	10	185,962	3	11	189,910	7	9
Westminster	11,112	9	4	4,919	5	0	16,031	14	4
Monmouth	689	18	0	39	0	0	728	18	0
Norfolk	13,274	2	10	3,217	7	6	16,491	10	4
Northampton	9,938	4	11	947	7	3	10,885	12	2
Northumberland	2,041	1	6	538	0	8	2,579	2	2
Nottingham	5,328	1	0	1,461	14	7	6,789	15	7
Oxford	4,028	13	6	3,726	18	6	7,755	11	0
Rutland	3,903	3	4	52	17	10	3,956	1	2
Salop	6,447	17	11	1,416	10	1	7,864	7	0
Somerset	14,012	10	11	9,291	1	11	23,303	12	10
Southampton	1,802	12	4	2,536	18	7	5,339	10	11
Stafford	7,620	5	1	2,468	18	5	10,089	3	6
Suffolk	13,614	18	0	1,381	16	2	14,996	14	2
Surrey	59,790	10	0	6,274	14	9	66,065	4	9
Sussex	2,563	13	11	815	6	9	3,379	0	4
Warwick	19,642	1	6	1,607	7	2	21,249	8	8
Westmoreland	1,792	11	7	215	15	5	2,008	7	0
Wilts	6,038	8	9	2,364	2	1	8,402	10	10
Worcester	6,559	15	7	529	16	0	7,089	11	7
York	40,536	0	4	8,390	3	1	48,926	3	5
Total	588,213	0	2	384,183	10	10	972,396	11	0

The annual value of Charities, in *Wales*, from Land, is 1,991*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; from Dividends, 1,528*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Total, 3,519*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

The annual value of Charities, in *Scotland*, from Land, is 44,750*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; from Dividends, 8,326*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Total, 53,077*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Thus the Annual Revenue from Charities in Great Britain is 1,028,998*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* which was exempt from the Property Tax; and, consequently, actually received.

The *Cottage System* has been introduced into the neighbourhood of Wells, with the happiest results. In consequence of a representation made to the Bishop of the diocese, his Lordship granted one of the best fields, 14 acres, for a trial of the system: the field was divided into lots of a quarter of an acre each, at the low rent of 10*s* per *ann*, and so pleased was the Bishop with the result, that he has latterly granted three more fields, of ten acres each, for a similar purpose: he has also caused a good road to be made to the cottages, and has adopted every other means of convenience that tenants could require. In addition, his Lordship lends them his own carts and horses, for the purpose of hauling out their manure, and taking home their produce: and has promised the land to the poor labouring occupants for their use so long as he holds the See. The benefits of the system are now extended to 112 families who, when not employed by their more wealthy neighbours, have thus always an opportunity of turning their time to a profitable account. Not one of the occupants receives parish pay—they are not allowed to occupy any land while they continue paupers: and many have exchanged the parish assistance for the more honourable dependence, their own industry.

Dec 22 About a quarter past eleven, a fire broke out at Mr Oxley's, haberdashery, Bristol, in which his wife and three children perished in the flames. It appears that the bed curtains in Mr Oxley's room took fire after the family were in bed, and Mr Oxley, awaked by the flames around him, forced his way through the window into the street. Mr Oxley attempted to rush back into the house, but, the moment he opened the door, the whole premises were in one blaze of liquid fire. A young woman, with an infant, four years old, both in a state of nudity, presented themselves at the attic window, in her despair she threw the child out, and then jumped from the window, she was caught by the people below. Another servant girl escaped out of the back garret window, taking with her one of the children. The remaining three children, with the unfortunate mother, fell victims to the devouring element!

Dec 24 A dreadful fire broke out in the extensive stores of Sir A B King, in Dublin, Stationer to his Majesty. The whole stock (which was very great) was shortly in a blaze, and the fire communicated to the dwelling house in Dame-street, when a number of individuals, in the hope of saving the furniture, entered the house, and the roof fell in upon them. Two were taken out quite dead, and several others mangled and burnt in a frightful manner. The flames were prevented from extending to the adjoining premises. No part of Sir Abraham's property was saved.

A young girl, in College-street, Glasgow, while taking supper, accidentally allowed a piece of potatoe to pass into her windpipe, instead of the natural passage, the gullet, which brought on, instantaneously, an almost complete stoppage of breathing, with other symptoms of speedy dissolution, such as a pulse hardly to be felt at the wrist, cold clammy sweats, and total insensibility. Dr Marshall agreed with the medical attendant, that the only chance for life was an instant operation, he accordingly made an incision exactly opposite to the space between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages into the trachea, he introduced his finger into the windpipe, and pushed up the portion of potatoe into the mouth, when the girl instantly and involuntarily swallowed it, after which all the symptoms began to diminish.

A most curious discovery was lately made at Fornham St Genevieve, near Bury, Suffolk. Men had been for some days employed in filling a pollard ash near the church, which had the appearance of great antiquity, being not less than eighteen feet in girth, very much decayed, and standing upon a small hillock, which seemed to have been left at a very distant period, when the rest of the soil around it had been lowered. On the fall of the tree, the roots, which were an unusual size and length, tore up the ground to a considerable extent when immediately under the trunk were discovered a large quantity of skeletons, or rather fragments of skeletons, all lying in a circle, with the heads inwards, and piled tier above tier from the depth of about four feet, being probably the remains of several hundred bodies. The most perfect of the bones was a lower jaw, of large dimensions, containing the whole of the teeth: all the rest were very much decayed. It is well known both from history and the tradition of names, that in the reign of Henry II A.D. 1179, this village was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle. According to Hoveden, the Earl of Leicester, having made a descent upon Suffolk, at the head of a great body of Flemings, to support the claims of the King's undutiful son to his father's dominions, and having been joined by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who put the Castle of Framlingham into his hands, was encountered by Richard de Lucy, the guardian of the realm in the King's absence, with a less numerous but braver army, and the Flem-

* A heath in the neighbourhood is supposed to be called John's Heath from the Christian name of the Earl of Leicester, and a shallow in the River Lark at a short distance, still bears the name of the Countess of Leicester's Lord. Near the latter place, in clearing out the mud a few years ago, a ring was found, exactly answering the description of one related to have been lost by the Countess of Leicester in her flight.

ings, being mostly weavers and other tradesmen, were broke up in an instant—ten thousand of them put to the sword, and the rest were glad to compound for a safe retreat into their own country. It is therefore probable that these were the slain of the victorious party, from the careful yet singular manner in which the bodies were deposited; and that after the earth was heaped over them, the ash was planted to mark the spot. If this supposition be correct, it affords a striking instance of the longevity of trees. Single bodies, bones, and remnants of arms and armour, have been not unfrequently found in the same neighbourhood; but it is rather remarkable that on the pre-

sent occasion no warlike implements were discovered.

Mining Schemes.—From the following calculation, a correct idea may be formed of the immense losses which have been sustained by those who were induced to speculate in the under-mentioned Mining projects during the late mania. The schemes noticed are those which, at the commencement of the year 1825, were considered as being the most likely to turn out advantageously, and of being safe investments for capital. The highest premiums were obtained in January and February 1825, and the lowest prices are those, with one or two exceptions, of December, 1826.

Names of the Mining Companies.	Shares.	Highest Price.	Paid.	Amount.	Lowest Price.	Paid.	Amount.	Loss.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Anglo-Mexican.....	10000	145	5	1,500,000	5 p sh. 6s		50000	1,450,000
Anglo-Chilian.....	15000	18	5	345,000	1 10 8		22500	322,500
Argona Iron and Coal.....	6000	24	5	174,000	1 10 12		9000	165,000
Bolanos.....	500	525	25	270,000	7s 17s		37500	237,500
Brazilian, issued at 10 <i>l</i> . prem.....	10000	70	5	850,000	3 20		30000	820,000
British Iron.....	20000	8	5	260,000	38 <i>z</i> l. 10s		60000	200,000
Castello....	10000	13	5	180,000	2 5		20000	160,000
Chilian.....	10000	37	5	420,000	17 <i>l</i> . 10s		10000	410,000
Colombian.....	10000	80	5	850,000	2s. 6d. 15s		1250	848,750
Chilian and Peruvian.....	10000	12	5	170,000	10s 5 <i>l</i> .		5000	165,000
Famatina.....	1000	50	10	62,500	30s. 50 <i>l</i> .		30000	32,500
General Mining.....	20000	15	5	400,000	1 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>l</i> .		20000	380,000
London United.....	10000	2	5	70,000	2 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>l</i> .		20000	50,000
Mexican.....	10000	16	10	260,000	10s. 18 <i>l</i> .		5000	255,000
Pasco Peruvian.....	10000	50	5	550,000	10s. 15 <i>l</i> .		5000	545,000
Potosi la Paz.....	20000	8	5	260,000	2s. 6d. 5 <i>l</i> .		2500	257,500
Real del Monte.....	500	1500	70	785,000	300 400		15000	635,000
Ditto New.....	500	20	50	35,000	70 <i>l</i> . 250 <i>l</i> .		35000	
Rio de la Plata.....	10000	85	5	900,000	1 <i>l</i> . 7 <i>l</i>		10000	890,000
Tlalpuaxhua.....	1000	340	20	360,000	70 <i>l</i> . 120		70000	290,000
United Mexican.....	6090	155	10	990,000	7 <i>l</i> . 25		168000	1,612 000
Ditto New.....	18000	40	5	790,000	7 <i>l</i> . 25			
Welch Iron and Coal.....	10000	5	5	100,000	5 <i>l</i> . 25		50000	50,000
				10,886,500			810750	9,775,750
				810,750				
Loss...				9,775,750				

The following is the amount of free contributions to the several Religious Societies, according to their last published Reports:—

	£.	s.	d.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	26,679	9	7
Society for Propagating the Gospel, about	5000	0	0
Church Missionary Society	46,294	11	10
Jew's Society of London	13,193	9	9
Prayer Book and Homily	1,661	5	5
Hibernian	6,605	5	2
British and Foreign Bible	46,306	1	0
London Missionary	37,164	1	0
Baptist Missionary	10,499	3	3
Wesleyan Missionary	45,766	1	1
Moravian Missionary	10,590	5	9

Dec. 18.—The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Peel to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, transmitting to them a letter signed by the King, authorising them to promote subscriptions for the relief of the manufacturing classes:

"MY LORD, I have the honour, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty, to transmit to your Grace, a letter signed by the King, authorizing your Grace to take proper measures for promoting subscriptions within your Grace's Province, for the relief of the manufacturing classes in some districts of the United Kingdom. It is proposed that these subscriptions shall go in aid of those which have been entered into

in the Metropolis for the same benevolent and charitable purpose. I have accordingly to desire, in compliance with the terms of his Majesty's letter, your Grace will take immediate steps for promoting the objects therein set forth."

Dec. 28 An open Committee Meeting of the *Royal College of Surgeons* took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, consisting of the Gentlemen appointed at the General Meeting of the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on the 18th of Feb. 1826, to prepare a Petition to Parliament, grounded on resolutions then adopted—F. Tyrrell, esq. in the chair. The principal complaints, as stated in the petition, are—that the President and Council hold their offices for life, they having the power of nominating themselves; that they refuse to receive certificates of attendance in country

hospitals; that they are not accountable to the Members for the appropriation of the funds of the College; that the examination of Candidates is conducted in an unsatisfactory manner; that the subject of midwifery is entirely omitted in the examination; that the Hunterian Museum, presented to the College for the purpose of assisting the progress of anatomy and surgery, has been so managed as to be of no public utility; and that the College Library is useless, there being neither librarian nor catalogue. A member stated, that so little reliance was placed on the diplomas granted by the College, that the Lords of the Admiralty and the Army Medical Board refused any longer to recognize the College diploma as an adequate test of professional qualification, and would give a preference to students of the Edinburgh College, &c.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 22. Major-gen. the Hon. F. C. Cavendish, to be Lieut.-governor of Malta and its Dependencies.

War-Office, Dec. 23. 8d Reg. Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Edward Stopford to be Capt. and Lieut.-col.; 29th ditto, Major Henry Barrington, 100th Foot, to be Major; 27th ditto, Lieutenant-gen. Hon. Sir Galbraith-Lowry Cole, G.C.B. to be Colonel, *vice* Marquess of Hastings, dec.; 28th ditto, Capt. Chas. Cadell to be Major; 34th ditto, Lieut. gen. Sir Thos. Macdougall Brisbane, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Brevet. To have the rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only: John-Stewart Hawkhaw, esq., 91st Foot; Lewis-Augustus Northey, esq.—To have the rank of Major on the Continent of Europe only: Garnett-Joseph Wolsley, esq.; John Rainey, esq.; William Phipps, esq.—Unattached: Major Hon. Edw. Cust, 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. To be Majors of Inf. Capt. Robert Carlisle Pollock, 90th Foot; Capt. Aubrey Wm. Beauclerk, 99th ditto.

Whitehall, Dec. 29. The Duke of Wellington to be Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, *vice* Marquess of Hastings, dec.

Foreign-Office, Dec. 29. Patrick Campbell, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Republic of Colombia. Richard Pakenham, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the United States of Mexico. C. Hall, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

War-Office, Dec. 28. 84th Reg. of Foot, to bear on its colours and appointments the word "India," in commemoration of its services in that part of the world from the

year 1796 to 1819.—1st Reg. Foot, 2d Bat. 13th ditto, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 87th, and 89th, to bear the word "Ava," in commemoration of their services during the late Burmese war.—11th Reg. Light Dragoons, 16th ditto, 14th Reg. of Foot, 59th ditto, to bear the word "Bhurtpore," in commemoration of their services in the assault and capture of the fortified town and citadel of Bhurtpore, in Jan. 1826.

Brevet: Major J. J. Snodgrass, to be Lieut.-col. in the Army.

Rich. Byham, esq. to be Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, *vice* W. Griffin, esq.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lostwithiel.—The Hon. Edw. Cust, *vice* Sir Alex. Cray Grant, bart. who has made his election for the borough of Aldborough.

Salisbury.—Major-gen. Colin Macauley, *vice* Henry Monteith, esq. Steward of East Hundred.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Davison, Hartingdon Deanery, co. Derby.

Rev. S. Blackall, Preb. in Wells Cath.

Rev. H. Alford, Ampton R. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Wager Allix, Gr. Warley R. Essex.

Rev. W. Bennett, St. George's R. Canterbury.

Rev. W. Bowen, Kenderchurch P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. L. R. Brown, Saxmundham R. Suffolk

Rev. W. Browne, Little Glemham R. with Great Glemham P. C. annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Davies, Coelbron P. C. co. Brecon.

Rev. C. Day, Playford P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. — Gape, Sibsey V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Hodges, Chilcomb R. Hants.

Rev. T. C. Kemp, East Meon V. Hants.

Rev. J. Parson, Ashwieken and Leziate R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Pendrill, Llangnick P. C. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. H. L. St. George, Tedavnet V. Ireland.

Rev. W. M. Ward, Hartington V. co. Derby.

Rev. J. W. Dew, Chap. to Visc. Strathallan.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Wallis, esq. to be Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, vice R. Vivian, esq.

Rev. W. H. Chapman, to be Second Master of the Charter House School, vice Rev. R. Watkinson.

BIRTHS.

May 30. At Ceylon, at the Rock House, Colombo, the lady of the Hon. Sir H. Giffard, Chief Justice, a son.

June 28. At Chowringhee, the wife of Lt.-col. Bryant, the Judge Advocate-Gen. a son.

Dec. 17. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, at Oxford, a son.—28. At Cadogan-

place, London, the wife of Benj. Heywood Bright, esq. a dau.—25. At Oakley Hall, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-col. W. Hicks Beach, a son and heir.—28. At Nether Broughton, Leicestershire, the wife of Lieut. Elliot Morres, R. N. a son.—29. At Shrivenham, Berks, the wife of the Hon. W. K. Barrington, a dau.—In Queen's-sq. the wife of W. P. Richards, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2. At Halston, co. Salop, Wm. Henry, only son of Lieut.-gen. Williams, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Dormer, esq.—7. At Dulverton, James G. Brown, esq. Solicitor, to Mary, third dau. of John-Helyar Rocke, esq.—13. Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden, to Maria, eldest dau. ; and the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale, to Augusta-Marian, second dau. of Edw. Miller Mundy, esq. of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire.—16. At Clifton, co. Glouc. John B. M'Carthy, esq. to Emily, third dau. of Capt. Wm. Gibson.—18. At St. Marylebone Church, Henry, third son of Matthew Montagu, esq. of Montagu House, Portman-sq. Capt. 3d Guards, to Magdalen, widow of the late Fred. Croft, esq. and eldest dau. of Lieut.-col. Huxley.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Gordon, R.N. to Mrs. John Helyar, dau. of the late Sir John Wrottesley, bart.—19. At Inkbergh, Worcestershire, Henry Ranking, esq. of Ulster-place, Regent's Park, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. W. Heath, Rector of that parish.—Nath. Graham, esq. of Pinner-wood, to Jane, eldest dau. of Chas. Laurence, esq. of Keppel-str.—20. At Preston, near Bath, Major St. John Blacker, Madras Cavalry, to Anne-Hammond, dau. of Sir Chas. Morgan, M.D. of Dublin.—21. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Fred. Temple, esq. of Guildhall, to Emma, only surviving dau. of the late Geo. Smithwaite, esq. Ordnance-office.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Isaac Nind, esq. second son of John-Pitt Nind, esq. of Cheltenham, to Louisa, widow of the late Wm. Paton, esq. second Member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.—Josias, eldest son of Josias Nottidge, esq. of Rosehill-Wixoe, Suffolk, to Harriet-Eliza, eldest dau. of

Jesse Curling, esq. of Bermondsey, Surrey.—23. At St. Pancras New Church, John Stratford Rodney, esq. eldest son of the Hon. John Rodney, Chief Sec. to Government, Ceylon, to Eleanor, third dau. of Joseph Hume, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—26. At St. Marylebone Church, John Kerrich, esq. of Goldstone Hall, Norfolk, to Mary-Eleanor, eldest dau. of John Fitzgerald, esq. M.P. of Wherstead Lodge, Suffolk.—At St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, Capt. George Weakner, of New Bond-street, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Chalmers, of Walworth.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Adams, esq. of Summerfield House, near Maidstone, Sergeant-at-law, to Miss Coker, of Boxley House, Kent, and only dau. of the late John Coker, esq. of Bicester, co. Oxford.—At the house of the Ambassador for the Netherlands, Lieut.-col. Nahuys, Knight of the Belgic Lion, to Ellen, second dau. of Brian Hodgson, esq.—At Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, Sir Chas. Wetherell, his Majesty's Attorney Gen. to Jane-Sarah Eliz. second dau. of Sir Alex. Croke.—At St. Paul's Church, Bristol, the Rev. Theo. Biddulph, to Cath. eldest dau. of John Lindon, esq. of Weston Court, Somersetshire.—29. At All Saints, Southampton, Alex. Young Spearman, esq. to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Duncan Campbell, esq. of Bedford-square.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Minors, esq. of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Mrs. Winckworth, of Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.—At Lymington, George Thring, esq. Chief Clerk of the Customs at Southampton, to Jane-Mouncher, eldest daughter of James Brown, esq. Collector of Customs at Lymington.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD DORMER.

Dec. 9. At Terriers House, Bucks, the Right Hon. John-Evelyn-Pierrepont Dormer, tenth Baron Dormer, and tenth Baronet of Wing in that county, and a Captain in the army.

His Lordship was the only son of Charles, 8th Lord Dormer, by his second wife, the relict of General Mordaunt; and was a twin-brother of Mrs. Portman, Lady of the late Henry-Berkeley Portman, esq. M.P. and uncle of the present member for Dorsetshire. He married Nov. 6, 1795, Lady Elizabeth Kerr, eldest dau. of William-John, 5th Marquess of Lothian, K.T. but by her Ladyship, who died in 1822, (see vol. xcii. ii. 370) had no issue. He succeeded his half-brother Charles, the late Peer, April 2, 1819; and it is believed, that, although the Barony has existed for above two centuries, he was the first Lord Dormer that ever sat in the House of Peers,—his Lordship having conscientiously and piously rejected the errors of Popery, and conformed himself to the Established Church.

The Barony of Dormer has devolved on Col. Joseph Dormer, of the Hungarian service, a cousin of the deceased Peer.

LORD KINNAIRD.

Dec. 11. At his residence in Regency-square, Brighton, aged 46, the Right Hon. Charles Kinnaird, eighth Baron Kinnaird of Inchture in Perthshire, a Councillor to the King in Scotland, F.R.S. and S.A.

His Lordship was born April 7, 1780, the second but eldest surviving son of George the late Peer, by Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of Griffin Ransom, of New Palace-pard, Westminster, esq. At the general election in 1802 he was returned, after a contest of two days, M.P. for the borough of Leominster, and during three sessions he showed himself a very active member of the Opposition, frequently speaking, and with considerable credit. Having succeeded his father in the peerage, Oct. 21, 1805, a new writ was ordered, Jan. 21, 1806, and his place filled by the Hon. Charles Lamb. At the general election of Dec. 1806 he was chosen a representative peer of Scotland, but this he continued only a few months, being an unsuccessful candidate at the election in June 1807. He never afterwards sat in either House; for, though possessed of no or-

dinary talents, his ill health forbade exertion. The name of his brother, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, is, however, well known in the political arena.

Lord Kinnaird married, May 8, 1806, at the house of Lord Henry Fitzgerald in Stratford-place, Lady Olivia-Letitia-Catherine Fitzgerald, 7th and youngest dau. of William-Robert, 2d and present Duke of Leinster, K. P. By this Lady, who survives him, he had issue: 1. George-William-Fox, now Lord Kinnaird; 2. Olivia-Cecilia-Laura; 3. Frederica-Eliza; 4. Graham-Hay-St. Vincent de Rous; and 5, a son born in 1814.

Lord Kinnaird was kind and affectionate in his domestic relations, and possessed of most agreeable manners in society. He had been long ill, but had recently appeared somewhat better, so that his death was unexpected. His son, the present Lord, is in his twentieth year.

LORD CLONBROCK.

Dec. 13. At Rathmines, near Dublin, after a short illness, aged 46, the Right Hon. Luke Dillon, second Baron Clonbrock of Clonbrock, co. Galway, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, &c.

This noble family has long been seated at Clonbrock, and is derived from the same stock as the Viscounts Dillon and Earls of Roscommon, and many other families of eminence in Ireland. His Lordship was born April 25, 1780; succeeded his father Robert, July 22, 1795; and married at Ardfr, co. Galway, Jan. 6, 1803, the Hon. Anastasia Blake, only dau. and heiress of Joseph-Henry, 1st Lord Wallscourt, of that place, by Lady Louisa-Catherine Birmingham, 3d dau. and coheir of Thomas-Henry Earl of Louth, and twenty-second and last Lord Athenry. By this Lady, who died June 5, 1806, he had issue: 1. Louisa, born Aug. 2, 1805; 2. Robert, now Lord Clonbrock, born March 29, 1807; 3. Joseph, who died an infant; 4. Letitia, born Sept. 1, 1809.

RIGHT HON. COL. BAGWELL.

Nov. 4. At East Grove, near Cove, co. Cork, aged 50, the Right Hon. William Bagwell, of Marlfield House, co. Tipperary, a Privy Councillor in Ireland, Colonel of the Tipperary Militia, Joint Muster master general, &c. the eldest son of the late John Bagwell, of Marlfield House, esq. and Mary, eldest sister

of William, 1st and present Earl of Lis-towel.

Col. Bagwell sat in Parliament for twenty-nine years. He was first returned for Rathcormac previously to the Union; was afterwards M.P. for Clonmel until 1819; and from that time till the late dissolution sat for the county of Tipperary. His father represented the county from the Union till 1806, and, as his son, was also Colonel of the Tipperary Militia.

The deceased was never married, and his large estates descend to his nephew, John Bagwell, a minor, eldest son of the late Very Rev. Richard Bagwell, Dean of Clogher. Another brother was Lt.-col. John Bagwell, Major of the 6th dragoons, who died from a fall from his horse in 1806 (see vol. LXXVI. p. 290).

DEAN SHIPLEY.

(See Part I. p. 645.)

William-Davies Shipley, the son of Jonathan, afterwards Bp. of St. Asaph, and Anna-Maria Mordaunt, a niece of the Earl of Peterborough, was born at Midgham in Berkshire, on Saturday the 5th of Oct. 1745, O.S. At an early age he was sent to Westminster-school; but upon the appointment of his father, in 1760, to the Deanery of Winchester, he was removed to the College there; from whence he went to Oxford in 1763, and was admitted Student of Christ Church; of which society his father had been a Canon some few years before. Here he took the degree of M.A. in 1770, and soon afterward, viz. in 1771, was collated by his father (then Bp. of St. Asaph) to the Vicarage of Wrexham, Denbighshire; when he left the University, and from that time resided in Wales. Upon the death of Dr. Herring, in 1774, he succeeded to the Deanery of St. Asaph, and about the same time to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese.

In 1777 he married Penelope, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Ellis Yonge, of Brynyorken, esq. and Penelope his wife, daughter of Col. James-Russell Stapleton, of the Guards, and of Grey's Court in Oxfordshire.

From his father, a Prelate, of whose distinguished and venerable character it is here unnecessary to speak at large, the Dean inherited a sincere attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church and State, and to those liberal principles which produced the Revolution, and established the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these Kingdoms. It was the defence of these principles that engaged him in a contest, which at the time drew the general attention of the public, and

will ever be regarded as a proof of his manly and disinterested character; for the principles which he maintained were then no longer fashionable.

With this contest is connected the illustrious name of Sir William Jones, who not long afterward (*viz.* in 1783) became the Dean's brother-in-law, by his marriage with Anna-Maria, the eldest daughter of the Bishop of St. Asaph. About the close of the American war that steady friend to liberty had written and published a little piece on the subject of Government, intitled "A Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer." Of this piece he was the known and acknowledged author. The Dean of St. Asaph republished it in Wales; upon which he was indicted for a libel by a political adversary; but the ostensible prosecutor was William Jones, the present Marshal of the King's Bench prison, at that time a Welch attorney. The prosecution was long and vexatious; for the prosecutor, after twice bringing the cause for trial into the Welch court, suddenly removed it by *certiorari* to Shrewsbury. When it came there to a hearing before Mr. Justice Buller, the Jury were inclined to negative the charge of libel, and refused to give a general verdict against the Dean. In this celebrated trial the real question was, whether or not the matter was libellous; and the single point in debate, whether or not the Jury were to decide upon it. For the prosecution it was contended that they were not; and the Judge, in summing up, inculcated the same doctrine; which indeed, at that period, was generally current in the Courts. The Jury, however, gave a verdict, by which they found the publishing *only*, evidently meaning that they found nothing libellous in the matter; but this verdict not satisfying the Judge, it was altered, by the suggestion of the prosecutor's counsel (Mr. Bearcroft), and given according to his dictation in these words, *guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not we do not find*. The case was then brought up for judgment into the King's Bench, when that Court had the sagacity to discover a flaw in some part of the proceedings, and thereupon quashed the whole.

Such was the termination of that long-protracted case: but it led to an alteration which was made some years afterwards in the Law of Libel, or rather in the practice of the Courts. We allude to the Statute, by which in cases of Libel, the Jury is authorized to decide upon the law as well as the fact. The Statute did not pass without great repugnance on the part of the lawyers: the two chiefs of the profession, *viz.* the Lords

Thurlow and Kenyon, thought fit to enter their protest against it.

Another remarkable circumstance that attended the case was this: while the Dean was under prosecution for a publication of the pretended libel, the author was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. Sir Wm. Jones, who was too intrepid and open an asserter of the rights of Englishmen, to wish for any concealment, wrote a letter to Lord Kenyon, at that time Chief Justice of Chester, while the indictment was lying in his Court, avowing himself to be the author of the piece in question, and maintaining that every position in it was strictly conformable to the laws and constitution of England.

Throughout the whole of this transaction the Dean's conduct was irreproachable. He knew the principles of the Dialogue to be sound; and those he resolutely maintained, but without any mixture of personal animosity, much less with any criminal design. From his father he had learned to pay "due reverence to the Constitution; he had learned that it was his duty to study its principles, and consider its structure, that he might be qualified to defend, to preserve, and to improve it." From the same source he had learned, that "in whatever hands power is lodged under any government, there always goes with it an obligation to use it to those purposes of public good, for which it appears to have been given;" that "this is the only good tenure by which all authority is held." These were the principles in which the Dean was educated, and throughout the course of his long life he found no reason to change them.

This adherence to his principles appeared in the Preface which he wrote when he gave an edition of his Father's Works in 1792. He there asserts "that the teachers of a religion whose principle is to do good to all men, cannot, without deserting their office, forbear to teach the duties of princes and magistrates, and to shew the guilt and ruin arising from the violation of those duties. That on such occasions it becomes necessary to raise our conceptions above the common business of private life, and venture to apply the simple precepts of our Saviour to the greatest and most important operations of government. That in the plainness of those precepts there is a depth of wisdom sufficient to direct the highest actions of men." That the sublimity of the Christian morals consists in the usefulness, the extent, the universality of the principles; that they give laws not only to the vul-

gar, but to statesmen, princes, and law-givers themselves." And further, "that the ministers of religion should consider themselves as the teachers of whatever is good and useful to mankind; or, in other words, as the teachers of the Gospel. Let the Clergy (says he), like the rest of their fellow subjects, pay all due submission to the powers that are set over us for our good,—tribute to whom tribute, honour to whom honour is due. But let them teach the greatest their duty; that they are not only servants of our common master, but, by the very tenure of their office, servants of the people."

The Dean wrote this Preface partly to vindicate his Father's line of conduct in our unhappy contest with the American Colonies. That contest the Bishop earnestly deprecated; and the measures which led to it he uniformly opposed both in Parliament and in various publications, particularly in a "Speech on the Bill for altering the Charters of Massachusetts Bay." In the conclusion of that piece his Lordship thus stated the grounds of his opposition. "If the tendency of this Bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them (the Colonies) by influence and corruption, in the first place, this is not true government, but a sophisticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the spirit or virtue of the true: and then, as it tends to debase their spirits and corrupt their manners, to destroy all that is great and respectable in so considerable a part of the human species, and by degrees to gather them together with the rest of the world, under the yoke of universal slavery; I think, for these reasons, it is the duty of every wise man, of every honest man, and of every Englishman, by all lawful means, to oppose it." The Bill passed, but the design, which was to bring the Colonists to unconditional submission, miscarried; and we have no desire to recall to mind the disasters and failure of the war that followed: this only we shall not scruple to add, that the war, if completely successful, would have been more injurious to our country.

And as the Dean of St. Asaph enjoyed this domestic example for his conduct in general, so especially had he the same excellent pattern for the substance and manner of his preaching. The sermons of his father are distinguished by such doctrines as the following; that "the great end of true Religion is to establish among men the practise of moral goodness and righteousness;" that "matters of positive institution are sub-

ordinate, and useful only as they promote the practise of real godliness, virtue, and charity." That we do not think justly of our holy religion, unless we remember that it is the most extensive and universal of all religious dispensations: that it is not only revealed, but adapted to every country and every climate, to all the different races of men, and to all the infinite forms of society and government in which they can be placed:" that "by mixing intimately with the springs and principles of action, it assumes a right to conduct and govern every scene of human life; and forms (as the exigencies of the world require) not only saints and martyrs, but princes and statesmen." These doctrines were conveyed in an unaffected style, which for purity and elegance has not any superior in our language. Such was the rational and liberal course of preaching which the Dean had for his example, and which he respectfully and uniformly followed.

To what is here said we shall subjoin a just and well-drawn character of the Dean, which was written by a neighbouring Clergyman, and friend of his, and published in the *Chester Chronicle* soon after his decease:

"The death of the Dean of St. Asaph has cast a gloom over an extensive district in a degree more than we can pretend to describe; for in him were united high intellectual powers, independence of mind, and true benevolence of heart. With such endowments, and blest moreover with a plentiful fortune, and dignified station, he adorned his rank, and benefitted his fellow-creatures. His charities were liberal and constant, and often munificent, at the call of public and private distress. In the general discharge of his duties in the Church he was serious and impressive, and in the pulpit he had no superior.

'E'en truths divine came mended
from that tongue.'

"As Chancellor of the Diocese and Magistrate, he was diligent and acute; exact in the execution of the law, but jealous of exercising its powers, unless upon the fullest proofs. No man could be more esteemed by his tenantry, among whom he lived, encouraging every thing that tended to their benefit and comfort, and always employing, in his own immediate service, a great number of the labouring poor. His hospitality was large, but not indiscriminate, and was distinguished with taste and propriety. But eminent and estimable as the Dean was in these respects, yet viewed in the more domestic relations of husband, parent, brother, friend, and

master, his character stands yet higher, and would require talents equal to his own to do it justice."

The Dean of St. Asaph had eight children, viz. five sons and three daughters. He survived four of his sons, who died in the prime of manhood. Of these the third was Capt. Conway Shipley, R.N. who fell in a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to cut an enemy's ship out of the Tagus; and to whom a monument was erected, on the banks of that river, by the officers of Sir Charles Cotton's fleet. His youngest daughter was married to the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Bp. of Calcutta, whose loss at this present moment is so extensively felt, and so deeply deplored.

REAR-ADMIRAL WARRE.

Nov. 21. At East Barnet, aged 74, Henry Warre, esq. Rear-Admiral R.N.

This officer was born in Portugal, and entered the naval service under the protection of Commodore Johnstone. After serving for some time as First Lieutenant of the *Trusty*, a 50-gun ship, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cosby, on the Mediterranean station, he was promoted to the rank of Commodore, in the *Kingfisher* sloop of war. During the Spanish armament, he commanded the *Swan* of 14 guns, stationed in the Channel. His post commission bears date Nov. 22, 1790. In the summer of 1793, we find him serving on board the flag-ship of Vice-Adm. J. Sanches de Britto, commander of the Portuguese squadron that came to England with Earl Howe; and in the following year, commanding the *Mermaid*, a 32-gun frigate, in which he proceeded to the West Indies.

On the 10th Oct. 1795, Capt. Warre fell in with an armed ship and a brig, off Grenada; the latter pushed into a small bay, and got a-ground; and the *Mermaid*, in the eagerness of pursuit, ran on shore close alongside her; the vessel was got off, and proved to be the *Brutus* of 10 guns, belonging to the French Republic; her crew, consisting of 50 men, together with 70 soldiers, intended to support the rebellion in Grenada, landed and escaped. Capt. Warre chased the ship the whole of the next day, but lost sight of her in the night. On the 14th he again discovered, pursued, and after an action of half an hour, captured her. She proved to be the Republican of 18 guns, and 250 men (including troops), 20 of whom were killed, and several wounded. On board this vessel was a French General, proceeding to assume the command in Grenada. The *Mermaid* had one man slain, and three wounded.

Capt. Warre subsequently commanded the *Adamant* of 50 guns. He was placed on the list of superannuated Rear-Admirals, Aug. 31, 1810.

REAR-ADM. STAIR DOUGLAS.

Nov. 22. At Ashling, near Chichester, Rear-admiral Stair Douglas.

This officer was a grandson of Sir John Douglas, of Kilhead, bart. He served as a Midshipman during the American war, with his uncle Capt. Stair Douglas; received his first commission as a Lieutenant from Lord Rodney; was promoted to the rank of Commander in the *Scorpion* sloop of war, on the Jamaica station, in 1795; became a Post-captain Sept. 13, 1797; obtained the command of the *Nymphé* frigate, in 1800; and commanded the *Bellona*, of 74 guns, forming part of Lord Gambier's fleet on the memorable 11th of April, 1809. His promotion to the rank of Rear-admiral took place July 19, 1821. He married, July 1802, Anne, daughter of John Payne, esq. of Stubington House in Hampshire.

COMMISSIONER CREYKE.

Dec. 4. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, aged 80, Richard Creyke, esq. Governor of that Establishment, Resident Commissioner of the Victualling at Plymouth, and a Post Captain, R.N.

This officer accompanied Capt. Byron round the world in 1764. During the American war he commanded the *Otter* of 14 guns; was very actively employed under the orders of Comm. Sir George Collier, and assisted at the capture and destruction of the towns of Norfolk, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Gosport, and others of less note in the vicinity of the Elizabeth river; the strong posts of Stoney Point, Fort la Fayette and Varplanks, up the North River; and the towns of New-haven, Fairfield, Norwalk, and Greenfield, on the Connecticut shore; together with an immense quantity of shipping, merchandise, provisions, and naval and military stores. He also accompanied Sir Geo. Collier to the Penobscut River, where nineteen sail of American armed vessels, and upwards of twenty transports, were either taken or destroyed in August 1779. His post commission was dated Dec. 17, 1782, and his appointment to be Governor of Plymouth Hospital, with a salary of 575*l.* July 15, 1795.

Commissioner Creyke was brother to the late Ralph Creyke, esq. of Marton near Bridlington, and has left a son in holy orders, married to Sarah, daughter of the late Col. Hotham, of York.

J. E. BAGGERSON.

Oct. 3. At Hamburg, aged 62, Jens Emmanuel Baggerson, one of the most celebrated and spirited Poets of Denmark. He was born Feb. 15, 1764, of parents by no means wealthy; received the first principles of education in a public school; and in 1784 was admitted a student in the university of Copenhagen. Two years afterwards he first claimed public attention, by a volume of tales in verse. This was followed in 1791 by a collection of poems, in two volumes, entitled "*Works of my Youth*," which met with very great success. He afterwards published many other fugitive pieces, both in prose and verse, but none are said to have surpassed his first productions. Unfortunately, he very early neglected his native tongue. He enriched the literature of Germany with several works, viz. "*Poetical Varieties*," Hamburg, 1803, 2 vols.; "*The Parthenaide*," Hamburg and Mayence, 1806; 2d edition, Amsterdam, 1807; "*Heath Flowers*," Amsterdam, 1808. The "*Parthenaide*" has been translated into French, by M. Fauriel. Baggerson twice filled the professor's chair in the Universities of Copenhagen and of Kiel, and by the unusual instance of generosity, very honourable to the Danish government, he was permitted to enjoy almost entirely the emoluments of these offices, although he did not perform their duties. Many persons of rank and fortune followed this example, and the wandering poet was thus enabled to pass a third of his life abroad, uncontrolled by the painful necessity of seeking a subsistence. Having for several years suffered under a very complicated malady, he flattered himself that the waters of Bohemia would effect his cure. To that country he accordingly repaired, but finding his end rapidly approaching, he was desirous of breathing his last in his native land, after an absence of eight years. This resolution was, however, formed too late: Baggerson could only reach Hamburg, where he died. He has left two sons: one in the church, established at Berne; the other in the military service of Denmark.

THE TRAPPIST.

Oct. 9. In his convent, the famous monk of La Trappe, known under the name of the Trappist, a Guerilla chief, who, during the campaign of 1823, commanded in Catalonia and Castile a corps of 1,000 or 1,500 men. Brother Anthony, which was the name of the Trappist, died as he had lived, a bigoted enthusiast. On the 8th, in spite of the vio-

lence of his malady, he rose from his bed, and was carried to church, supported by two of his brethren; he there received the sacraments, and returned to his cell. Being laid upon his wooden bed (for the Trappists sleep only upon planks), he disposed himself for death. On the morning of the 9th, while they were about to place him upon a cross of ashes, according to the form in which the Trappists are laid, when dying, he raised himself up, although he had then lost the use of speech, and was almost insensible, in a last effort to throw himself upon the cross, which had been traced for that purpose. About an hour and a half after making this effort, he expired.

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M. VICTOR HUGHES.

Lately. In the Department of the Gironde, Commune of Rion, the atrocious Victor Hughes, the accomplice of those Revolutionists who overwhelmed France in misery and ruin. The cruelties for which this terrible man was notorious, can scarce be enumerated, and some of them even surpass belief. Landing at Guadaloupe (says the Memorial Bordelais,) by an effect of that fatality that presides over misfortune, he proclaimed liberty to the Blacks, and he slaughtered their masters. The moiety of the proprietors fell under his executions, and every family bewailed its victim. The Colony, then extremely rich, was plundered, and Hughes amassed, by this means, immense wealth. The scourge of that quarter of the world, he produced insurrections in St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada; but he failed at Dominica and Martinico; there his emissaries received their merited reward. Recalled in 1798, he was confirmed by the Consuls in his office of Commissioner of Guiana, where, as in Guadaloupe, he acquired a considerable fortune by his exactions. After the capitulation of that Colony, he returned to France, when Buonaparte made him disgorge a part of the gains of his robbery. He then sought shelter in the department of the Gironde, in the commune of Rion, where he remained until his death, with the exception of six months that he passed with a person, named Mark Bordes, a potter, his nephew, and formerly his confidential secretary.

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CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 8. In the manse of Nigg, near Aberdeen, aged 89, the Rev. *D. Cruden*, D.D. fifty-seven years Minister of that parish.

Dec. 19. At Hotham, near Market Weighton, Yorkshire, aged 86, the Rev. *James*

Stillingfleet, 55 years Rector of that parish, and Chaplain to the Viscountess Montagu. He was a great-grandson of the celebrated Bishop; was of Queen's Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1765; and was presented to Hotham in 1771 by the King. He published two Sermons preached in Hull, one on the death of Rev. John King, Minister of St. Mary's, March 8, 1782, and another at the opening of the General Infirmary, Sept. 1, 1784.

Dec. 20. At Wimbourne Minster, aged 82, the Rev. *John Baskett*, senior Minister of the Collegiate Church, in which he had officiated above fifty years. His cheerful, humane, and benevolent disposition obtained for him the kind affections of his acquaintance, and the prayers and blessings of the poor.

Lately. After a long and painful affliction, the Rev. *Wm. Davy*, of Hauthois, Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk, to which he was presented in 1814 by the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. *J. Drake Wainwright*, Rector of Sturmer, Essex. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1797, M.A. 1802, and was presented to his benefice in 1811 by the Duke of Portland.

The Rev. *Geo. Wright*, D.D. one of the Ministers of Stirling.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Dec. 15. In Northampton-square, aged 86, Mrs. Martha Tanner, many years an inhabitant of Norton-falgate.

Dec. 18. Charles St. Vincent, youngest son of Charles Chamberlain, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Carthage.

Dec. 21. Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Sandford Graham, bart.

Dec. 22. At Hanger Vale, Ealing, aged 45, Wm. Wood, esq. coal-merchant of Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Edmonton, Sarah, wife of Edw. Rowe Mores, esq.

Aged 58, Anne, wife of Rich. Stocker, esq. Apothecary to Guy's Hospital.

Dec. 28. Lucretia-Grace, wife of Thos. Turner, of Curzon-st. M.D. and half sister of Sir Charles Blois, bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir John the fifth and late bart. by his second wife Lucretia, dau. of — Otley, of the island of St. Christopher, esq.; and was married to Dr. Turner, Jan. 14, 1805.

Dec. 25. At Clapton, aged 87, Mary, relict of James Vaston, esq.

Dec. 26. In Halfmoon-st. aged 48, Eliza-Rebecca, wife of Leoni Lee, esq. of Old Bond-st. and eldest dau. of Rev. John Chapman, Rector of Daglingworth, Glouc.

Dec. 27. Aged 65, Henry Houghton, esq. of Doughty-st., and King's Arms-yard. In his 20th year, William, eldest son of Wm. Willis, jun. esq. of Lombard-street.

Dec. 28. At Brixton-hill-terrace, aged 39, H. W. Ward, esq.

Dec. 29. In Great Russell-st. aged 72, Lydia, relict of Wm. Blackburn, esq. of Southwark, architect.

Aged 52, Dr. And. Douglas, surgeon R. N. after a service of thirty-four years.

Lately. In College-hill, aged 63, John Burdon, esq. eldest son of Mr. Burdon, formerly a bookseller at Winchester. Mr. Burdon resided for some time at Reading, and some years since filled a situation in the Stationery office.

CHESHIRE.—*Dec. 16.* At Henbury Hall, aged 63, Margaret, relict of Thos. Brooke, esq. of Minahull, sister of Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart. and aunt to Sir Rich. Brooke, bart. She was born at Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1763, the third and youngest dau. of Sir Robert Cunliffe, the second and late bart. by Mary, dau. of Ichabod Wright, of Nottingham, esq.; was married Dec. 31, 1787, to Thos. Brooke, esq. brother to her sister's husband, Sir Richard the fifth and late bart. By that gentleman she had a son Henry, two others who died young, and three daughters. It is a singular concurrence of family alliances, that the late Lady Brooke (whose death is recorded in our last vol. pt. i. p. 478), being her brother's daughter, was married to one who was at the same time her sister's son, and her husband's nephew.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 4.* At Hutton Rectory, Sarah, wife of Rev. R. Black.

Dec. 15. Mrs. Sarah-Armstrong Madden, of Chipping Ongar.

GLOUCESTER.—*Lately.* At Clifton, aged 68, Robert Nicholas, esq. F.S.A. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts. M.P. for Cricklade from 1785 to 1790, and many years Chairman of the Board of Excise.

HANTS.—*Dec. 6.* At Winkton-house, aged 18, Maria, the youngest dau. of the late John Barnes, esq. of East Finchley, Middlesex.

Dec. 8. At Petersfield, aged 59, Mr. James Calvert, a native of Scotland, and a resident of that town for the last forty years.

Dec. 17. At the Grove, Lymington, Mary-Gibbes, wife of Robert Allen, esq.

Dec. 20. At Stoke-road, near Gosport, Lieut. Stone, R. N.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 104, Sarah Millar, widow. The early part of her life was chiefly spent in the army. She had been twice married; her first husband was an officer, and her second a serjeant. She was at the taking of Quebec with General Wolfe, and various other battles. She retained her faculties to the last.

HEREFORD.—*Dec. 15.* In St. Owen's-st. Hereford, aged 79, Ariana, last surviving dau. of the Ven. Egerton Leigh, LL.D. Archdeacon of Salop, and Canon Resid. of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Dec. 19. Edw. Morris, esq. of Chorley Wood.

HERTS.—*Dec. 17.* Aged 70, Mary, relict of John Crabb, esq. of Hitchin.

Dec. 21. Aged 87, Mrs. Jane Sibley, of Mackery End, Wheathampstead.

KENT.—*Dec. 22.* At Mason-hill, Bromley, aged 74, the relict of John Pieters, esq.

At Broadstairs, the Right Hon. Bridget Lady Teynham. She was dau. and coh. of Thos. Hawkins, of Nash Court, Kent, esq. was married May 21, 1788, to Henry-Francis-Roper Curzon, esq. (now Lord Teynham, having succeeded his cousin as 14th Baron in 1824); and was the mother of fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters, five of whom died infants.

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 23.* At Danett's Hall, near Leicester, Ellen, widow of Edw. Alexander, M.D. eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Samuel Waterhouse, esq. of Halifax, one of the Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. (See a memoir of Dr. Alexander, in vol. xciii. i. p. 84; and his epitaph, vol. xcv. i. p. 94.)

Dec. 24. At Launde Abbey, aged 57, John-Finch Simpson, esq. an exemplary Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County.

Dec. 25. Aged 53, Mr. Ald. Ireland, of Leicester, who served Mayor in 1821.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 1.* At his seat, Barmer, Sydenstone, aged 81, Thos. Kerslake, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Dec. 24.* Aged 21, Louisa, eldest dau. of R. Sherard, esq. of Oundle.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 26.* At New-castle-upon-Tyne, in her 100th year, Mrs. Tewart.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 22.* In Kensington-pl. Bath, aged 75, John-Donald Macqueen, esq. late of Eton, Bucks.

Dec. 23. At Pilly-vale, Frome, aged 68, John Olive, esq.

Dec. 24. Aged 75, Philip Tully, esq. of Kingsdown, formerly of Bath.

Dec. 25. At Babington, in his 80th year, Chas. Knatchhull, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 20.* At Stratford St. Mary's, Philippa, wife of Rev. R. Leeds.

SURREY.—*Dec. 22.* At Tooting, aged 81, Lady Welch, relict of Sir Rich. Welch, of Eltham.

SUSSEX.—*Nov. 19.* At Brighton, Robert-Home Gordon, esq. of Conduit-st.; and of Embro, North Britain.

Dec. 12. Dorothea, wife of Robt. Hen. Hurst, esq. of Nuthurst Lodge, and dau. of John Breynton, esq. of Haunch-hall, Staff.

Dec. 23. At Brighton, Mrs. Forth, wife of the Master of the Ceremonies.

WILTS.—*Dec. 15.* At Otterbourne, aged 74, S. Leventhorp, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*Nov. 30.* At his seat, Beasingby, near Bridlington, Harrington Hud-

son, esq. M. P. for Helstone in the two last Parliaments. He married Oct. 26, 1795, Lady Anne Townshend, eldest child of George, 1st Marquess of Townshend, by his second wife Anne, dau. of Sir Wm. Montgomery, bart. Her Ladyship died April 1, 1818.

Dec. 14. At Fulford Field House, near York, aged 70, W. Ellis, esq. He was chief magistrate of York in 1799 and 1807.

Dec. 23. At Hull, aged 38, Capt. James Dalby, of the sloop Wharfinger, of York.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 25.* In Fitzwilliam-sq. Dublin, Chichester Fortescue, esq. of Dromiskin, co. Louth. He was the representative of an elder branch of the noble family of Clermont, and was 3d cousin once removed to William-Charles, the present Viscount. He was the only son of Thomas Fortescue, esq. of Dromiskin, formerly M.P. for Trim in the Irish Parliament, by his second wife, Marg. daughter of—Nicholson, esq.

Dec. 26. At Dublin, in a duel with Mr. Hayes, Dominic Bric, esq. a Roman Catholic Barrister, and a member of the Catholic Association. The cause of this fatal quarrel arose thus: Mr. Bric and some other gentlemen were standing at the General Post-office, Sackville-street, on Sunday, the 24th, waiting the arrival of the Cork coach, to know the latest account of the contested election between Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Callaghan. On the coach's arrival, a majority having been announced in favour of Mr. H., Mr. Bric exclaimed, "Devil mend that ruffian Apostate Callaghan, we will put him down at last." Mr. Hayes, who was agent of, and a relation to Mr. Callaghan, replied, "He is a ruffian that calls Mr. Callaghan so." On this Mr. Bric sent a challenge to Mr. Hayes, which terminated fatally to the former.

ABROAD.—*April 19.* On board the Elphinstone, on his passage to Columbo, Lt. Sam. Jackson, of the Madras N. I. and Deputy Quarter-Master-Gen. in the ceded districts; nephew to Randle Jackson, esq.

Nov. 2. At Dieppe, Tho. Matthews, of Eyarth, Denbighshire, esq. and late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards.

Nov. 15. At Florence, aged 24, Isabella Langley, wife of J. M. Cave, esq.

Nov. 20. At Calais, aged 46, John Gorton, esq. eldest son of late W. Gorton, esq. of Windsor.

Lately. At Tournay, in France, Capt. C. M. Fabian, R. N.

At Berlin, aged 80, the celebrated astronomer, Professor Bode.

At Martinique, Lieutenant-General Francis Delaval. This officer had the rank of Major in the army, March 1, 1794; Captain in the corps of unattached officers receiving full pay, June 30, 1794; brevet Lt.-colonel in 1798; Colonel in 1808; Major-General in 1811; Lt.-General in 1821.

Dec. 4. At Rome, in his 70th year, his Excellency the Chevalier William Curtoys, Minister Plenipotentiary and General Agent of his Catholic Majesty at the Court of Rome. He was a native of Wootton Rivers in Wiltshire.

EAST INDIES.—*May 5.* At Dum Dum, Lieutenant Henry Wintle, fourth son of Jas. Wintle, esq. of Lansdown-cresc. Bath.

June 12. At Madras, Capt. Cosby, Military Sec. to his Exc. Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. Walker, K. G. B. Comm.-in-Chief; and son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Cosby, of Barnsville Park, Gloucestershire.

June 17. At Byculla, aged 68, Commodore Wm. Mainwaring, E. I. Co.'s Marines.

June 20. At Bombay, aged 40, Capt. Geo. Waddington, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Stafford Waddington.

June 26. At Karnal, Lt.-Col. Geo. H. Gall, 8th regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.

June 29. Of cholera morbus, at Mazagen, Bombay, aged 41, Capt. Thos. Palin, of the 10th N. I. on that establishment, Assistant Sec. to the Military Board, and youngest son of Thos. Palin, esq. of Painswick, formerly of Gloucester.

July 14. At the camp of Jaulnah, Lieut. and Adjutant R. J. Bird, of the 8th regt. N. I.

July 19. At Madras, aged 80, the wife of Lieut. S. W. Prescott, 5th N. I.

July 21. At Masulipatam, Mr. Conductor John Cannah.

At Berhampore, of fever, George Richardson, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, Commercial Resident at Runpore. He was son of the late Wm. Richardson, esq. Accountant-General to the E. I. Company, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Armstrong, of Godalming, esq. and Dowager Countess of Winterton.

July 26. Mr. Charles Clayton, Examiner in the Military Board Office, Madras.

Aug. 2. At Barrackpore, aged 23, the Hon. Jeffrey Amherst, eldest son of Lord (now Earl) Amherst, Governor-General of India, and Sarah, dau. and coh. of Andrew, Lord Archer, and widow of the 5th Earl of Portsmouth.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

Page 280. Administration of the estate and effects of John Farquhar, esq. has been granted, by the unanimous consent of the parties interested, to J. F. Fraser, one of the nephews. The property is chiefly per-

sonal (the splendid estate of Fonthill having been sold by Mr. Farquhar some time previous to his death), and will, therefore, be divided equally among his nephews and nieces. There are three nephews, viz.: G.

and J. Mortimer, and J. F. Fraser; and four nieces, who are married to the following gentlemen: Sir William Templer Pole, bart. James Lumsden, William Aitken, and P. Trezevant, of America. It is supposed that the share of each will be 100,000*l*. The landed property is comparatively small, and will go to the heirs-at-law.

Page 283. The Rev. Henry Hill was a Trustee of the Stowmarket Navigation, and Vice-president of the Corporation for the relief of poor widows and orphans of Clergymen within the Archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury. He married a daughter of John Tweed, esq. of Stoke by Clare, and sister of the Rev. Joseph Tweed, the present worthy Rector of Capel St. Mary. By this lady he has left no issue. Mr. Hill communicated to the Board of Agriculture some useful practical Observations on the mode of drilling Wheat, which he had successfully practised for many years; and they are inserted in Young's General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk.

Page 478. The Princess Scherbatoff, of the family of the ancient Czars, and of a race whose names embellish the literature of their country, as well as stand eminent amidst its warriors. She was herself an accomplished and excellent lady, for ever active but unobtrusive in acts of beneficence, to which, mixed with the endeared duties of a beloved wife and mother, she dedicated her exemplary and retired life. Some little time before the late Emperor Alexander visited England, she had given her hand to Sir Robert Ker Porter, then attached to the British embassy at the Court of St. Petersburg. After passing the subsequent years together in mutual domestic happiness, he was nominated by his country to a public service in South America, and during the consequent temporary absence from his family in Russia, he has been thus bereaved. He has an only child left to be his consolation,—a daughter, on whom the Emperor of Russia had previously entailed her mother's rights of rank and inheritance.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1825, TO DECEMBER 12, 1826.

Christened	{ Males - 11,178 }	In all	Buried -	{ Males 10,454 }	In all
	{ Females 11,066 }	22,244		{ Females 10,304 }	20,758
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	768	40 and 50	1994	80 and 90 634
under 2 years 5952	10 and 20	808	50 and 60	1926	90 and 100 90
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1472	60 and 70	1832	100 1
5 years 1982	30 and 40	1724	70 and 80	1569	103...3...105.....3

Decreased in the Burials this Year 268.

DISEASES.		Decreased in the Burials this Year 268.		Total of Diseases - 20,374	
Abscess - - - -	76	Hæmorrhage - - - -	34	Thrush - - - -	65
Age, and Debility - -	1575	Hernia - - - -	28	Tumour - - - -	8
Apoplexy - - - -	363	Hooping Cough - - -	674	Veneral - - - -	8
Asthma - - - -	922	Hydrophobia - - -	4	Worms - - - -	1
Bedridden - - - -	1	Inflammation - - -	2295		
Bile - - - -	14	Inflammation of the Liver	119	CASUALTIES.	
Cancer - - - -	100	Insanity - - - -	170	Burnt - - - -	28
Childbed - - - -	209	Jaundice - - - -	38	Choaked - - - -	1
Consumption - - -	5290	Jaw locked - - - -	1	Drowned - - - -	139
Contraction of the Heart	2	Measles - - - -	774	Excessive Drinking -	7
Convulsions - - - -	2588	Miscarriage - - - -	3	Executed* - - - -	2
Croup - - - -	90	Mortification - - -	244	Found Dead - - - -	9
Diarrhœa - - - -	12	Ossification of the Heart	6	Fractured - - - -	2
Dropsy - - - -	820	Palpitation of the Heart	6	Frighted - - - -	1
Dropsy in the Brain -	676	Palsy - - - -	22	Killed by Falls and se- veral other Accidents }	112
Dropsy in the Chest -	65	Paralytic - - - -	125	Murdered - - - -	4
Dysentery - - - -	7	Pleurisy - - - -	13	Poisoned - - - -	8
Enlargement of the Heart	16	Rheumatism - - - -	12	Scalded - - - -	2
Epilepsy - - - -	40	Scrophula - - - -	10	Shot - - - -	1
Eruptive Diseases - -	12	Small Pox - - - -	503	Smothered - - - -	1
Erysipelas - - - -	17	Sore Throat, or Quinsy	13	Starved - - - -	2
Fever - - - -	926	Spasm - - - -	44	Suffocated - - - -	8
Fever, (Typhus) - - -	97	Stillborn - - - -	733	Suicides - - - -	57
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	2	Stone - - - -	21	Total of Casualties - 384	
Flux - - - -	8	Stoppage in the Stomach	20		
Gout - - - -	38	Suddenly - - - -	110		
		Teething - - - -	309		

* There have been Executed within the Bills of Mortality 19; of which number only 2 have been reported as such.

† The two populous parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Leonard, Shore-ditch, have neglected to make a return.

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ERRATA.

Page 410, a. 21, for dimensions read situation; 474, a. 4 from bottom, read Beauchamp; 490, b. 33, for the second, read the third; 505, b. 15, for 1165 read

165; 510, b. 18, for Cunningham read Cunnington; 570, a. 12 from bottom, Mr. Henry Woolsey Byfield was 79 years of age; 582, a. 44, and b. 17, read vertex.

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